中华人民共和国惩治反革命条例

Regulations on the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries of the People's Republic of China

Regulations on the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries of the People's Republic of China
(Approved at the 11th meeting of the Central People's Government Committee on 20 February 1951, published by the Central People's Government on 21 February 1951)

Article 1: According to the provisions of Article 7 of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference Common Programme, in order to punish counterrevolutionary crimes, suppress counterrevolutionary activities and consolidate the democratic dictatorship of the people, these Regulations are formulated.

Article 2: All sorts of counterrevolutionary crimes that have overturning the people's democratic dictatorship or destroying the people's democratic cause as objective, will be punished according to these Regulations.

Article 3: Those collaborating with imperialist countries to betray the motherland will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment.

Article 4: Those instigating, seducing or bribing civil servants, members of the armed forces or the people's militia to defect, ringleaders or commanders will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment. Others participating in instigating, seducing, bribing or defecting, will be subject to imprisonment of 10 years or less; where the circumstances are grave, the punishment will be heavier.

Article 5: Those heading conspiracy to assemble a mob, command it or others committing evil crimes will be subject to the death penalty; other vigorous participants will be subject to imprisonment of five years or more.

Article 6: Those conducting one of the following activities of spying or supporting the enemy, will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment, where the circumstances are relatively light, they will be subject to imprisonment of five years or more:
(1) those stealing or inquiring to State secrets or providing intelligence for domestic or foreign enemies;
(2) those indicating targets for bombarding by enemy planes or warships;
(3) those providing weapons, munitions or other military materials to domestic or foreign enemies.

Article 7: Those participating in counterrevolutionary secret services or espionage activities, where one of the following circumstances is present, will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment; where circumstances are relatively light, they will be subject to imprisonment of five years or more:
(1) those receiving dispatches or clandestine activities for domestic of foreign enemies;
(2) those organizing or participating in counterrevolutionary secret services or espionage organizations after liberation;
(3) those having organized or led counterrevolutionary secret services or espionage organizations before liberation, and other grave criminals, that have not shown intent to expiate their crimes by meritorious service after liberation;
(4) those having participated in counterrevolutionary secret services or espionage organizations before liberation, and continue to participate in counterrevolutionary activities after liberation;
(5) those continuing to participate in counterrevolutionary activities after registry with the People's Government or giving themselves up;
(6) those continuing to contact with counterrevolutionary special services and spies or conducting counterrevolutionary activities after being released from People's Government education.

Article 8: Those using feudal sects and societies to conduct counterrevolutionary activities, will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment, where circumstances are relatively light, they will be subject to imprisonment of three years or more.

Article 9: Those scheming or implementing the following acts of destruction or murder with counterrevolutionary objectives, will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment; where circumstances are relatively light, they will be subject to imprisonment of five years or more:
(1) those plundering or destroying military facilities, plants, mines, forests, farms, dikes, dams and communications, banks, warehouses, safety facilities or other important public and private property;
(2) those circulating drugs, disseminating bacteria or inducing major disasters to humans, animals and plants through other means;
(3) those causing market disruption or destroying finance on the instruction of domestic or foreign enemies;
(4) those raiding, killing or maiming civil servants or the people;
(5) those falsely using the name of military organs, democratic parties or people's organizations to counterfeit official documents and certifications, to engage in counterrevolutionary activities.

Article 10: Those committing one of the following acts of incitement or agitation with counterrevolutionary objectives, will be subject to imprisonment of three years or more; where the circumstances are grave, they will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment:

(1) those inciting mass resistance, destroying the implementation of People's Government grain taxation, tax collection, custodians, military service and other decrees;
(2) those sowing dissent within the unity of all ethnicities, all democratic classes, all democratic parties, all people's organizations and between the People and Government;
(3) those conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda agitation, fabricating and disseminating rumours.

Article 11: Those illegally crossing the national border for counterrevolutionary objectives, will be subject to an imprisonment of five years or more, lifelong imprisonment or the death penalty.

Article 12: Those gathering mobs to break into jails and rescue prisoners, or inciting prison escapes, organizers and ringleaders will be subject to the death penalty or lifelong imprisonment; other vigorous participants will be subject to imprisonment of three years or more.

Article 13: Those harbouring or sheltering counterrevolutionary criminals, will be subject to imprisonment of ten years or less; where circumstances are grave, they will be subject to imprisonment of ten years or more, lifelong imprisonment or the death penalty.

Article 14: Those committing a crime as listed in these Regulations, where one of the following circumstances is present, the case must be settled leniently, mitigation or exemption from punishment may be granted, taking the circumstances in consideration:
(1) those voluntarily giving themselves op to the Peoples Government and repent sincerely;
(2) those sincerely repenting before or after being exposed or reported and expiate their crime by meritorious service,
(3) those forced or cheated by counterrevolutionaries, and have not volunteered;
(4) those of which counterrevolutionary crimes before liberation where not at all grave, and that have repent and reformed after liberation, and have severed connection with counterrevolutionary organizations.

Article 15: All those committing multiple kinds of crimes, apart from being subject to the death penalty or lifelong infringement, shall be subject lower than the total punishment sum, and higher than the highest individual crime, taking circumstances into consideration.

Article 16: All those committing crimes not specially provided for in these Regulations with counterrevolutionary objectives, must be punished in the light of a similar criminal category in these Regulations.

Article 17: Those committing crimes listed in these Regulations, must be deprived of their political rights, and their complete or a part of their property must be confiscated.

Article 18: For counterrevolutionary crimes committed before the implementation of these Regulations, the provisions of these Regulations apply as well.

Article 19: Any person has the power to expose or inform People's Governments of counterrevolutionary activities, but they may not bring false accusations out of grudge.

Article 20: Those committing crimes listed in these Regulations during the period of military control, will be tried by military counts established by all localities' military region headquarters, military control committees or anti-banditism command organs, in the light of these Regulations.

Article 21: These Regulations take effect on the day of People's Government Committee approval and publication.

中華人民共和國懲治反革命條例

Regulations on the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries of the People's Republic of China

（1951年2月20日中央人民政府委員會第十一次會議批准，1951年2月21日中央人民政府公佈）

第一條
根據中國人民政治協商會議共同綱領第七條的規定，為懲治反革命罪犯，鎮壓反革命活動，鞏固人民民主專政，特製定本條例。

第二條
凡以推翻人民民主政權，破壞人民民主事業為目的之各種反革命罪犯，皆依本條例治罪。

第三條
勾結帝國主義背叛祖國者，處死刑或無期徒刑。

第四條
策動、勾引、收買公職人員、武裝部隊或民兵進行叛變，其首要分子或率隊叛變者，處死刑或無期徒刑。其他參與策動、勾引、收買或叛變者，處十年以下徒刑；其情節重大者，加重處刑。

第五條
持械聚眾叛亂的主謀者、指揮者及其他罪惡重大者處死刑；其他積極參加者處五年以上徒刑。

第六條
進行下列間諜或資敵行為之一者，處死刑或無期徒刑；其情節較輕者處五年以上徒刑：

（一）為國內外敵人竊取、刺探國家機密或供給情報者；
（二）為敵機、敵艦指示轟擊目標者；
（三）為國內外敵人供給武器軍火或其他軍用物資者。

第七條
參加反革命特務或間諜組織，有下列情節之一者，處死刑或無期徒刑；其情節較輕者處五年以上徒刑：
（一）受國內外敵人派遣潛伏活動者；
（二）解放後組織或參加反革命特務或間諜組織者；
（三）解放前組織或領導反革命特務或間諜組織，及其他罪惡重大，解放後無立功贖罪表現者；
（四）解放前參加反革命特務或間諜組織，解放後繼續參加反革命活動者；
（五）向人民政府登記、自首後繼續參加反革命活動者；
（六）經人民政府教育釋放仍繼續與反革命特務、間諜聯繫或進行反革命活動者。

第八條
利用封建會門，進行反革命活動者，處死刑或無期徒刑；其情節較輕者處三年以上徒刑。

第九條
以反革命為目的，策謀或執行下列破壞、殺害行為之一者處死刑或無期徒刑；其情節校輕者處五年以上徒刑：
（一）搶劫、破壞軍事設施、工廠、礦場、森林、農場、堤壩、交通。銀行、倉庫、防險設備或其他重要公私財物者；
（二）投放毒物、散播病菌或以其他方法，引起人、畜或農作物之重大災害者；
（三）受國內外敵人指使擾亂市場或破壞金融者；
（四）襲擊或殺、傷公職人員或人民者；
（五）假借軍政機關、民主黨派、人民團體名義，偽造公文證件，從事反革命活動者。

第十條
以反革命為目的，有下列挑撥、煽惑行為之一者，處三年以上徒刑；其情節重大者處死刑或無期徒刑：
（一）煽動群眾抗拒、破壞人民政府徵糧、徵稅、公役、兵役或其他政令之實施者；
（二）挑撥離間各民族、各民主階級、各民主黨派、各人民團體或人民與政府間的團結者；
（三）進行反革命宣傳鼓動、製造和散佈謠言者。

第十一條
以反革命為目的偷越國境者，處五年以上徒刑、無期徒刑或死刑。

第十二條
聚眾劫獄或暴動越獄，其組織者、主謀者處死刑或無期徒刑；其他積極參加者處三年以上徒刑。

第十三條
窩藏、包庇反革命罪犯者，處十年以下徒刑；其情節重大者，處十年以上徒刑、無期徒刑或死刑。

第十四條
凡犯本條例之罪而有下列情形之一者，得酌情從輕、減輕或免予處刑：
（一）自動向人民政府真誠自首悔過者；
（二）在揭發、檢舉前或以後真誠悔過立功贖罪者，
（三）被反革命分子脅迫、欺騙，確非自願者；
（四）解放前反革命罪行並不重大，解放後又確已悔改並與反革命組織斷絕聯繫者。

第十五條
凡犯多種罪者，除判處死刑和無期徒刑者外，應在總和刑以下，多種刑中的最高刑以上酌情定刑。

第十六條
以反革命為目的之其他罪犯未經本條例規定者，得比照本條例類似之罪處刑。

第十七條
犯本條例之罪者，得剝奪其政治權利，並得沒收其財產之全部或一部。

第十八條
本條例施行以前的反革命罪犯，亦適用本條例之規定。

第十九條
對反革命罪犯，任何人均有向人民政府揭發、密告之權，但不得挾嫌誣告。

第二十條
犯本條例之罪者，在軍事管制時期內由各地軍區司令部、軍事管制委員會或剿匪指揮機關所組織之軍事法庭依照本條例審判之。

第二十一條
本條例自中央人民政府委員會批准公佈之日施行。

中共中央批發第三次全國公安會議《關於組織全國犯人勞動改造問題的決議》的通知

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee releases Third National Public Security Conference's notice on the "resolution to issues of organizing national Laogai prisoners."

各中央局，各大軍區，並轉分局，省市區黨委，地委，縣委，地方軍區，各級公安部門，及縣以上各級人民政府黨組：

茲將第三次全國公安會議關於組織全國犯人勞動改造問題的決議發給你們。中央批準這個決議，望你們遵照執行。

中共中央
1951年5月22日

關於組織全國犯人勞動改造問題的決議
（第三次全國公安會議1951年5月15日通過）

現在，全國各地羈押的反革命犯和普通犯，已超過百萬，這是一個很大的勞動力。為了改造這些犯人，為了解決監獄的困難，為了不讓判處徒刑的犯人坐吃閑飯，必須根據懲辦與改造相結合的原則，並適應全國各項建設的需要，立即著手制定通盤計劃，組織勞動改造工作。凡有勞動條件的犯人，應一律強迫其參加。茲決定具體方案如下：

甲、關於犯人勞動改造的組織和管理工作應由縣一級、專署一級、省市一級、大行政區一級和中央一級共五級分工負責。

乙、勞動改造隊，按其刑期長短，基本上應分為下列四種：

（一）判處五年以上徒刑的犯人，應組成勞動大隊。由省以上各級政府負責管理，隨時調動，從事大規模的水利、築路、墾荒、開礦等生產事業。

（二）判處二年至五年徒刑的犯人，一般由專署管理。必要時亦可由省以上政府調用。

（三）判處兩年以下一年以上徒刑的犯人，原則上應在本市、本縣參加各種勞動。

（四）判處一年以下徒刑的犯人，可交群眾管制，從事公共工程或為軍屬和孤寡老弱代耕及打零工等。

丙、上述各種生產隊，均應按其所從事的生產情況和需要來編制。專區以上的生產隊，一般的可以百人為一隊，設隊長和指導員。千人為一大隊，設大隊長和教導員。對於所有從事勞動改造的犯人，應一律采用軍事管制辦法，強迫其勞動。任何犯人，應絕對服從，不得違抗。

丁、專署以上勞動改造隊的幹部，按犯人總數的百分之三至百分之五，由各該級黨委自行調配。

戊、關於勞動改造隊人數的分配和經費：

（一）屬於中央計劃範圍者，計水利工程二十三萬人，鐵道工程五萬人，錫、鎢等礦生產六萬人，共計三十四萬人，均由主管部門制定計劃，協同上述工程所在地區的大行政區及省政府執行之。

勞動改造隊主要是用來代替民工。各主管部門應將原來雇用民工的經費，撥付勞動改造的主管機關使用，中央不另撥經費。

（二）專署以上其他勞動改造隊的經費，第一年由中央撥付。第二年應作到全部或大部自給。

（三）縣以下勞動改造隊和其他犯人，仍按相當於供給制機關工作人員三分之一的標準供給。幹部及監護武裝，均不另增（如每縣能組織犯人百人從事勞動，即有約二十萬人）。

（四）凡已有勞動改造工作者，應在原有基礎上擴大……

已、對參加勞動的犯人，應按其勞動和政治表現的好壞，給以恰當的和嚴明的精神和物質獎懲，並以減刑和加刑作為最高獎懲辦法。其條例另訂之。

庚、為了迅速並切實有效地組織勞動改造工作，在各級公安部門內應增設專門管理的機構。此項幹部，應由地方黨委從前述百分之五的比例數字內，或縣原有幹部名額中，調配之。在省以上各級政府內，並應由有關部門聯合組織勞動改造指導委員會，以加強對勞改工作的領導。

To every central bureau, every military district, and transfer branch, province, city, and district party committees, prefectural and county committees, local military districts, every level within the public security bureau, and every level of the people's government at or above the county party group:

Below is the Third National Public Security Conference's resolution to issues of organizing national Laogai prisoners. The Central Committee approved this resolution; please implement it.

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee
May 22nd

Resolution to issues of organizing national Laogai prisoners
(Passed at the Third National Public Security Conference on May 15, 1951)

Currently, the number of counterrevolutionary prisoners and common criminals in custody throughout China exceeds one million; this is a large labor force. In the hopes of reforming these criminals, of easing the pressures placed on prisons, and of not allowing sentenced prisoners to have free lunch, we must abide by the principle of combining punishment and reformation together, adapt to the needs of building up the country, immediately develop a comprehensive plan, and organize Laogai camps. All inmates have been given labor sentences therefore they shall be forced to participate. The specific programs are as follows:

1) Regarding the organization and management of Laogai prisoners, there should five levels that split the responsibility, the county, agency, province, large administrative region and central levels.

2) Laogai Detachments should be based upon length of sentence, and divided as such:

a. Prisoners sentenced to five years or more should be placed into a Laogai Brigade. Give management responsibility to governments at the provincial level or higher. In accordance with the needs of building the nation, these brigades should be ready at anytime to engage in large-scale production projects like water conservancy, road construction, land reclamation, and mining.

b. Prisoners sentenced to two to five years should be managed by agencies. However, when necessary, prisoners maybe loaned to governments at the provincial level or higher.

c. Prisoners sentenced to more than one year, but less than two, should be required to labor in his/her city or county. They should not be relocated to distant places, as this would be a waste of resources.

d. Prisoners sentenced to less than one year can be managed by the local people, only if the local people and the plaintiff agree to this condition. These prisoners will engage in public works or be contract farmers and perform odd jobs for prisoners' dependents and/or local widows, orphans, and elderly. These sorts of prisoners should be self-reliant and not given prison rations.

3) The above production teams should be prepared according to the circumstances and needs of the production for which they are engaged in. Production teams at the prefecture level and above can be formed with one hundred people and with a team leader and instructor. One thousand people make up a brigade with a brigade leader and instructor. For all the prisoners engaging in labor reform, we should all be using military methods of control and forced labor. All prisoners should be absolutely obedient and not be defiant.

4) Labor reform team cadres at the agency level or higher should allocate three to five percent of the total number of prisoners to each level of the party. These departments can use disabled troops and local public security cadres as its backbone and absorb a portion of old and new intellectuals. When it comes to receiving supplies, Laogai cadres should be treated as well as military cadres, and armed guard teams should well prepared and assigned for every hundred prisoners. It is up to local military districts to offer such provisions.

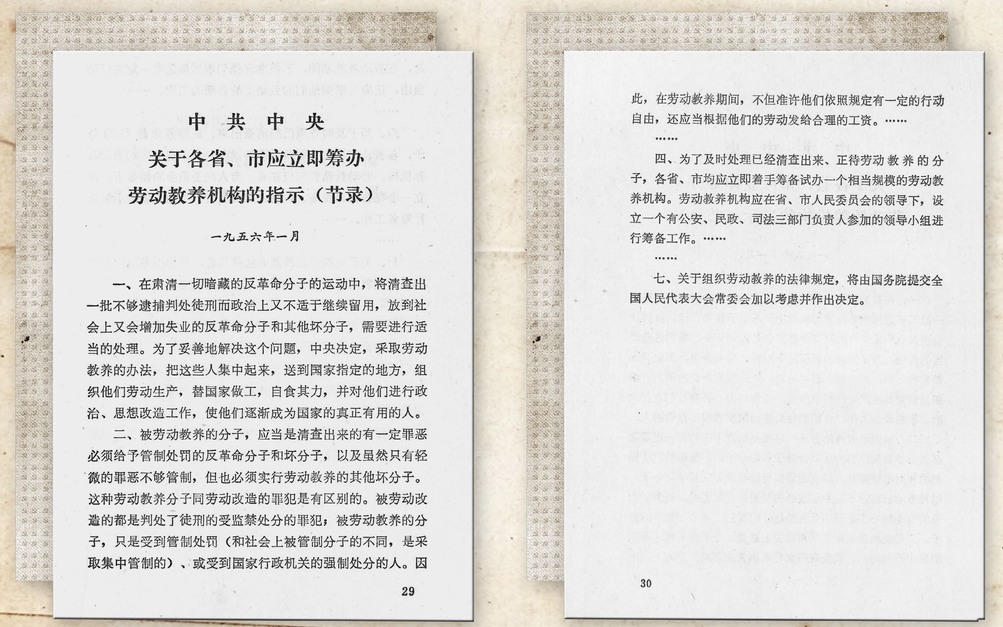
5) Regarding dividing Laogai detachments and related costs:

a. Regarding those prisoners under the purview of the CCP Central Committee plan, 230,000 are designed for water conservancy, 50,000 for railway engineering, 60,000 for tin, tungsten, and ore production, totaling 340,000. The planning department, in cooperation with local administrative regions and provincial governments, should be in charge of implementing all of the aforementioned construction projects.

This type of Laogai Detachment's primary objective is to replace the migrant workers. Each department should give funding originally designed for migrant workers to authorities in charge of the Laogai, thus the Central Party will no longer have to provide funding for the Laogai.

中共中央關於各省、市應立即籌辦勞動教養機構的指示（節錄）

The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's directive to every province and municipality regarding the immediate establishment of reeducation through labor institutions (Excerpts)



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关于各省、市应立即筹办

劳动教养机构的指示（节录）

一九五六年一月

一、在肃清一切暗藏的反革命分子的运动中，将清查出一批不够逮捕判处徒刑而政治上又不适于继续留用，放到社会上又会增加失业的反革命分子和其他坏分子，需要进行适当的处理。为了妥善地解决这个问题，中央决定，采取劳动教养的办法，把这些人集中起来，送到国家指定的地方，组织他们劳动生产，替国家做工，自食其力，并对他们进行政治、思想改造工作，使他们逐渐成为国家的真正有用的人。

二、被劳动教养的分子，应当是清查出来的有一定罪恶必须给予管制处罚的反革命分子和坏分子，以及虽然只有轻微的罪恶不够管制，但也必须实行劳动教养的其他坏分子。这种劳动教养分子同劳动改造的罪犯是有区别的。被劳动改造的都是判处了徒刑的受监禁处分的罪犯；被劳动教养的分子，只是受到管制处罚（和社会上被管制分子的不同，是采取集中管制的）、或受到国家行政机关的强制处分的人。因

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此，在劳动教养期间，不但准许他们依照规定有一定的行动自由，还应当根据他们的劳动发给合理的工资。……

……

四、为了及时处理已经清查出来、正待劳动教养的分子，各省、市均应立即着手筹备试办一个相当规模的劳动教养机构。劳动教养机构应在省、市人民委员会的领导下，设立一个有公安、民政、司法三部门负责人参加的领导小组进行筹备工作。……

……

七、关于组织劳动教养的法律规定，将由国务院提交全国人民代表大会常委会加以考虑并作出决定。

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1) The Elimination of Counterrevolutionaries Movement will expose some counterrevolutionaries, but they cannot be arrested nor can they be sentenced. Releasing them will only increase the number of unemployed counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements; we must handle this situation properly. In order to appropriately resolve this problem, the Central Committee has decided to adopt the method of reeducation through labor. We must gather these people together, have them sent to the places appointed by the State, organize them into production teams to labor for the State, make them self-reliant, and implement political and ideological reform.

……

2) The people subjected to reeducation through labor are the counterrevolutionaries, who have been revealed and must be disciplined as a result of their crimes. Although the other evildoers' crimes are minor in nature and thus cannot be disciplined, they also must be subjected to reeducation through labor.

……

4) Each province and municipality should immediately start to prepare and set up a considerable sized reeducation through labor institution.

Excerpts from The Reeducation Through Labor Handbook, pages 29-30, by Ministry of Justice's Bureau of Reform Through Labor. December 1987. The book is marked "Confidential."

Mao Zedong proclaimed "When criminals are given a life sentence, they leave their homes, and all across the country groups of them work to construct roads, dam rivers, reclaim wasteland, build homes, and engage in other manufacturing industries ... This is how the Soviets used to deal with many of their criminals". The CCP decided that, "With the supervision of the military, all prisoners who are able to work should be forced to labour. All criminals must obey without objection".

Propaganda posters praised the Laogai: "In the reform-through-labour system, those guilty of having counterrevolutionary thoughts can fulfill China's need for developed industrial production ...With the hands of prisoner labour, we can develop China's industry".

Prisoners are forced to work long hours under extremely dangerous conditions. Medical care is rarely provided, so injuries often lead to permanent disability or even death.

國務院關於勞動教養問題的決定

Laodong Jiaoyang (Laojiao) Reeducation Through Labor

（1957年8月1日全國人民代表大會常務委員會第七十八次會議批准，同年8月3日國務院公佈）
根據中華人民共和國憲法第一百條的規定，為了把遊手好閒、違反法紀、不務正業的有勞動能力的人，改造成為自食其力的新人；為了進一步維護公共秩序，有利於社會主義建設，對於勞動教養問題，作如下決定：

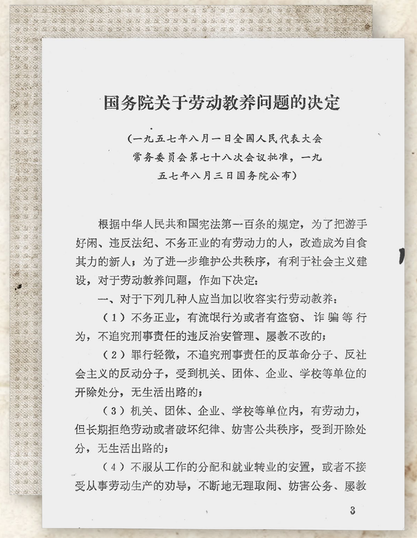
一、對於下列幾種人應當加以收容實行勞動教養：
（1）不務正業，有流氓行為或者有不追究刑事責任的盜竊、詐騙等行為，違反治安管理、屢教不改的；
（2）罪行輕微，不追究刑事責任的反革命分子、反社會主義的反動分子，受到機關、團體、企業、學校等單位的開除處分，無生活出路的；
（3）機關、團體、企業、學校等單位內，有勞動力，但長期拒絕勞動或者破壞紀律、妨害公共秩序，受到開除處分，無生活出路的；
（4）不服從工作的分配和就業轉業的安置，或者不接受從事勞動生產的勸導，不斷地無理取鬧、妨害公務、屢教不改的。

二、勞動教養，是對於被勞動教養的人實行強制性教育改造的一種措施，也是對他們安置就業的一種辦法。
……被勞動教養的人，在勞動教養期間，必須遵守勞動教養機關規定的紀律，違反紀律的，應當受到行政處分，違法犯罪的，應當依法處理……

三、需要實行勞動教養的人，由民政、公安部門，所在機關、團體、企業、學校等單位，或者家長、監護人提出申請，經省、自治區、直轄市人民委員會或者它們委託的機關批准。

四、被勞動教養的人，在勞動教養期間，表現良好而有就業條件的，經勞動教養機關批准，可以另行就業；原送請勞動教養的單位、家長、監護人請求領回自行負責管教的，勞動教養機關也可以酌情批准。

五、勞動教養機關，在省、自治區、直轄市一級建立或者經省、自治區、直轄市人民委員會批准建立。勞動教養機關的工作，由民政、公安部門共同負責領導和管理。



国务院关于劳动教养问题的决定

（一九五七年八月一日全国人民代表大会常务委员会第七十八次会议批准，一九五七年八月三日国务院公布）

根据中华人民共和国宪法第一百条的规定，为了把游手好闲、违反法纪、不务正业的有劳动力的人，改造成为自食其力的新人；为了进一步维护公共秩序，有利于社会主义建设，对于劳动教养问题，作如下决定：

一、对于下列几种人应当加以收容实行劳动教养：

（1）不务正业，有流氓行为或者有盗窃、诈骗等行为，不追究刑事责任的违反治安管理、屡教不改的；

（2）罪行轻微，不追究刑事责任的反革命分子、反社会主义的反动分子，受到机关、团体、企业、学校等单位的开除处分，无生活出路的；

（3）机关、团体、企业、学校等单位内，有劳动力，但长期拒绝劳动或者破坏纪律、妨害公共秩序，受到开除处分，无生活出路的；

（4）不服从工作的分配和就业转业的安置，或者不接受从事劳动生产的劝导，不断地无理取闹、妨害公务、屡教

3

Chinese State Council's Decision Regarding the Laojiao Problem
(Approved on August 1, 1957 by the 78th Standing Committee meeting of the National People's Congress, promulgated on August 3rd by the State Council. Republished in 1980.)

According to Article 100 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the following decisions are in reference to reeducation through labor for the reformation of idle able-bodied "criminals" into people who earn their own living. These decisions strengthen social order and enhance socialist construction:

1. The following categories of people should be reeducated through labor:

A. People with no decent occupation, who behave like hoodlums or have committed theft, swindling, and so forth, but whose behavior is not serious enough for criminal prosecution; and people who violate public security administration and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions;
B. Counterrevolutionaries and anti-socialist reactionaries, whose crimes are minor and not subject to criminal prosecution, and who have been dismissed by government offices, organizations, enterprises, schools, or other units and have no way to make a living;
C. People in government offices, organizations, enterprises, schools, and other units, who are able but have refused to work for a long time, or who are dismissed because they broke the rules and jeopardize social order and thus have no way to make a living;
D. People who disobey work assignments and arrangements for employment, or who ignore advice to engage in labor and production, yet willfully keep making trouble, jeopardize public affairs and refuse to change despite repeated admonitions.
2. Reeducation through labor forces those who are to be reeducated through labor to undergo education and reform; it also helps them settle down and get jobs. People receiving reeducation through labor should be paid based on the fruits of their labor. Part of their wages may be withheld to support their families or as a reserve fund for themselves to settle down and pursue an occupation.

People undergoing reeducation through labor must observe the rules set by the organization in charge of their reeducation. Those who violate these rules should be disciplined, and those who commit crimes should be punished according to the law. In their education and administration, it is necessary to adopt the method of combining productive labor with political education. It is also necessary to lay down the rules that they must observe to help them foster the idea that it is honorable to be patriotic and law-abiding and to learn productive skills, form proper work habits, and turn themselves into workers who earn their own living by participating in socialist construction.

3. Requests can be made for those who need to receive reeducation through labor by civil affairs and public security departments, the offices, organizations, enterprises, schools, or other units to which they belong; or by their parents or guardians.

These requests need to be approved by the People's Council of a province, autonomous region, municipality, or by authorized organizations.

4. During reeducation through labor, those who do well and qualify for jobs may get jobs elsewhere with the approval of the organization in charge of their reeducation. The organization in charge of the reeducation through labor may also approve the request of the trainees' original units or trainees' parents or guardians to take them back for further education.

5. Organizations in charge of reeducation through labor will be established at the level of the province, autonomous region, or municipality, or with the approval of the People's Council of a province, autonomous region, or municipality. Civil affairs and public security departments are jointly responsible for the leadership and administration of the organizations in charge of reeducation through labor.

安徽省大躍進時期“人相食”特殊案件的原始記錄

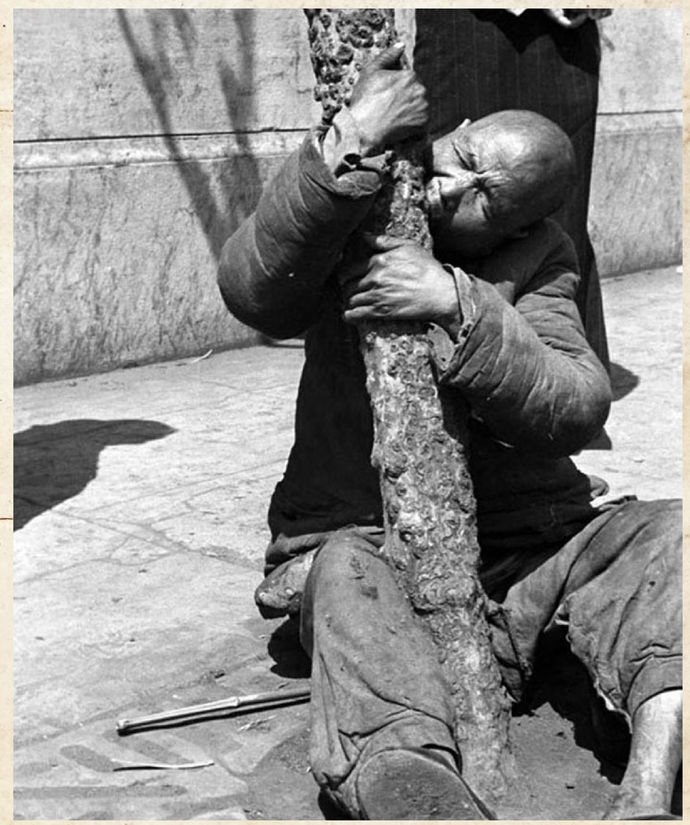
Original Records of Anhui's Special Cases

尹曙生是原安徽省公安廳副廳長。2009年10月，他在大陸刊物《炎黃春秋》上發表文章，詳細敘述了1958年後因共產黨大躍進運動引發的大饑荒災難情況——安徽省有記錄的餓死人數為400多萬，其中人相食的案件有1289起。現引文部分如下：

安徽省在“大跃进”年代，人民群众吃尽了苦头，饿死了400多万人（有案可查，不是推测的），发生人相食（多数是吃尸体）的现象并不奇怪。1961年4月23日，安徽省公安厅向省委写了一个报告，题目是：《关于发生特殊案件情况的报告》。报告称：“自1959年以来，共发生（特殊案件——笔者）1289起，其中阜阳专区9个县发生302起，蚌埠专区15个县发生721起，芜湖专区3个县发生55起，六安专区5个县发生8起，安庆专区2个县发生2起，合肥市3个县发生201起。发生时间，绝大部分在1959年冬和1960年春。宣城县发生的30起特殊案件，有28起是1959年10月至1960年2月发生的；蚌埠专区的凤阳县等10个县1960年共发生此类案件619起，其中发生在第一季度的512起，发生在第二季度的105起，发生在第三季度的2起，第四季度的个别地方虽有发生，但为数极少。今年第一季度只发现肖县、砀山、嘉山、定远、肥西、巢县、泗县等8个县共发生10起。这类案件约有50%以上发生在三类（即坏人掌握领导权——笔者）社队，作案成员大多数是劳动人民，也有的是地富反坏分子。据蚌埠专区对819名作案成员调查，地富分子和历史上当过土匪的59人，敌伪人员、兵痞等49人，学生19人，农民764人。从作案性质和情节上看，据对1144起案件调查，起卖给别人吃的36起，其余1108起都是留作自食的。发生这类案件的原因，主要是由于一些地方生产没有搞好，口粮安排不落实，群众生活极度困难，特别是坏人当道的三类社队，干部为非作歹，停伙扣饭，群众出于生活所迫所致，个别的搞出去卖也是为了买回自己所需的食物和用品。各地对此类案件，一般都当成政治破坏案件处理，由党委责成公安部门领导直接掌握，确定专人办理。从处理情况看，面宽、过严、绝大多数是逮捕、劳教、拘留起来，把很多是人民内部矛盾问题，当成敌我矛盾处理，扩大了打击面。全省1289名作案成员中，就逮捕136名，劳教153名，拘留881名，判处死缓2名，合计占90。9%。这些人被逮捕、拘留后，由于他们本来身体就弱，有的还患有多种疾病。在投入劳改、劳教后，因生活管理不好，劳动过度，造成大批死亡，有的地方死亡率竟达70%以上。省公安厅已责成有关公安机关，对此类案件进行一次认真检查处理。处理的原则是：对地富反坏分子有意造成政治影响以及杀人犯和搞这种东西出卖的，应从严处理，其余都教育释放。”

1958年凤阳县全县人口402700人，到1961年，人口下降到245262人，净减少157438人，和1958年相比，人口减少39%。全县死绝的户有2404户，消失村庄27个，孤寡老人1580人，孤儿3304人。

为什么会出现这种情况？就是因为这个县的县委书记赵玉书为了“大跃进”....动用专政工具残酷镇压人民群众。一个40万人口的县，他就下令公安机关逮捕、拘留3154人，管制1400多人，批斗2000多人，打击所谓反革命366人。



The original records of the special cases of “cannibalism” in Anhui Province during the Great Leap Forward. Yin Shusheng was the former Anhui Province Public Security Bureau Deputy Director. In October 2009, he published an article in China's monthly publication of Yanhuang Chunqiu. In it he describes in detail the disastrous “Great Famine” that followed the Party supported “Great Leap Forward Movement” of 1958. Records show that 4 million people starved to death in Anhui Province, and among these deaths were 1,289 cases of cannibalism.

The people of Anhui Province suffered greatly during the “Great Leap Forward”. More than 40 million people starved to death (this is not speculation, there are records), the occurrence of cannibalism was not surprising (many people ate corpses). On April 23, 1961, Anhui Province's Public Security Bureau sent a report to the provincial cadre, the subject was: “Report Regarding the Occurrence of Special Cases”. The report states: “Starting from 1959 there have been a total of 1,289 cases, 302 cases in 9 counties from Fuyang Prefecture; 721 cases in 15 counties from Bengbu Prefecture; 55 cases in 3 counties from Wuhu Prefecture; 8 cases in 5 counties from Liuan Prefecture; 2 cases in 2 counties from Anqing Prefecture; and 201 cases in 3 counties from Hefei City. The majority of the cases occurred between the winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960. There were 30 special cases in Yicheng County, 28 of which happened between October 1959 and February 1960. There were 619 special cases in Fengyang County and 10 other counties of Bangbu Prefecture, 512 cases occurred the first quarter, 105 cases in the second, 2 cases in the third quarter, there were a few cases in the fourth quarter, but the number was too small to report. During this year's first quarter there were only 10 cases in 8 counties: Xiao County, Dangshan County, Jiashan County, Dingyuan County, Feixi County, Cao County and Si County. More than 50% of these cases happened in three types of communities, the majority of perpetrators were laborers and some members of the four black elements (landlords, wealthy, counterrevolutionaries, and bad elements). According to the Bengbu Prefecture survey of 819 perpetrators, 59 were landlords, wealthy elements, and historical hooligans; 49 were enemy officers and soldiers of fortune; 19 were students; and 764 were farmers. Given the nature and circumstance of the crime, according to the survey of 1,144 cases, there were 36 cases of people being sold as food and the remaining 1,108 cases were of people being cannibalized. These cases were generally regarded as politically damaging cases and the party member in charge of the public security department would take direct control and identified a contact person to handle it. In handling these cases, the scope was too broad, very strict, and the vast majority of arrests, detainment, and reeducation through labor sentences were the result of pre-existing conflicts that escalated into criticism sessions. Thus expanding the fighting. Of the 1,289 perpetrators in the province, 136 were arrested, 153 were sentenced to reeducation through labor, 881 were detained, and 2 were given suspended death sentences; together accounting for 90.9% of the perpetrators in this province. After these people were arrested and detained, due to their already weakened bodies, some of them also became infected with a variety of diseases. After entering the Laogai or Laojiao, a great number of prisoners died due to poor care, and being overworked; in a several places the mortality rate was as high as 70%. Provincial public security bureaus have instructed public security organs to thoroughly process similar cases. The processing principle was: members of the four black elements, who purposefully tried influence politics, as well as murderers or those who sold bodies for consumption, should be dealt with severely. The rest should be scolded and then released.”

In 1958, Fengyang County had a total of 402,700 residents. In 1961 the population decreased to 245,262, which was 157,438 less residents than in 1958 or a 39% decrease. 2,404 households wiped out, 27 villages disappeared, 1,580 people widowed, and 3,304 children orphaned.

Why would such a thing happen? It was because during the Great Leap Forward, Fengyang County's Party Secretary Zhao Yushu, utilized authoritarian methods to brutally crackdown on his people. Out of a 400,000 population, he ordered public security organs to arrest and detain 3,154 people, placed 1,400 people under surveillance, criticized over 2,000 people and attacked 366 so-called counterrevolutionaries.

By. Yin Shusheng

中共中央、國務院關於在“無產階級文化大革命”中加強公安工作的若干規定

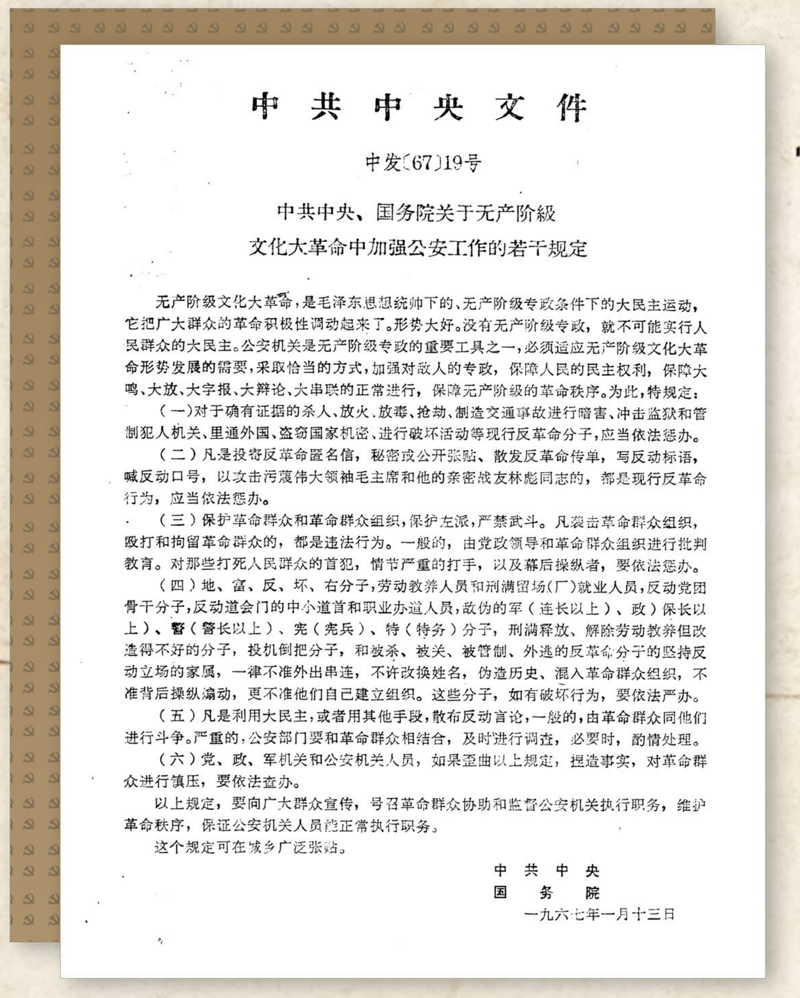
REGULATIONS OFTHE CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANDTHE STATE COUNCIL FOR STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC SECURITY WORK IN THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The great proletarian Cultural Revolution is a movement for promoting extensive democracy under the ideals of Maoism and proletarian dictatorship. It has aroused the revolutionary activism of the masses. Without the dictatorship of the proletariat, extensive democracy would be impossible to enforce. Public security organs are important to the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must adopt appropriate measures to strengthen the dictatorship against the enemy, safeguard the people’s democratic rights, and protect the full and frank airing of views, large-character posters, debate, and exchange of revolutionary experience. For this purpose, it is specially provided that:

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

(2) It is a counterrevolutionary deed to send counterrevolutionary anonymous letters, to post or distribute secretly or openly counterrevolutionary handbills, to write or shout reactionary slogans, or to attack or vilify the great Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms, Comrade Lin Piao. Such deeds should be punished by law.

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


中共中央文件

中发〔67〕19号

中共中央、国务院关于无产阶级文化大革命中加强公安工作的若干规定

无产阶级文化大革命，是毛泽东思想统帅下的、无产阶级专政条件下的大民主运动，它把广大群众的革命积极性调动起来了。形势大好。没有无产阶级专政，就不可能实行人民群众的大民主。公安机关是无产阶级专政的重要工具之一，必须适应无产阶级文化大革命形势发展的需要，采取恰当的方式，加强对敌人的专政，保障人民的民主权利，保障大鸣、大放、大字报、大辩论、大串联的正常进行，保障无产阶级的革命秩序。为此，特规定：

（一）对于确有证据的杀人、放火、放毒、抢劫、制造交通事故进行暗害、冲击监狱和管制犯人机关、里通外国、盗窃国家机密、进行破坏活动等现行反革命分子，应当依法惩办。

（二）凡是投寄反革命匿名信，秘密或公开张贴、散发反革命传单，写反动标语，喊反动口号，以攻击污蔑伟大领袖毛主席和他的亲密战友林彪同志的，都是现行反革命行为，应当依法惩办。

（三）保护革命群众和革命群众组织，保护左派，严禁武斗。凡袭击革命群众组织，殴打和拘留革命群众的，都是违法行为。一般的，由党政领导和革命群众组织进行批判教育。对那些打死人民群众的首犯，情节严重的打手，以及幕后操纵者，要依法惩办。

（四）地、富、反、坏、右分子，劳动教养人员和刑满留场（厂）就业人员，反动党团骨干分子，反动道会门的中小道首和职业办道人员，敌伪的军（连长以上）、政（保长以上）、警（警长以上）、宪（宪兵）、特（特务）分子，刑满释放、解除劳动教养但改造得不好的分子，投机倒把分子，和被杀、被关、被管制、外逃的反革命分子的坚持反动立场的家属，一律不准外出串连，不许改换姓名，伪造历史、混入革命群众组织，不准背后操纵煽动，更不准他们自己建立组织。这些分子，如有破坏行为，要依法严办。

（五）凡是利用大民主，或者用其他手段，散布反动言论，一般的，由革命群众同他们进行斗争。严重的，公安部门要和革命群众相结合，及时进行调查，必要时，酌情处理。

（六）党、政、军机关和公安机关人员，如果歪曲以上规定，捏造事实，对革命群众进行镇压，要依法查办。

以上规定，要向广大群众宣传，号召革命群众协助和监督公安机关执行职务，维护革命秩序，保证公安机关人员的正常执行职务。

这个规定可在城乡广泛张贴。

中共中央
国务院
一九六七年一月十三日

(4) Regarding landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists; persons for reform through labor; persons who have served their sentences but are kept on the farms (factories; reactionary hardcore elements of the Party and the CYL; intermediate and minor leaders of reactionary religious sects and professional religious personnel; members of the enemy and puppet army (above the rank of company commander), government (above the rank of pao chief), police (above the rank of sergeant-major), gendarme and secret service; persons sentenced to reform through labor who have served their sentences but are unsatisfactorily reformed; profiteers; and family dependents of counterrevolutionaries who have been killed, imprisoned, placed under surveillance or escaped that still cling to their reactionary stand, they are as a rule forbidden from exchanging revolutionary experiences, changing names, or sneaking into revolutionary mass organizations with a fabricated history. Nor are they allowed to manipulate or agitate people from behind the scenes or to set up their own organizations. If these elements commit subversive acts, they must be severely punished by law.

(5) Regarding those who use extensive democracy or other means to disseminate reactionary utterances, they are generally subject to struggle by the revolutionary masses. In serious cases, the public security departments must—in concert with the revolutionary masses—conduct a timely investigation, and if needed, deal with them according to conditions.

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

The above regulations must be publicized among the broad masses, and the revolutionary masses must be called on to assist and supervise the public security organs in carrying out their duties to uphold revolutionary order and ensure public security organ personnel can carry out their duties as usual.

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

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party
The State Council
January 13, 1967

Ten Thousand Rally in Shanghai for a Public Trial of the Criminals Damaging the Great Cultural Revolution
(September 21, 1967)
Striking down the class enemies for their destructive activities and highlighting the power of the proletarian dictatorship
Fourteen criminals are executed or sentenced to imprisonment

A public trial during the Cultural Revolution is generally held by the Martial Law Commission or Revolutionary Committee. The trial is usually combined with a struggle session. The criminals are brought to a public location by uncovered trucks, and each of the criminals has a sign hung around his neck on which the criminal’s name and crime are written. The sentences are very often decided before the actual trial, so it is more for creating fear among the onlookers than for legal procedure. –Translator’s Notes.
The pictures to the left are the mug shots of eight of the fourteen criminal.
Their crimes and penalties are respectively:
(pictures in the upper row, from left to right)
Qu Hongfa, chief criminal of a gang rape, death penalty, immediate execution.

高举毛泽东思想伟大红旗
坚决打击破坏无产阶级文化大革命罪犯公判大会

大会专刊

大会宣傳組
一九六七年九月二十一日

毛主席説：为了維护社会秩序和广大人民的利益，对于那些盗窃犯、詐騙犯、杀人放火犯、流氓集团和各种严重破坏社会秩序的坏分子，也必須实行专政。

上海万人集会公判破坏无产阶級文化大革命罪犯

大会分別判处十四名罪犯以死刑或徒刑

打击阶級敌人的破坏活动 显示无产阶級专政强大威力

会場全景

4 · 大会专刊 1967年9月21日

捣乱者必定失败必定灭亡

看！瞿鸿发等一小撮坏蛋的可耻下场

轮奸妇女集团首犯瞿鸿发，判处死刑，立即执行。

轮奸犯汪正立，判处有期徒刑二十年。

流氓集团首犯周永成，判处有期徒刑十五年。

流氓犯刘必文，判处有期徒刑十年。

反革命犯戴钧福，判处有期徒刑十五年。

抢劫行凶犯谢镇强，判处有期徒刑七年。

投机倒把犯王祖同，判处无期徒刑。

投机倒把集团首犯郭大年，判处有期徒刑二十年。

中國人民解放軍向陽區公安法院軍管組文件軍管 字（70）第21號

People’s Liberation Army Xiangyang District Military Controlled Public Security Court Document

關於對治安保衛委員會成員進行一次填表登記上報的通知

各派出所、公社、廠、（場）：

遵照偉大領袖毛主席“無產階級專政是群眾的專政”的教導，隨著對敵鬥爭的形勢發展，對治安保衛和監改工作提出了新的要求，對各單位的五類分子，都要有群眾監督改造，切實掌握住其思想動態，好壞表現。

……

凡單位對治保和監改組織至今尚未建立的，在十月底一律建立起來，切實做好監改工作，要經常向本單位黨組織和上級專政機關反映敵社情動態情況，起到應起的“耳目”作用。

1970年10月16日

安徽省淮南市向陽區革命委員會人民保衛組

中國人民解放軍淮南市向陽區公安分局法院軍事管制小組

加强治安保卫 监督改造五類分子

“1970年是中國的‘軍管’時期，即由軍事機構對全國各地區和機構執行軍事管制的一種特殊方式，包括在公安、檢察院和法院系統實行軍事管制。本文件是由安徽省向陽區公安、法院軍管組和革命委員會共同發布的一份成立治安保卫组织，加强对五类分子监督改造的文件。”

Strengthen Public Security; Reform and Survey Five Black Elements

“1970 was the year of military control in China. The military organs implemented a special military control method over China and the government institutions, which entailed placing public security organs, the procuratorate, and the court system under military control. This document is from Anhui Province’s Xiangyang District’s Public Security Bureau, military controlled courts and revolutionary committee. It is a joint report stating the establishment of public security organizations and the increased efforts to reform and survey members of the five black elements.

第002994号

五类分子戴帽通知书副頁 （此联存档）

砲次 公社 生計 大队 王 生产队 [redacted] 于一九[redacted]年由
[illegible]人等 批准以 富农 分子监管，此次清理評审，經羣众評議，
审查，原监管正确，同意戴上 富农 分子帽子，定为 三 类。

澧县革命委員会

一九七三年三月22日

Notice of ‘Five Black Classes’ Cap-wearing Member

In 1956, the Sub-county Commission approved that Zhen Zechun of the 5th brigade of the Matou commune should be monitored and categorized as a rich peasant. After this public review, it has been decided that Zhen should be forced to wear a cap since he was identified as a rich peasant.

Revolutionary committee of Li County, March 22, 1973

中国人民解放军向阳区公安法院军管组文件

军管字（70）第21号

最高指示

提高警惕，保卫祖国。

保卫工作十分重要，必須尽力加强之。

关于对治安保卫委员会成员进行一次填表登记上报的通知

各派出所、公社、厂、（场）：

遵照伟大领袖毛主席“无产阶级专政是群众的专政”的教导，随着对敌斗争的形势发展，对治安保卫和监改工作提出了新的要求，对各单位的五类分子，都要由群众监督改造，切实掌握住其思想动态，好坏表现。

为了切实把巩固无产阶级专政落实到每一个基层单位。根据省第四、五次人保会议确定的“关于基层保卫组织设置意见”和“关于加强监督改造工作的意见”，为此，必須把各公社、街道、工厂、企业、机关、学校等单位的治保组织，监改组织迅速全面地建立健全起来，并挑选政治条件好，有一定政策水平和工作能力的同志担任治保会领导工作。我组于本月20日将组织人员到各单位检查对省四、五次人保会议贯彻落实情况。

凡单位对治保和监改组织至今尚未建立的，在十月底一律建立起来，并建立保卫工作制度。切实做好监改工作，要经常向本单位党组织和上级专政机关反映敌社情动态情况。起到应起的“耳目”作用。现特发两份登记表望十月底填好上报我组。

向阳区公安法院军管组

一九七〇年十月十六日

Military control 1970 No.21

Notice regarding public security committee members filling out a registration report

To every police station, commune, factory, and farm:

In accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao’s teachings, “the proletariat authoritarian government is the people’s authoritarian government”. Following the development in our struggle sessions against our enemies, we must put forth a new requirement for our public security and reform through surveillance work. The masses should keep each member of the five black elements under surveillance to effectively grasp the members’ thoughts, report if they are being good or bad, and get them to reform.

Even now, the locations where public security and reform through surveillance organizations have not been established, they must be set up by the end of October. Practically speaking, to be effective in reforming through surveillance, we must regularly report our enemy’s social conditions and developments to the party and the higher leveled government organs to truly be an effective method of surveillance.

October 16, 1970

Xiangyang District, Huainan City, Anhui Province Revolutionary Committee’s People Protection Group

People’s Liberation Army Xiangyang District, Huainan City’s Military Controlled Public Security Court Branch

五类分子評审通知书副頁

2860

（70）澧評字第 号

你社 [illegible] 大队 [illegible] 生产队 [illegible] 分子[redacted]，于一九[illegible]年已規划为 [illegible] 分子。在一九七〇年度評审中，經羣众評議，定为 [illegible]。

此致

[illegible] 人民公社

湖南省澧县革命委员会 人民保卫组

一九七一年[illegible]月[illegible]日

Classification Documents

Examination Notice of a ‘Five Black Classes’ Member

The landlord ChenXX, belonging to the second brigade of the Guandou commune, was identified as a landlord in 1955. In 1970, after public discussion during the annual review, this landlord was approved to be a reserve commune member.

Matou People’s Commune, March 11th, 1971

中共中央、國務院批轉公安部關於做好勞動教養工作的報告的通知

CCPCC and State Council: Approval and Transmission of the Report on Fulfilling the Work of Reeducation through Labor by the Ministry of Public Security

中發【1980】67號文件

各省、市、自治區黨委和人民政府，各大軍區、省軍區、野戰軍黨委，中央各部委，國家機關各部黨委黨委，軍委各總部、各軍兵種黨委，各人民團體黨組：

（摘錄）

現將公安部《關於做好勞動教養工作的報告》轉發給你們，望認真研究貫徹執行。

……我們在集中力量進行經濟建設的過程中，對社會上一定範圍內存在的階級鬥爭仍然必須保持高度的警惕。加強和改善勞教管理，加強思想政治教育，做好勞動教養工作，需要作為一項長期任務來抓。……

中共中央
國務院
一九八〇年九月十四日

(Zhongfa [1980] Document No. 67)

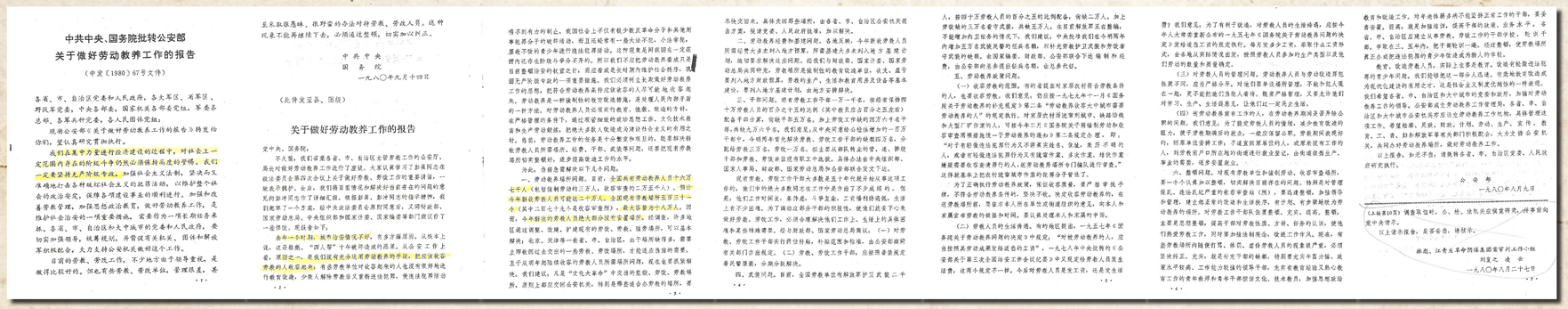
The Party Committees and People's Governments of Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region, the Party Committees of each Greater and Provincial Military Region, each Field Army, the Party Leadership Groups of each Central ministry and commission and each ministry and commission of the state organs, the Party Committees of each General Department of the Military Commission and each Branch of the Armed Forces, and the Party Leadership Group of each People's organization:

(Excerpt)

Hereby the Report on Fulfilling the Work of Reeducation through Labor by the Ministry of Public Security is transmitted to you. Please study it conscientiously and implement it thoroughly.

While we focus on economic construction, we must remain highly vigilant about the class struggle which exists within a certain scope in our society... It needs to be treated as a long term task to ... strengthen and improve the management of reeducation through labor, augment the ideological and political education and fulfill the work of reeducation through labor. ...

The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee
The State Council
September 14, 1980



中共中央、国务院批转公安部
关于做好劳动教养工作的报告
（中发〔1980〕67号文件）

各省、市、自治区党委和人民政府，各大军区、省军区、野战军党委，中央各部委，国家机关各部委党组，军委各总部、各军兵种党委，各人民团体党组：

现将公安部《关于做好劳动教养工作的报告》转发给你们，望认真研究贯彻执行。

我们在集中力量进行经济建设的过程中，对社会上一定范围内存在的阶级斗争仍然必须保持高度的警惕。我们一定要坚持无产阶级专政。加强社会主义法制，坚决不又准确地打击各种破坏社会主义的犯罪活动，以保护整个社会的政治安定，保障各项建设事业的顺利进行。加强和改善劳教管理，加强思想政治教育，做好劳动教养工作，是维护社会治安的一项重要措施。需要作为一项长期任务来抓。各省、市、自治区和大中城市的党委和人民政府，要切实加强领导，统筹规划，并督促有关机关、团体和解放军机关配合，大力支持公安机关做好这个工作。

目前的劳教、劳改工作，不少地方由于领导重视，是做得比较好的。但也有些劳教、劳改单位，管理很差，逃跑现象经常发生，甚至组织反革命分子结伙越狱，进行破坏活动，给国家财产和人民生命造成严重损失。这种情况必须迅速改变。

劳教、劳改工作的对象，绝大多数是有一般政治历史问题的人，其中有些人的问题是在历史上和敌我矛盾交织在一起的，甚至是敌我矛盾转化而来的。对这些人，必须坚持惩办与宽大相结合的政策，区别对待，给出路，给希望，使他们改恶从善，重新做人。

劳教、劳改工作的基本任务，是对上述人员实行强制性的教育改造，使他们逐步树立起社会主义的劳动态度，遵守国家法律，成为自食其力的劳动者。

劳教、劳改工作的基本方针，是以教育改造为主，生产劳动为辅，在生产劳动中对劳教、劳改人员进行教育改造。

劳教、劳改工作的基本原则，是惩罚与教育改造相结合，以教育改造为主；劳动生产与政治思想教育相结合，以政治思想教育为主；劳教、劳改与劳动安置相结合，以劳动安置为主。

劳教、劳改工作的组织领导，实行党委统一领导，各部门分工负责，依靠群众，团结协作的原则。

劳教、劳改工作的经费，实行国家预算拨款和生产收入相结合，以预算拨款为主的原则。

劳教、劳改工作的干部，要选拔政治思想好，作风正派，有一定文化水平，身体健康，熟悉业务，热爱劳教、劳改工作的人担任。

劳教、劳改工作的组织机构，要根据工作需要和精干原则设置。

劳教、劳改工作的具体政策界限，由公安部另行规定。

各地执行本决定的情况，望及时报告中央。

中共中央
国务院
一九八〇年九月十四日

（此件发至县、团级）

关于做好劳动教养工作的报告

党中央、国务院：

不久前，我们召集各省、市、自治区主管劳教工作的公安厅、局会议，检查了劳动教养工作进行了座谈。大家认真学习了彭真同志在政法委员会第四次会议上关于做好劳教、劳改工作的重要讲话，一致表示赞护。会后，我们将座谈情况和解决好目前存在的问题的意见的报告向党内党外作了传达汇报。领导机关，和许多同志对指示精神，我们起草了一个方案，经中央政法委员会原则同意后，又同财政部、国家劳动总局、中央组织部和国家计委、国家编委等部门商议作了一些修改，现报告如下。

全国一个时期，城市治安情况不好，有多方面原因。从根本上说，这是敌、我、"四人帮"十年破坏造成的后果。从公安工作上看，原因之一，是我们没有充分运用劳动教养的手段，把应该收容劳教的人收容起来；……这种现象是同我国在一定范围内还存在阶级斗争分不开的。

……目前，全国共有劳动教养人员十六万七千人（包括强制劳动的三万人，收容审查的二万五千人）。预计今年新收劳教人员可能达二十万人。全国现有劳教场所五百三十一个（其中二百七十九个是收容审查所），最大容量为十八万人。因而，今年新收的劳教人员绝大部分没有安置场所。

……

以上报告，如无不当，请批转各省、市、自治区党委、人民政府研究执行。

公安部
一九八〇年八月九日

關於做好勞動教養工作的報告

党中央、国务院：

（摘錄）

去年一个时期，城市治安情况不好，原因之一，是我们没有充分运用劳动教养的手段，把应该收容劳教的人收容起来；……这种现象是同我国在一定范围内还存在阶级斗争分不开的……

……目前，全国共有劳动教养人员十六万七千人（包括强制劳动的三万人，收容审查的二万五千人）。预计今年新收劳教人员可能达二十万人。全国现有劳教场所五百三十一个（其中二百七十九个是收容审查所），最大容量为十八万人。因而，今年新收的劳教人员绝大部分没有安置场所。

……

以上报告，如无不当，请批转各省、市、自治区党委、人民政府研究执行。

公安部
一九八〇年八月九日

Report on Fulfilling the Work of Reeducation through Labor

The Party Central Committee and the State Council:

(Excerpt)

For a while last year, the security situation in cities was not quite good... One of the reasons for this is that we failed to make full use of reeducation through labor and lock up those who should have been locked up for reeducation through labor... This phenomenon is indispensable with the fact that class struggle still exists within certain quarters in our country. ...

... ...

... Currently, there are a total of 167,000 persons subject to reeducation through labor all over the country (including 30,000 subject to forced labor and 25,000 subject to custodial interrogation). It is estimated that the number of newly recruited Laojiao inmates could reach as high as 200,000 this year. There are now a total of 531 Laojiao facilities throughout China (among which 279 are for custodial interrogation) and the maximum capacity is 180,000. Therefore, the greatest majority of the newly recruited Laojiao inamtes this year will not have a settlement place. ...

... ...

... Now there are 11,000 Laojiao cadres. Based upon the 15% ratio that is generally needed to manage the 400,000 Laojiao inmates, there is still a shortage of 50,000 cadres. Adding to the shortage of 46,000 cadres for the Laogai work, the total shortfall of cadres reaches 96,000. ...

... ...

For the time being, all the Laojiao units in the country have 2,000 armed guards from the People's Liberation Army. Based upon a 5% matching ratio for 400,000 Laojiao inmates, there is a shortage of 20,000 armed guards. Adding to a shortage of 30,000 armed guards for Laogai camps, the total shortfall stands at 50,000. ...

... ...

Ministry of Public Security
August 9, 1980

披著宗教外衣的龔品梅反革命集團

Kung Pin-Mei Counterrevolutionary Clique operating under the guise of a religious institution

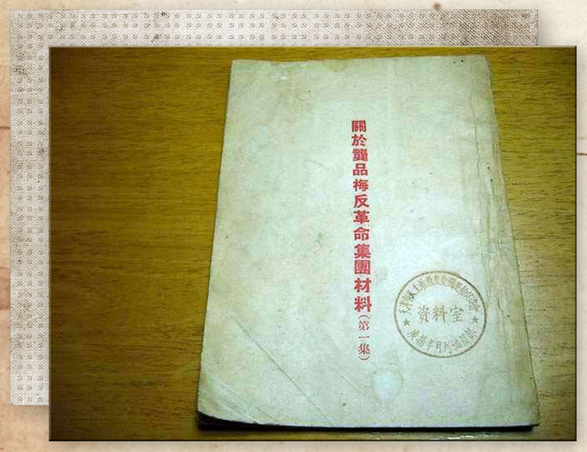
這份資料摘自《反革命分子和其他刑事犯罪分子罪證展覽會材料匯編》第8-9頁，1957年10月由公安部内部編印。該資料記錄的是1955年被打成反革命集團的上海、苏州及南京三教区主教龚品梅等人大量的“反革命罪證”。摘錄如下：

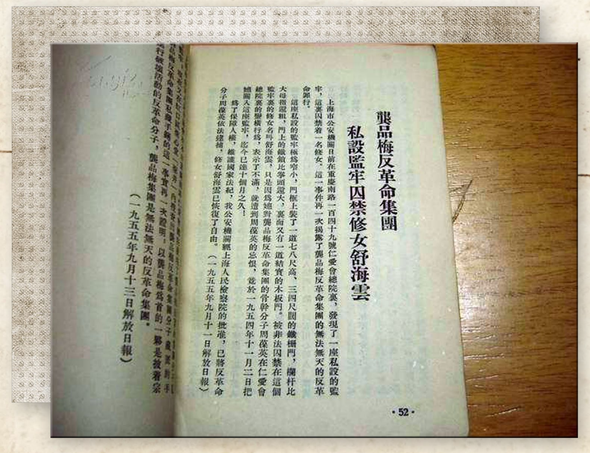
龔品梅反革命集團勾結帝國主義分子格壽平（Fernand La cretelle，法国籍）做破壞土改運動的反動指示，威胁农民教徒“不得参加斗争地主”。
破壞抗美援朝運動。龔指示“單以保家衛國為借口而從事一種不正義的戰爭是不可饒恕的。”

龔品梅污蔑社會主義國家總路線是“血淋淋的總路線”。這個集團還破壞政府糧食供應計劃。據供認，除在徐家匯修院埋藏的大米2000斤外，還囤積了8千多斤大米。

包庇窩藏反革命分子，把軍統特務鄧家俊掩護在教堂内。

勾結、掩獲帝國主義間諜田望霖（Alain De Terwagne，比利時籍）進行情報活動。帝國主義分子、間諜才爾孟（George Marie AntoineGermain，法國籍）是龔品梅反革命活動的幕后策劃者。




龔品梅反革命集團
私設監牢囚禁修女舒海雲
（一九五五年九月十三日解放日報）
· 52 ·

This is an excerpt from the Exhibition of Incriminating Evidence against Counterrevolutionaries and Other Criminals, which was compiled and printed for internal use by the Ministry of Public Security in October 1957. This material contains a massive amount of “counterrevolutionary criminal evidence” against Kung Pin-Mei - the Bishop for the Shanghai, Suzhou, and Nanjing parishes - and others who were labeled as being part of a counterrevolutionary clique in 1955. The excerpts are as follows:
Kung Pin-Mei Counterrevolutionary Clique colluded with the French imperialist Fernand Lacretelle to conduct reactionary actions to sabotage the Land Reform Movement, and threatened the peasant followers to “not participate in the struggle against landlords.”

The Kung Pin-Mei Counterrevolutionary Clique sabotaged the “Campaign to Resist America and Support North Korea”. Kung Pin-Mei stated that, “it is unforgivable to engage in an unjust war under the pretext of defending the nation.”

Kung Pin-Mei slandered socialist ideology by saying it was a “bloody ideology.” This group also sabotaged the government’s plan for grain supply chain. According to the confession, in addition to the 2,000 kilograms of rice stored at Xujiahui Seminary, they hoarded more than 8,000 kilograms of rice.

Kung Pin-Mei harbored and sheltered counterrevolutionaries such as the Chinese Nationalist spy Deng Jiajun in a church.

Kung Pin-Mei colluded with and sheltered the Belgian imperialist spy Alain DeTerwagne while his was gathering intelligence. The French imperialist spy George Germain was the mastermind behind Kung Pin-Mei’s counterrevolutionary activities.

Kung Pin-Mei spent 30 years in Chinese prisons for defying attempts by the CCP to exert state control over Roman Catholics. Arrested five years earlier, Kung was given a life sentenced in 1960, charged with being the leader of a counterrevolutionary clique. In July 1985, he was released on probation, but kept under house arrest until 1988 when authorities, under pressure from the international community, finally agreed to give him full freedom. Kung left China for the U.S. in 1988 for medical treatment and stayed there until his death in 2000.

中共中央關於《劃分右派分子的標準》的通知

The CCP Central Committee's Notice regarding "The Standard in Categorizing the Rightists"

上海局，各省、市、自治區黨委，中央各部委各黨組，中直黨委，國家機關黨委，總政治部（此件可發至縣委和相當於縣級的黨組織）

中 央

1957年10月15日

劃分右派分子的標準

（一）凡言論、行動屬於下列性質者，應劃為右派分子：

（1）反對社會主義制度。

（2）反對無產階級專政。

（3）反對共產黨在國家政治生活中的領導地位。

（4）以反對社會主義和反對共產黨為目的而分裂人民的團結。

（5）組織和積極參加反對社會主義、反對共產黨的小集團。

（6）為犯有上述罪行的右派分子出主意，拉關係，通情報，向他們報告革命組織的機密。

（二）有下列情形之一者應劃為極右分子：

（1）右派活動中的野心家、為首分子、主謀分子和骨幹分子。

（2）提出反黨反社會主義的綱領性意見，並積極鼓吹這種意見的分子。

（3）進行反黨反社會主義活動特別惡劣、特別堅決的分子。

（4）在歷史上一貫反共反人民；在這次右派進攻中又積極進行反動活動的分子。

這兩份文件是中共中央、國務院在1957年下達的劃分右派份子的標準和對右派分子處理決定。1957年7月，毛澤東在青島提出對右派的兩個處理原則，其中一個是"要搞个劳动教养条例，除了少数知名人士外，把一些右派都搞去劳动教养"。因此，隨后頒布的《勞動教養規定》，主要針對的是右派。

In 1957, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council drafted these two documents, "The Standard in Categorizing the Rightists" and "Handling the Rightists". In July 1957, Mao Zedong introduced two principles for handling Rightists in Qingdao; the first, "we have to draft a Laojiao law, that allows us to force all Rightists, except the famous ones, to undergo reeducation through labor." Hence, "The Instructions of Laojiao", focused on tackling the Rightists.

To the Shanghai Bureau, all provincial, municipal, and autonomous regions' party committees, central ministries, commissions, state run party committees, and the general political department (this notice may be distributed to county-level party committees and to equivalent county-level party organizations):

CCP Central Committee
October 15, 1957

"The Standard in Categorizing the Rightists"

1) One should be classified as a Rightist if he says or does the following:

A) Is opposed to Socialism

B) Is opposed to the proletarian dictatorship, and democratic centrism (Marxist-Leninist).

C) Is against the dominance of CCP in the nation's political arena

D) Is using anti-socialist and anti-communist party sentiment to try to destroy this harmonious country.

E) Organizes and participates in anti-socialist or anti-communist activities F) Providing suggestions, being in contact with, passing intelligence to or sharing revolutionary organization secrets with criminals mentioned above.

2) One should be classified as Rightist if he fits any of the following criteria:

A) Is an aspiring leader, mastermind, or core member in the Rightists' movement

B) Those that bring up anti-party or anti-socialist opinions, or those who actively advocate for and spread these ideas

C) Are resolute members of anti-party or anti-socialist activities

D) Those who have always been anti-communist and anti-proletariat and are proactive in reactionary activities during this right-wing attack.

關於在國家薪給人員和高等學校學生中的右派分子處理原則的規定

"Instructions in Handling Rightists Found Among Civil Servants and Students"

（國務院第９６次全體會議通過）（節選）

全國各地黨政機關：

現下發國家薪給人員和高等學校學生中的右派分子處理原則的規定，望遵照執行（將"國家薪給人員"中的右派分子劃為6類處理辦法，"高等學校學生"中的青年右派分子劃為4種處理辦法）。具體規定如下:

（甲）國家各機關單位中的右派分子：

第1類、情節嚴重、態度惡劣的，實行勞動教養，態度特別壞的，還要開除公職；

第2類、態度好或情節不十分嚴重的，撤職送農村或農場監督勞動；

第3類、情況與前兩種相似，但本人學術、技術上有專長，工作需要的，或年老體弱不能勞動的，撤銷原職，留用察看，並降低待遇；

.....

(乙) 高等學校學生中的右派分子：

情節嚴重態度惡劣的，保留學籍，送農村或農場勞動考察（相當於上述第1類）；

個別特別嚴重的，開除學籍，勞動教養（相當於上述第2類）；

情節嚴重態度好的，留校察看（相當於上述第3、4類）；

中共中央　國務院

1958年1月29日

Passed at the 96th State Council Meeting.
The State Council of the People's Republic of China
(Excerpts)

1) Rightists working in the government

Category 1: Rightists who have committed serious crimes and have bad attitudes should undergo reeducation through labor

Category 2: Rightists who have committed less serious crimes or have the proper attitude should be relocated to rural villages or forced to labor under supervision on farms

Category 3: Similar with the first two categories, but are well educated Rightists who have special skills that are essential to certain fields of work or who are elderly, frail, and unable to labor should be laid off from their original position, be placed under observation, and have their stipends reduced.

2) Rightists among students in higher education institutions:

Rightists who have committed serious crimes and have bad attitudes should retain their student status, but be sent to labor in rural villages or farms. (equivalent to category 1 above)

Rightists who have committed a particularly serious crime should be expelled from school and undergo reeducation through labor (equivalent to category 2 above)

Rightists who have committed serious crimes, but have a good attitude may stay at school, but be placed under surveillance (equivalent with categories 3 and 4 above)

January 29, 1958

LAOGAI
MUSEUM
勞改紀念館

勞改檔案展

The Introduction of the Laogai Archives

本廳選擇了一些中共有關勞改的文件及檔案資料，使參觀者可以從時間上、體系上對中共在勞改問題上的意圖、目的和手法有所了解。

這些資料主要涉及到勞改制度和勞改產品、宗教迫害、民族統治、計劃生育、死刑和器官移植、互聯網侵害等各類人權問題。

二十年來，我們竭盡所能收集到不少資料，但於中共勞改這一龐大的、涉及幾千萬人生命、涉及人權和政治的大課題相比，還是顯得太小、太少，我們將不斷豐富和完善我們的檔案，包括影像資料、中共中央各級文件資料、勞改犯用品、勞改產品實物、勞改受難者個人數據、勞改方面的原始出版物、地方日誌、監獄和監獄企業資料庫等。

這些資料和實物得之不易，有些是吳弘達先生冒著生命危險在大陸搜集的，有些是勞改幸存者和其親屬、朋友無私捐贈的，有些則是從中國大陸通過各種渠道運輸過來或者是購買的。希望本廳的展示能給參觀者留下一個初步的、完整的勞改印象。

We have included several documents and files about the CCP Laogai situation in our archives. It allows our visitors to understand CCP’s techniques and goals on the problem of Laogai chronologically, systematically, and fundamentally.

The focuses of our wide collections vary from the Laogai system to the products of Laogai factories, from religious oppression to ethnic ruling policies, from One Child Policy to capital punishment and organ transplantation, from internet censorship to other human rights violations....

The information that we have collected in the past twenty years are still minimal comparing to the big topic of Laogai, a political and human rights issue that involves millions of lives. However we are constantly updating and enriching our selections, including but not exclusively video materials, documents of the CCP in different levels, the daily commodities of the laogai prisoners, products of the laogai factories, information about Laogai victims, publications on laogai issues, data from local counties, prisons, and prison enterprises.

Our collections are very precious: while our founder, Mr. Harry Wu, risked his life to collect some of them; the others were either donated by the Laogai survivors (and their relatives), or bought and transported from China.

We hope our collections can leave the visitors a preliminary yet thorough impression of the Laogai situation.

中共早期領導人論勞改

CCP's Early Leaders' Comments on the Laogai

大批應判刑的犯人，是一個很大的勞動力，為了改造他們，為了解決監獄的困難，為了不讓判處徒刑的反革命分子坐吃閑飯，必須立即招收組織勞動改造的工作。

原中共最高領導人 毛澤東，“對第三次全國公安會議的指示”（1951年5月15日）

——摘自《毛澤東同志論階級斗爭、專政和公安工作》，第86頁。公安部編譯，1956年8月（内部文件）

（勞改犯）是幾十萬、上百萬的勞動力，等于保加利亞一個國家的全勞動力，不要勞動保險，也不要工資，可以做很多的工作，可以建設很大的事業。蘇聯就是利用犯人開了幾條運河的。所以搞好了經濟上有利，政治上也很好，因為我們沒有把他殺掉。

——原國家副主席 劉少奇，“在第三次全國公安會議上的講話”（1951年5月11日）

要恢復、整頓勞改農場、工廠。勞改農場要好好整頓，過去有800多個，現在有400多個。判刑的要勞動改造，未決犯也要勞動改造，監獄里的犯人也要勞動改造。

原國務院總理 周恩來，“接見第十五次全國公安會議全體同志時的講話”（1971年2月8日）

——以上兩段摘自《毛澤東等老一輩革命家論改造罪犯工作》，第19頁和第21頁。司法部勞改局編，法律出版社，1993年11月版。

“The large group of convicted criminals is an enormous labor force. In the hopes of reforming these criminals, of easing the pressures placed on prisons, and of not allowing sentenced prisoners to have free lunch, we must immediately begin to organize the Laogai system. “

--The highest authority of CCP, Mao Zedong, “The Third National Public Security Meeting” (May 15, 1951)

Quoted from “Comrade Mao's Comments on Class Struggle, Dictatorship, and Public Security” pg. 86. (Public Security Bureau, August 1956) Internal Document.

“(Laogai convicts) make up a labor force numbering in the hundreds of thousands to millions, which is equal to the entire labor force of Bulgaria. These criminals do not need insurance or wages; they can do many different types of jobs and can form a giant enterprise. After all, the Soviet Union used criminals to construct several canals. These prisoners are economically and politically useful, that is the reason we keep them alive.”

--The Vice President of the PRC, Liu Shaoqi, “The Third National Public Security Meeting”. (May 11, 1951)

We need to restore and rectify Laogai farms and factories. “Laogai farms need rectification, there were roughly 800 farms previously and about 400 farms now. Convicted criminals, unconvicted criminals, and current prisoners must all undergo reform through labor.”

--The Premier of the State Council, Zhou Enlai, “A Speech to the Comrades During the Fifteenth National Public Security Conference”. (February 8, 1971)

Quoted from “Comments from Senior Revolutionaries such as Mao Zedong on Reforming Criminals” pg. 19 and pg. 21. (Edited by the Ministry of Justice, Laogai Bureau, and published by the Law Press- China, November 1993).

CCP's early leaders' comments on Laogai

“The huge batch of convicted criminals is an enormous amount of labor force. In hopes of reforming them, solving the problem of prisons, and stopping the counter-revolutionists from being redundant in the society, we must immediately begin to organize them to Laogai work. “

The highest authority of CCP, Mao Zedong, “The Third Nation's Public Security Meeting” (May 15, 1951)

Quoted from “Comrade Mao's comments on class struggle, dictatorship, and public security” P. 86, (Bureau of Public Security, Aug 1956) Internal Document

“(Laogai convicts) are tens of thousands of labor force, that's the equivalent of the entire labor force of Bulgaria. They (Laogai convicts) don't require labor insurance or wages, and they can work on a lot of projects, a lot of major infrastructures. The USSR built a few canals by their criminals. They are useful economically and politically, that's the reason we keep them alive.”

The Vice President of the PRC, Liu Shaoqi, “The Third Nation's Public Security Meeting” (May 11, 1951)

Rule No. 8: To restore and rectify Laogai farms and factories

“Laogai farms needs rectification, there were roughly 800 farms previously and about 400 farms now. Convicted criminals need Laogai; suspects need Laogai; current prisoners also need laogai.”

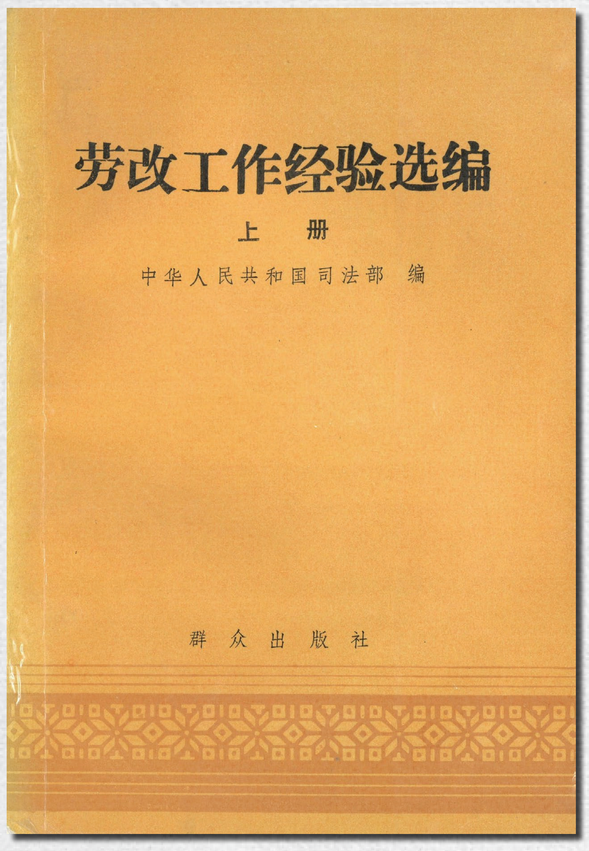
The Premier of the State Council, Zhou Enlai, “A speech to the comrades during the fifteenth conference of national public security” (Feb 8, 1971)

Quoted from “comments from Senior Revolutionists such as Mao Zedong on criminals reforming” P. 19, P.21, (Edited by the Bureau of Reeducation-through-labor Administration, Published by the Law Press- China, Nov 1993)

中國勞改營——蘇聯古拉格的翻版

Laogai, the Chinese Gulag

1951



蘇聯顧問法捷扬諾夫對中國勞改工作的意見
（1951年6月22日）

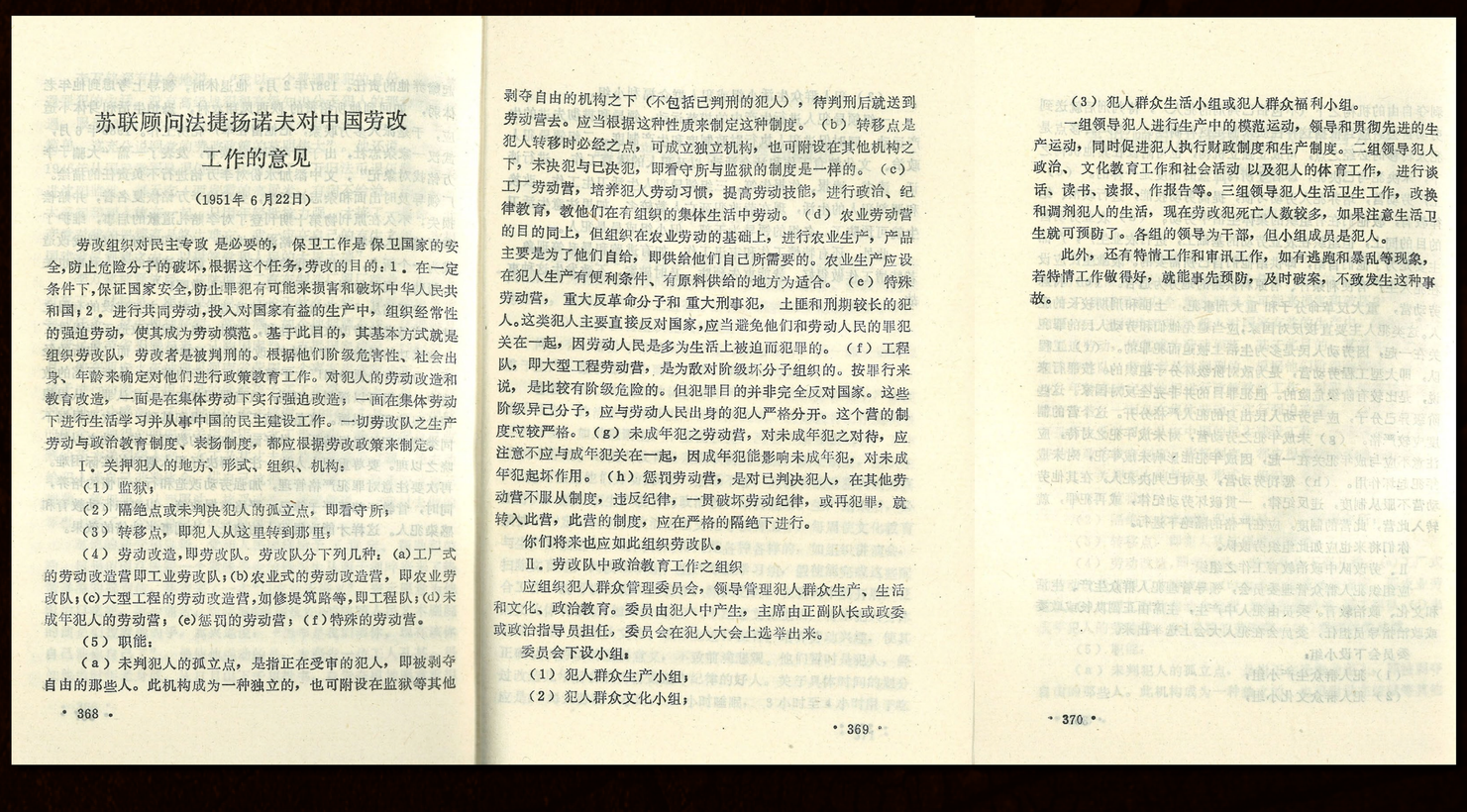
勞改的目的：1.在一定條件下，保證國家安全，防止罪犯有可能來損害和破壞中華人民共和國；2. 組織經常性的強迫勞動，使其成為勞動模範。基於此目的，其基本方式就是組織勞改隊，勞改者是被判刑的。

I. 關押犯人的地方、形式、組織、機構：
1）監獄；
2）隔絕點，或未判決犯人的孤立點，即看守所；
3）轉移點，即犯人從這裏轉到那裏；
4）勞動改造，即勞改隊。勞改隊分下列幾種：
a）工廠式的勞動改造營即工業勞改隊；
b）農業式的勞動改造營，即農業勞改隊；
c）大型工程的勞動改造營如修堤築路等，及工程隊；
d）未成年犯人的勞動營；
e）懲罰的勞動營；
f）特殊的勞動營。（368頁）

《勞改工作經驗選編》上冊 第368頁，中華人民共和國司法部編 群眾出版社，1989年版

Soviet Consultant Stoyanov Offers Suggestions to China on Establishing Laogai Camps
June 22, 1951

The purpose of reform through labor is:
1) Under certain conditions, guarantee national security, prevent criminals from harming or destroying the People's Republic of China
2) ...organizations regularly force prisoners to labor, making this the model of reform through labor. For this purpose, the basic method would be to organize Laogai camps, since the Laogai prisoners have already been sentenced.



苏联顾问法捷扬诺夫对中国劳改工作的意见

（1951年 6月22日）

劳改组织对民主专政 是必要的， 保卫工作是 保卫国家的安全，防止危险分子的破坏，根据这个任务，劳改的目的：1．在一定条件下，保证国家安全，防止罪犯有可能来损害和破坏中华人民共和国；2．进行共同劳动，投入对国家有益的生产中，组织经常性的强迫劳动，使其成为劳动模范。基于此目的，其基本方式就是组织劳改队，劳改者是被判刑的。根据他们阶级危害性、社会出身、年龄来确定对他们进行政策教育工作。对犯人的劳动改造和教育改造，一面是在集体劳动下实行强迫改造；一面在集体劳动下进行生活学习并从事中国的民主建设工作。一切劳改队之生产劳动与政治教育制度、表扬制度，都应根据劳改政策来制定。

I．关押犯人的地方、形式、组织、机构：

（1）监狱；

（2）隔绝点或未判决犯人的孤立点，即看守所；

（3）转移点，即犯人从这里转到那里；

（4）劳动改造，即劳改队。劳改队分下列几种：(a)工厂式的劳动改造营即工业劳改队；(b)农业式的劳动改造营，即农业劳改队；(c)大型工程的劳动改造营，如修堤筑路等，即工程队；(d)未成年犯人的劳动营；(e)惩罚的劳动营；(f)特殊的劳动营。

（5）职能：

（a）未判犯人的孤立点，是指正在受审的犯人，即被剥夺自由的那些人。此机构成为一种独立的，也可附设在监狱等其他

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剥夺自由的机构之下（不包括已判刑的犯人），待判刑后就送到劳动营去。应当根据这种性质来制定这种制度。（b）转移点是犯人转移时必经之点，可成立独立机构，也可附设在其他机构之下，未决犯与已决犯，即看守所与监狱的制度是一样的。（c）工厂劳动营，培养犯人劳动习惯，提高劳动技能，进行政治、纪律教育，教他们在有组织的集体生活中劳动。（d）农业劳动营的目的同上，但组织在农业劳动的基础上，进行农业生产，产品主要是为了他们自给，即供给他们自己所需要的。农业生产应设在犯人生产有便利条件、有原料供给的地方为适合。（e）特殊劳动营，重大反革命分子和重大刑事犯，土匪和刑期较长的犯人。这类犯人主要直接反对国家，应当避免他们和劳动人民的罪犯关在一起，因劳动人民是多为生活上被迫而犯罪的。（f）工程队，即大型工程劳动营，是为敌对阶级坏分子组织的。按罪行来说，是比较有阶级危险的。但犯罪目的并非完全反对国家。这些阶级异己分子，应与劳动人民出身的犯人严格分开。这个营的制度应较严格。（g）未成年犯之劳动营，对未成年犯之对待，应注意不应与成年犯关在一起，因成年犯能影响未成年犯，对未成年犯起坏作用。（h）惩罚劳动营，是对已判决犯人，在其他劳动营不服从制度，违反纪律，一贯破坏劳动纪律，或再犯罪，就转入此营，此营的制度，应在严格的隔绝下进行。

你们将来也应如此组织劳改队。

Ⅱ．劳改队中政治教育工作之组织

应组织犯人群众管理委员会，领导管理犯人群众生产、生活和文化、政治教育。委员由犯人中产生，主席由正副队长或政委或政治指导员担任，委员会在犯人大会上选举出来。

委员会下设小组：

（1）犯人群众生产小组；

（2）犯人群众文化小组；

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（3）犯人群众生活小组或犯人群众福利小组。

一组领导犯人进行生产中的模范运动，领导和贯彻先进的生产运动，同时促进犯人执行财政制度和生产制度。二组领导犯人政治、文化教育工作和社会活动 以及犯人的体育工作，进行谈话、读书、读报、作报告等。三组领导犯人生活卫生工作，改换和调剂犯人的生活，现在劳改犯死亡人数较多，如果注意生活卫生就可预防了。各组的领导为干部，但小组成员是犯人。

此外，还有特情工作和审讯工作，如有逃跑和暴乱等现象，若特情工作做得好，就能事先预防，及时破案，不致发生这种事故。

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I. Location, method, organization, and institutions for locking up prisoners
1) Prisons
2) Isolated locations, or for prisoners not yet sentenced, place them in isolation or even in detention centers
3) Transfer point, moving prisoners from one location to another
4) Laogai and Laogai detachments. Laogai detachments should be categorized as such: a) factory-styled Laogai camps and industrial Laogai detachments; b) agricultural Laogai camps; c) large scale projects Laogai camps that make cofferdams and building roads and include engineering corps; e) penal Laogai camps; f) special Laogai camps.

Selected Works from Constructing Laogai camps Experiences Vol. 1
Complied by the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China
(People's Publishing)

加強治安保衛 監督改造五類分子

Strengthen Public Security; Reform and Survey Five Black Elements

1970

“1970年是中國的‘軍管’時期，即由軍事機構對全國各地區和機構執行軍事管制的一種特殊方式，包括在公安、檢察院和法院系統實行軍事管制。本文件是由安徽省向陽區公安、法院軍管組和革命委員會共同發布的一份成立治安保卫组织，加强对五类分子监督改造的文件。”

“1970 was the year of military control in China. The military organs implemented a special military control method over China and the government institutions, which entailed placing public security organs, the procuratorate, and the court system under military control. This document is from Anhui Province’s Xiangyang District’s Public Security Bureau, military controlled courts and revolutionary committee. It is a joint report stating the establishment of public security organizations and the increased efforts to reform and survey members of the five black elements.

中國人民解放軍向陽區公安法院軍管組文件
軍管 字（70）第21號

關於對治安保衛委員會成員進行一次填表登記上報的通知

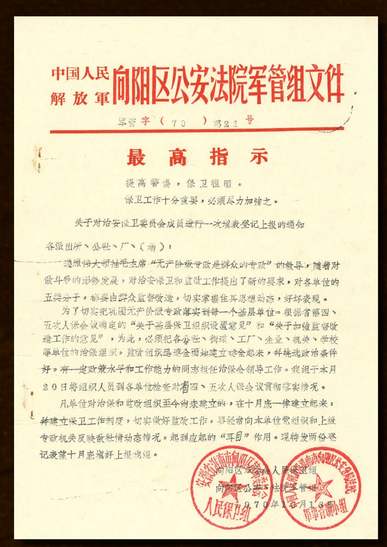
各派出所、公社、廠、（場）：

遵照偉大領袖毛主席“無產階級專政是群眾的專政”的教導，隨著對敵鬥爭的形勢發展，對治安保衛和監改工作提出了新的要求，對各單位的五類分子，都要有群眾監督改造，切實掌握住其思想動態，好壞表現。

……

凡單位對治保和監改組織至今尚未建立的，在十月底一律建立起來，切實做好監改工作，要經常向本單位黨組織和上級專政機關反映敵社情動態情況，起到應起的“耳目”作用。

1970年10月16日
安徽省淮南市向陽區革命委員會人民保衛組
人民解放軍淮南市向陽區公安分局法院軍事管制小組


中国人民解放军向阳区公安法院军管组文件
军管字（70）第21号
最高指示
提高警惕，保卫祖国。
保卫工作十分重要，必须认真加强之。
关于对治安保卫委员会成员进行一次填表登记上报的通知
各派出所、公社、厂、（场）：
遵照伟大领袖毛主席“无产阶级专政是群众的专政”的教导，随着对敌斗争的形势发展，对治安保卫和监改工作提出了新的要求，对各单位的五类分子，都要有群众监督改造，切实掌握住其思想动态，好坏表现。
为了切实把我国无产阶级专政事业搞好和每一个基层单位。根据省革命、各次人代会议精神的“关于加强基层卫组织建设意见”和“关于加强监督改造工作的意见”，为此，必须把各公社、街道、工厂、企业、机关、学校等单位的治保组织，监改组织迅速建立健全起来，并搞好监督各件好，第一步达到水平和工作能力的同志担任治保会领导工作。现提示本月20日将组织人员到各单位检查对看四、五次人代会议贯彻落实情况。
凡单位对治保和监改组织至今尚未建立的，在十月底一律建立起来，并建立保卫工作制度，切实做好监改工作，经常向本单位党组织和上级专政机关反映敌社情动态情况，起到应起的“耳目”作用。望各单位领导记录落十月底前好上报为盼。
安徽省淮南市向阳区革命委员会人民保卫组
人民解放军淮南市向阳区公安分局法院军事管制小组
1970年10月16日

People’s Liberation Army Xiangyang District Military Controlled Public Security Court Document
Military control (1970) No.21

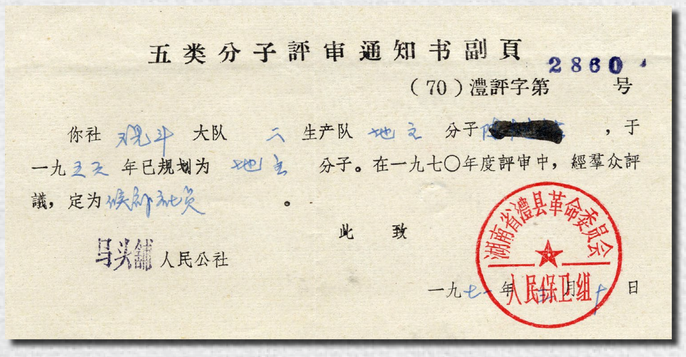
Notice regarding public security committee members filling out a registration report

To every police station, commune, factory, and farm:

In accordance with our great leader Chairman Mao’s teachings, “the proletariat authoritarian government is the people’s authoritarian government”. Following the development in our struggle sessions against our enemies, we must put forth a new requirement for our public security and reform through surveillance work. The masses should keep each member of the five black elements under surveillance to effectively grasp the members’ thoughts, report if they are being good or bad, and get them to reform.

Even now, the locations where public security and reform through surveillance organizations have not been established, they must be set up by the end of October. Practically speaking, to be effective in reforming through surveillance, we must regularly report our enemy’s social conditions and developments to the party and the higher leveled government organs to truly be an effective method of surveillance.

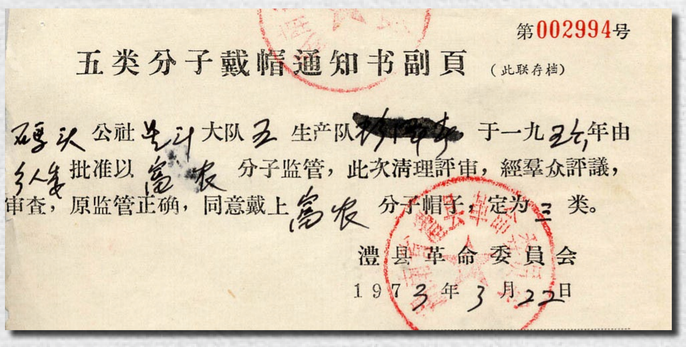
October 16, 1970
Xiangyang District, Huainan City, Anhui Province Revolutionary Committee’s People Protection Group
People’s Liberation Army Xiangyang District, Huainan City’s Military Controlled Public Security Court Branch


五类分子評审通知书副页
2860
（70）澧評字第 号
你社 [redacted] 大队 [redacted] 生产队 地主 分子 [redacted]，于一九三二 年已规划为 地主 分子。在一九七〇年度評审中，經羣众評議，定为 [redacted]。
此 致
[redacted] 人民公社
湖南省澧县革命委员会 人民保卫组
一九七[redacted]年 [redacted]月 日

Examination Notice of a ‘Five Black Classes’ Member

The landlord ChenXX, belonging to the second brigade of the Guandou commune, was identified as a landlord in 1955. In 1970, after public discussion during the annual review, this landlord was approved to be a reserve commune member.

Matou People’s Commune, March 11th, 1971


第002994号
五类分子戴帽通知书副页 （此联存档）
[redacted] 公社 [redacted] 大队 [redacted] 生产队 [redacted] 于一九[redacted]年由[redacted]人等批准以 富农 分子监管，此次清理評审，經羣众評議，审查，原监管正确，同意戴上 富农 分子帽子，定为 二 类。
澧县革命委员会
1973年3月22日

Notice of ‘Five Black Classes’ Cap-wearing Member

In 1956, the Sub-county Commission approved that Zhen Zechun of the 5th brigade of the Matou commune should be monitored and categorized as a rich peasant. After this public review, it has been decided that Zhen should be forced to wear a cap since he was identified as a rich peasant.

Revolutionary committee of Li County, March 22, 1973

人民解放軍南陵縣公安機關軍事管制小組佈告

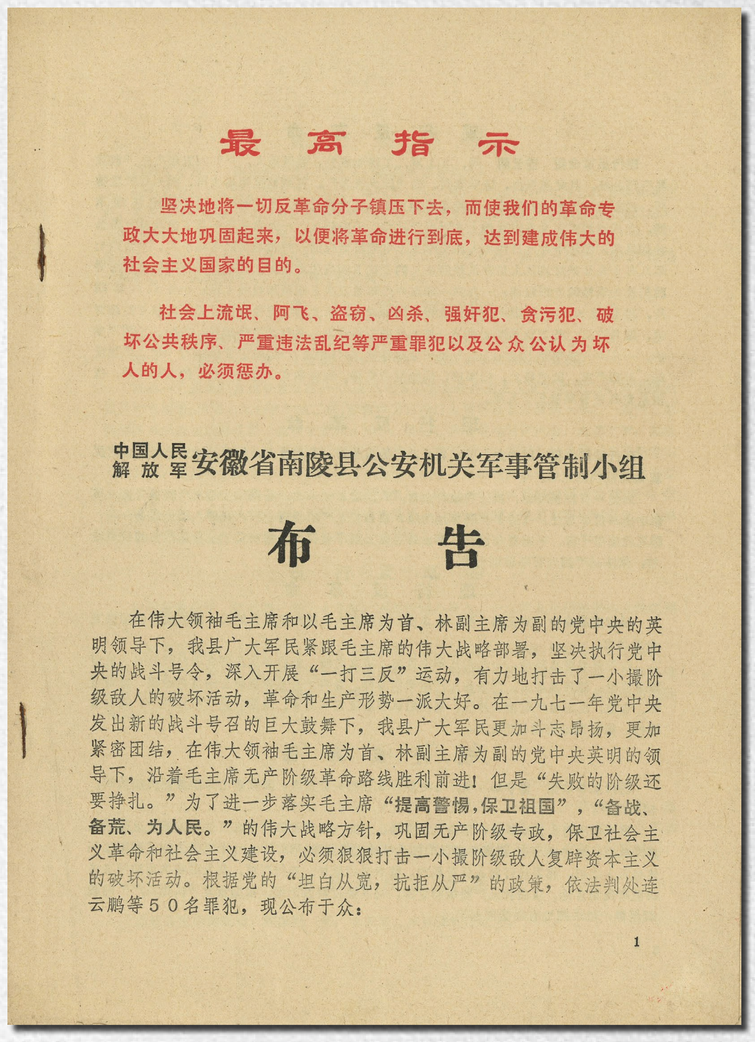
Bulletin of the PLA Martial Law Group of the Public Security Department, Nanling County, Anhui Province

1967

Supreme Instructions (Quotation of Mao Zedong)

“We should sternly crack down on all counterrevolutionaries and strengthen our revolutionary dictatorship. Then we can carry the revolution through to the end and reach the goal of building our great socialist country.”
In accordance with our Party’s policy: “leniency to those who confess and severity to those who resist,” we sentenced 50 criminals. The details of the trial are as follows:

P2 P3



最 高 指 示

坚决地将一切反革命分子镇压下去，而使我们的革命专政大大地巩固起来，以便将革命进行到底，达到建成伟大的社会主义国家的目的。

社会上流氓、阿飞、盗窃、凶杀、强奸犯、贪污犯、破坏公共秩序、严重违法乱纪等严重罪犯以及公众公认为坏人的人，必须惩办。

中国人民解放军 安徽省南陵县公安机关军事管制小组

布 告

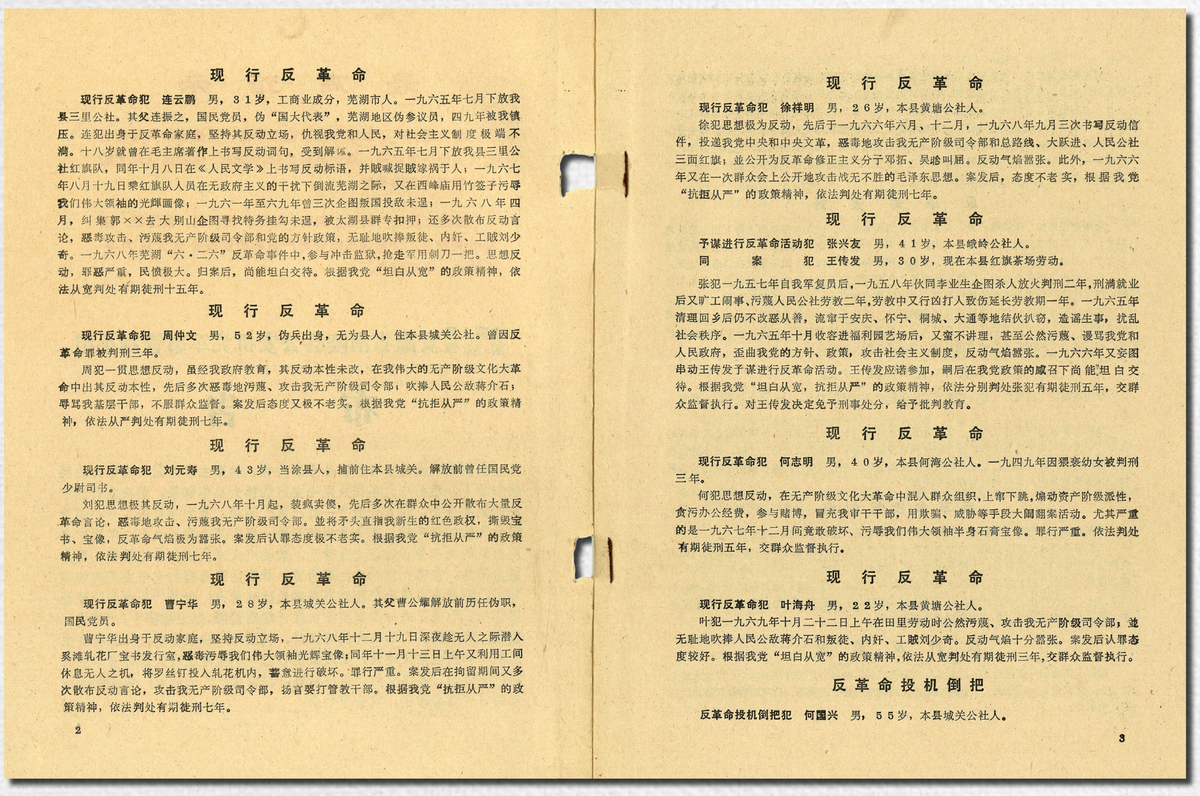
在伟大领袖毛主席和以毛主席为首、林副主席为副的党中央的英明领导下，我县广大军民紧跟毛主席的伟大战略部署，坚决执行党中央的战斗号令，深入开展“一打三反”运动，有力地打击了一小撮阶级敌人的破坏活动，革命和生产形势一派大好。在一九七一年党中央发出新的战斗号召的巨大鼓舞下，我县广大军民更加斗志昂扬，更加紧密团结，在伟大领袖毛主席为首、林副主席为副的党中央英明的领导下，沿着毛主席无产阶级革命路线胜利前进！但是“失败的阶级还要挣扎。”为了进一步落实毛主席“**提高警惕，保卫祖国**”，“**备战、备荒、为人民。**”的伟大战略方针，巩固无产阶级专政，保卫社会主义革命和社会主义建设，必须狠狠打击一小撮阶级敌人复辟资本主义的破坏活动。根据党的“坦白从宽，抗拒从严”的政策，依法判处连云鹏等５０名罪犯，现公布于众：

1

Active counterrevolutionary
Lian Yunpeng, male, 31. His father was a KMT member and a puppet congressman of Wuhu Prefecture, and was executed in 1949. Born into a counterrevolutionary family, Lian is full of hatred against our Party and our people. At the age of 18, he wrote reactionary words and sentences all over the books of Chairman Mao and was dismissed from his place of employment. In October 1965, he wrote reactionary slogans all over the magazine “People’s Literature”. In August 1967, he used bamboo needles to poke holes in the glorious portrait of our great leader Chairman Mao. From 1961 to 1969, he tried three times to betray his country. Lian was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Active counterrevolutionary
Zhou Zhongwen, male, 52. Zhou had been a soldier in the puppet army and was once sentenced to 3 years in prison on the charge of “counterrevolution”. Many times, he viciously libeled our proletarian headquarters, destroying the valuable books by Chairman Mao and the portrait of Chairman Mao. Considering that he was not honest in confessing his crimes, we sentence him to seven years’ imprisonment.

Active counterrevolutionary
Cao Ninghua, male, 28, whose father was a KMT party member; On the night of December 29, 1968, Cao stole into the distribution room for Chairman Mao’s books and viciously defaced Chairman Mao’s portrait. During his detention, he spread rumors many times and even threatened to attack the disciplinary cadres. He is sentenced to seven years in Reeducation Through Labor Camps.



现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　连云鹏　男，３１岁，工商业成分，芜湖市人。一九六五年七月下放我县三里公社。其父连振之，国民党员，伪“国大代表”，芜湖地区伪参议员，四九年被我镇压。连犯出身于反革命家庭，坚持其反动立场，仇视我党和人民，对社会主义制度极端不满。十八岁就曾在毛主席著作上书写反动词句，受到解练。一九六五年七月下放我县三里公社红旗队，同年十月八日在《人民文学》上书写反动标语，并贼喊捉贼嫁祸于人；一九六七年八月十九日攀红旗队人员在无政府主义的干扰下倒流芜湖之际，又在西峰庙用竹签子污辱我们伟大领袖的光辉画像；一九六一年至六九年曾三次企图叛国投敌未遂；一九六八年四月，纠集郭××去大别山企图寻找特务接勾未遂，被太湖县群专扣押；还多次散布反动言论，恶毒攻击、污蔑我无产阶级司令部和党的方针政策，无耻地吹捧叛徒、内奸、工贼刘少奇。一九六八年芜湖“六·二六”反革命事件中，参与冲击监狱，抢走军用刺刀一把。思想反动，罪恶严重，民愤极大。归案后，尚能坦白交待。根据我党“坦白从宽”的政策精神，依法从宽判处有期徒刑十五年。

现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　周仲文　男，５２岁，伪兵出身，无为县人，住本县城关公社。曾因反革命罪被判刑三年。

周犯一贯思想反动，虽经我政府教育，其反动本性未改，在我伟大的无产阶级文化大革命中出其反动本性，先后多次恶毒地污蔑、攻击我无产阶级司令部；吹捧人民公敌蒋介石；辱骂我基层干部，不服群众监督。案发后态度又极不老实。根据我党“抗拒从严”的政策精神，依法从严判处有期徒刑七年。

现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　刘元寿　男，４３岁，当涂县人，捕前住本县城关。解放前曾任国民党少尉司书。

刘犯思想极其反动，一九六八年十月起，装疯卖傻，先后多次在群众中公开散布大量反革命言论，恶毒地攻击、污蔑我无产阶级司令部。並将矛头直指我新生的红色政权，撕毁宝书、宝像，反革命气焰极为嚣张。案发后认罪态度极不老实。根据我党“抗拒从严”的政策精神，依法判处有期徒刑七年。

现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　曹宁华　男，２８岁，本县城关公社人。其父曹公耀解放前历任伪职，国民党员。

曹宁华出身于反动家庭，坚持反动立场，一九六八年十二月十九日深夜趁无人之际潜入裘滩轧花厂室书发行室，恶毒污辱我们伟大领袖光辉宝像；同年十一月十三日上午又利用工间休息无人之机，将罗丝钉投入轧花机内，蓄意进行破坏。罪行严重。案发后在拘留期间又多次散布反动言论，攻击我无产阶级司令部，扬言要打管教干部。根据我党“抗拒从严”的政策精神，依法判处有期徒刑七年。

2

现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　徐祥明　男，２６岁，本县黄塘公社人。

徐犯思想极为反动，先后于一九六六年六月、十二月，一九六八年九月三次书写反动信件，投递我党中央和中央文革，恶毒地攻击我无产阶级司令部和总路线、大跃进、人民公社三面红旗；並公开为反革命修正主义分子邓拓、吴晗叫屈。反动气焰嚣张。此外，一九六六年又在一次群众会上公开地攻击战无不胜的毛泽东思想。案发后，态度不老实，根据我党“抗拒从严”的政策精神，依法判处有期徒刑七年。

现 行 反 革 命

予谋进行反革命活动犯　张兴友　男，４１岁，本县峨岭公社人。
同　　案　　犯　王传发　男，３０岁，现在本县红旗茶场劳动。

张犯一九五七年自我军复员后，一九五八年伙同李业生企图杀人放火判刑二年，刑满就业后又旷工闹事、污蔑人民公社劳教二年，劳教中又行凶打人致伤延长劳教期一年。一九六五年清理回乡后仍不改恶从善，流窜于安庆、怀宁、桐城、大通等地结伙扒窃，造谣生事，扰乱社会秩序。一九六五年十月收容进福利园艺场后，又蛮不讲理，甚至公然污蔑、谩骂我党和人民政府，歪曲我党的方针、政策，攻击社会主义制度，反动气焰嚣张。一九六六年又妄图串动王传发子谋进行反革命活动。王传发应诺参加，嗣后在我党政策的感召下尚能坦白交待。根据我党“坦白从宽，抗拒从严”的政策精神，依法分别判处张犯有期徒刑五年，交群众监督执行。对王传发决定免予刑事处分，给予批判教育。

现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　何志明　男，４０岁，本县何湾公社人。一九四九年因猥亵幼女被判刑三年。

何犯思想反动，在无产阶级文化大革命中混入群众组织，上窜下跳，煽动资产阶级派性，贪污办公经费，参与赌博，冒充我审干干部，用欺骗、威胁等手段大搞诈案活动。尤其严重的是一九六七年十二月间竟敢破坏、污辱我们伟大领袖半身石膏宝像。罪行严重。依法判处有期徒刑五年，交群众监督执行。

现 行 反 革 命

现行反革命犯　叶海舟　男，２２岁，本县黄塘公社人。

叶犯一九六九年十月二十二日上午在田里劳动时公然污蔑、攻击我无产阶级司令部，並无耻地吹捧人民公敌蒋介石和叛徒、内奸、工贼刘少奇。反动气焰十分嚣张。案发后认罪态度较好。根据我党“坦白从宽，抗拒从严”的政策精神，依法从宽判处有期徒刑三年，交群众监督执行。

反革命投机倒把

反革命投机倒把犯　何国兴　男，５５岁，本县城关公社人。

3

Plotting counterrevolutionary activities criminal,
Zhang Xingyou, male, 41;
Wang Chuanfa of the same case, male, 30.
Zhang, a demobilized soldier, had been in Reeducation Through Labor camp. After he was released, he libeled the People’s Commune and distorted the policies and principles of our Party. In 1966, he attempted to engage in counterrevolutionary activities with Criminal Wang Chuanfa. We sentence Zhang to five years in prison and give Wang criticism and education.

Active counterrevolutionary
Xu Xiangming, male, 26; He wrote reactionary letters in June 1966, December 1966 and September 1968, respectively. He sent the letters to CCP Central Committee and Central Group of the Cultural Revolution in which he complained of the treatment of counterrevolutionary revisionists Deng Tuo and Wu Han and viciously attacked Mao Zedong Thought. Considering his dishonesty in confession, we sentence him seven years in prison.

Active counterrevolutionary
He Zhiming, male, 40, was sentenced to three years’ imprisonment on the charge of ‘indecent assault on women’ in 1949. In December 1967, he damaged and insulted the valuable bust of our great leader Chairman Mao. As this is a serious crime, he was sentenced to five years in prison.

Active counterrevolutionary
Ye Haizhou, male, 22; On October 22, 1969, Ye openly libeled and attacked our proletarian headquarters and extolled Chiang Kai-shek and Liu Shaoqi. He is sentenced to three years in prison.

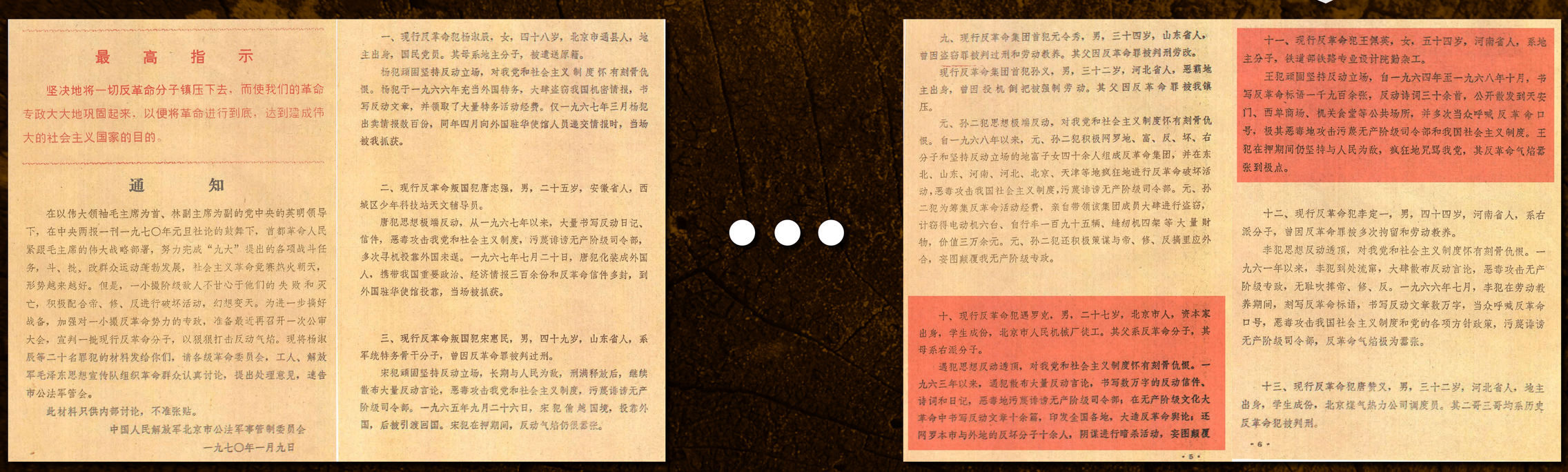
北京市公法軍事管制委員會公審大會通知

Public Trial Announcement Beijing Municipal Public Security and Judicial Martial Law Commission

1970

這是中國人民解放軍北京市公法軍事管制委員會於1970年1月9日發出的一份公審大會宣判通知。在這份通知中，共有二十名“階級敵人”被以“現行反革命”的罪名宣判死刑，他們的共同罪名是反對社會主義，積極配合帝、修、反進行破壞活動。其中包括後來被中共平反的遇羅克和王佩英。本通知是由當時掌管公檢法系統的中國人民解放軍北京市公法軍事管制委員會下發給首都各級組織的，通知寫明“供內部討論，不准張貼”。

This document, issued on January 9th, 1970 by the Beijing Municipal Public Security and Judicial Martial Law Commission, is an announcement for a public trial. As many as 20 “class enemies” were sentenced to execution on charges of “engaging in counter-revolution.” The crimes those accused share in common include “anti-socialism” and “engaging in destructive activities in coordination with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionary cliques.” Among the 20 “criminals” to be executed are Mr. Yu Luoke and Mrs. Wang Peiying who were exonerated after the Cultural Revolution. This announcement was issued to lower level departments under the Martial Law Commission. It is a classified document containing the clear warning “for internal discussion only; no public use allowed.”



最　高　指　示

坚决地将一切反革命分子镇压下去，而使我们的革命专政大大地巩固起来，以便将革命进行到底，达到造成伟大的社会主义国家的目的。

通　知

在以伟大领袖毛主席为首、林副主席为副的党中央的英明领导下，在中央两报一刊一九七〇年元旦社论的鼓舞下，首都革命人民紧跟毛主席的伟大战略部署，努力完成“九大”提出的各项战斗任务，斗、批、改群众运动蓬勃发展，社会主义革命竞赛热火朝天，形势越来越好。但是，一小撮阶级敌人不甘心于他们的失败和灭亡，积极配合帝、修、反进行破坏活动，幻想变天。为进一步搞好战备，加强对一小撮反革命势力的专政，准备最近再召开一次公审大会，宣判一批现行反革命分子，以狠狠打击反动气焰。现将杨淑辰等二十名罪犯的材料发给你们，请各级革命委员会，工人、解放军毛泽东思想宣传队组织革命群众认真讨论，提出处理意见，速告市公法军管会。

此材料只供内部讨论，不准张贴。

中国人民解放军北京市公法军事管制委员会

一九七〇年一月九日

一、现行反革命犯杨淑辰，女，四十八岁，北京市通县人，地主出身，国民党员。其母系地主分子，被遣送原籍。

杨犯顽固坚持反动立场，对我党和社会主义制度怀有刻骨仇恨。杨犯于一九六六年充当外国特务，大肆盗窃我国机密情报，书写反动文章，并领取了大量特务活动经费。仅一九六七年三月杨犯出卖情报数百份，同年四月向外国驻华使馆人员递交情报时，当场被我抓获。

二、现行反革命叛国犯唐志强，男，二十五岁，安徽省人，西城区少年科技站天文辅导员。

唐犯思想极端反动，从一九六七年以来，大量书写反动日记、信件，恶毒攻击我党和社会主义制度，污蔑诽谤无产阶级司令部，多次寻机投靠外国未遂。一九六七年七月二十日，唐犯化装成外国人，携带我国重要政治、经济情报三百余份和反革命信件多封，到外国驻华使馆投靠，当场被抓获。

三、现行反革命叛国犯宋惠民，男，四十九岁，山东省人，系军统特务骨干分子，曾因反革命罪被判过刑。

宋犯顽固坚持反动立场，长期与人民为敌，刑满释放后，继续散布大量反动言论，恶毒攻击我党和社会主义制度，污蔑诽谤无产阶级司令部。一九六五年九月二十六日，宋犯偷越国境，投靠外国，后被引渡回国。宋犯在押期间，反动气焰仍很嚣张。

九、现行反革命集团首犯元令秀，男，三十四岁，山东省人，曾因盗窃罪被判过刑和劳动教养。其父因反革命罪被判刑改。

现行反革命集团首犯孙义，男，三十二岁，河北省人，恶霸地主出身，曾因投机倒把被强制劳动。其父因反革命罪被我镇压。

元、孙二犯思想极端反动，对我党和社会主义制度怀有刻骨仇恨。自一九六八年以来，元、孙二犯积极网罗地、富、反、坏、右分子和坚持反动立场的地富子女四十余人组成反革命集团，并在东北、山东、河南、河北、北京、天津等地疯狂地进行反革命破坏活动，恶毒攻击我国社会主义制度，污蔑诽谤无产阶级司令部。元、孙二犯为筹集反革命活动经费，亲自带领该集团成员大肆进行盗窃，计窃得电动机六台、自行车一百九十五辆、缝纫机四架等大量财物，价值三万余元。元、孙二犯还积极策谋与帝、修、反搞里应外合，妄图颠覆我无产阶级专政。

十、现行反革命犯遇罗克，男，二十七岁，北京市人，资本家出身，学生成份，北京市人民机械厂徒工。其父系反革命分子，其母系右派分子。

遇犯思想反动透顶，对我党和社会主义制度怀有刻骨仇恨。一九六三年以来，遇犯散布大量反动言论，书写数万字的反动信件、诗词和日记，恶毒地污蔑诽谤无产阶级司令部；在无产阶级文化大革命中书写反动文章十余篇，印发全国各地，大造反革命舆论；还网罗本市与外地的反坏分子十余人，阴谋进行暗杀活动，妄图颠覆

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十一、现行反革命犯王佩英，女，五十四岁，河南省人，系地主分子，铁道部铁路专业设计院勤杂工。

王犯顽固坚持反动立场，自一九六四年至一九六八年十月，书写反革命标语一千九百余张，反动诗词三十余首，公开散发到天安门、西单商场、机关食堂等公共场所，并多次当众呼喊反革命口号，极其恶毒地攻击污蔑无产阶级司令部和我国社会主义制度。王犯在押期间仍坚持与人民为敌，疯狂地咒骂我党，其反革命气焰嚣张到极点。

十二、现行反革命犯李定一，男，四十四岁，河南省人，系右派分子，曾因反革命罪被多次拘留和劳动教养。

李犯思想反动透顶，对我党和社会主义制度怀有刻骨仇恨。一九六一年以来，李犯到处流窜，大肆散布反动言论，恶毒攻击无产阶级专政，无耻吹捧帝、修、反。一九六六年七月，李犯在劳动教养期间，刻写反革命标语，书写反动文章数万字，当众呼喊反革命口号，恶毒攻击我国社会主义制度和党的各项方针政策，污蔑诽谤无产阶级司令部，反革命气焰极为嚣张。

十三、现行反革命犯唐赞义，男，三十二岁，河北省人，地主出身，学生成份，北京煤气热力公司调度员。其二哥三哥均系历史反革命犯被判刑。

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10. Active Counterrevolutionary Criminal Yu Luoke, male, 27, is a native of Beijing. He was born into a capitalist family and he is a student. Before he was arrested he was an apprentice in the Beijing Machinery Factory. His father is a counter-revolutionary and his mother, a rightist. With extreme counterrevolutionary thoughts, Yu Luoke is full of deep-rooted hatred against our Party and socialist system. Since 1963, he has disseminated a great amount of reactionary speeches and written reactionary letters, poems and diaries over tens of thousands Chinese characters in total viciously libeling the proletarian headquaters. During the Cultural Revolution, he wrote over 10 reactionary articles which he printed and disseminated nation-wide to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. At the same time, he organized a dozen bad elements in and outside Beijing, plotting assassinations, in order to subvert the proletarian dictatoship. Even after he was arrested, his counter-revolutionary arrogance continued to grow.

11. Active Counter-revolutionary Criminal Wang Peiying, female, 54, is a native of Henan Province and is a descendent of a landlord family. Before she was arrested she worked as a janitor at the Railway Designing Institute of the Railway Ministry.

Wang, a criminal, stubbornly stuck to her counterrevolutionary stance. She wrote over 1,900 counter-revolutionary slogans and over 30 reactionary poems, and distributed them in public places such as Tiananmen Square, Xidan Department Store and the dining halls of some government departments. Moreover, she cried out counterrevolutionary slogans in public, viciously slandering the proletarian headquarters and our socialist system. Even while in detention, she is still full of hostility towards the people and crazily cursing our Party. Her counter-revolutionary arrogance is rampant beyond control.

共產黨領袖毛澤東的殺人指示

Telegraph Concerning the Issue of Sentencing Counterrevolutionaries

1951

中南局：

一月十七日電悉。望注意鎮反工作。凡與剿匪有關的匪首惡霸大特務，可由軍區軍分區的軍事法庭判處死刑。凡與剿匪無關的反革命重要分子，則由地方法院及軍管會的軍法處判處死刑；鄉村普通惡霸及不法地主，則由農民斗爭、監視及由人民法庭判刑。廣東必需有計劃地處決幾千個重要反動分子，才能降低敵焰。

毛澤東

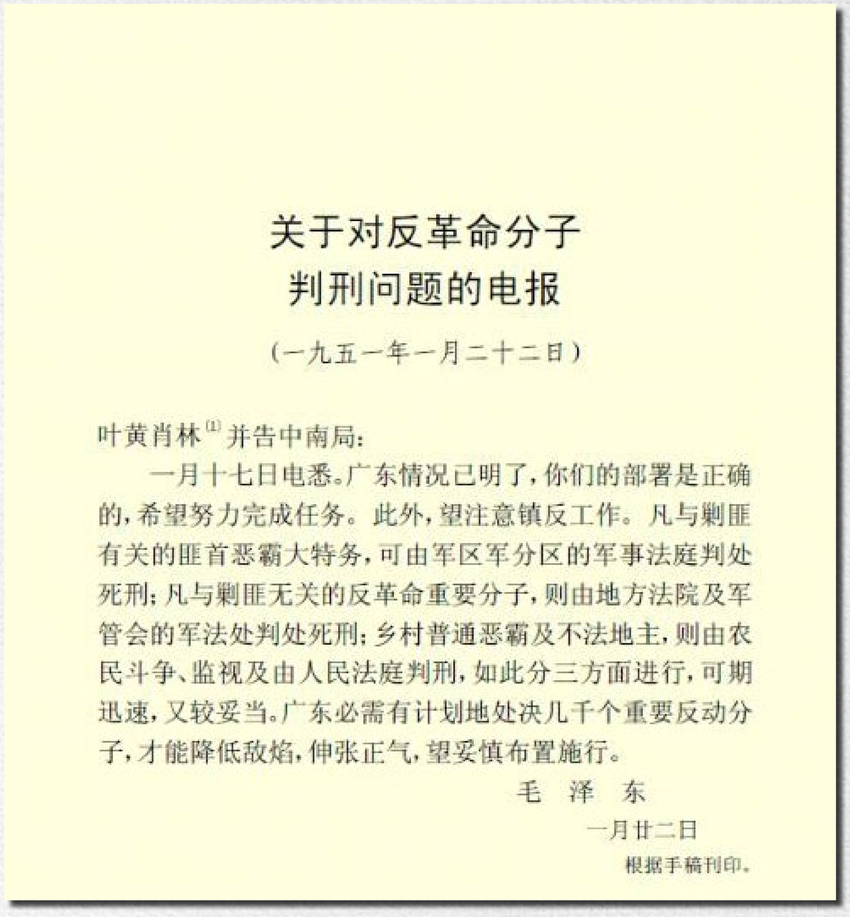
一九五一年一月二十二日

Central South Bureau,

We have received your January 17th telegraph. ...Pay attention to the “Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries”. The military districts and sub-districts’ military courts can sentence leaders of bandits, evil tyrants, and well-known spies to death. The local civil courts or the Military Control Commission courts can give the death sentence to important counterrevolutionaries, who are not included in the aforementioned group. Ordinary evil tyrants and law-breaking landlords in the rural area can be punished in peasants’ struggle sessions, put under peasants’ surveillance and/or sentenced by the local People’s courts. ...To quash the enemies’ spirit, the Guangdong government must draft plans to execute thousands of counterrevolutionaries.

Mao Zedong

January 22,1951



关于对反革命分子
判刑问题的电报

（一九五一年一月二十二日）

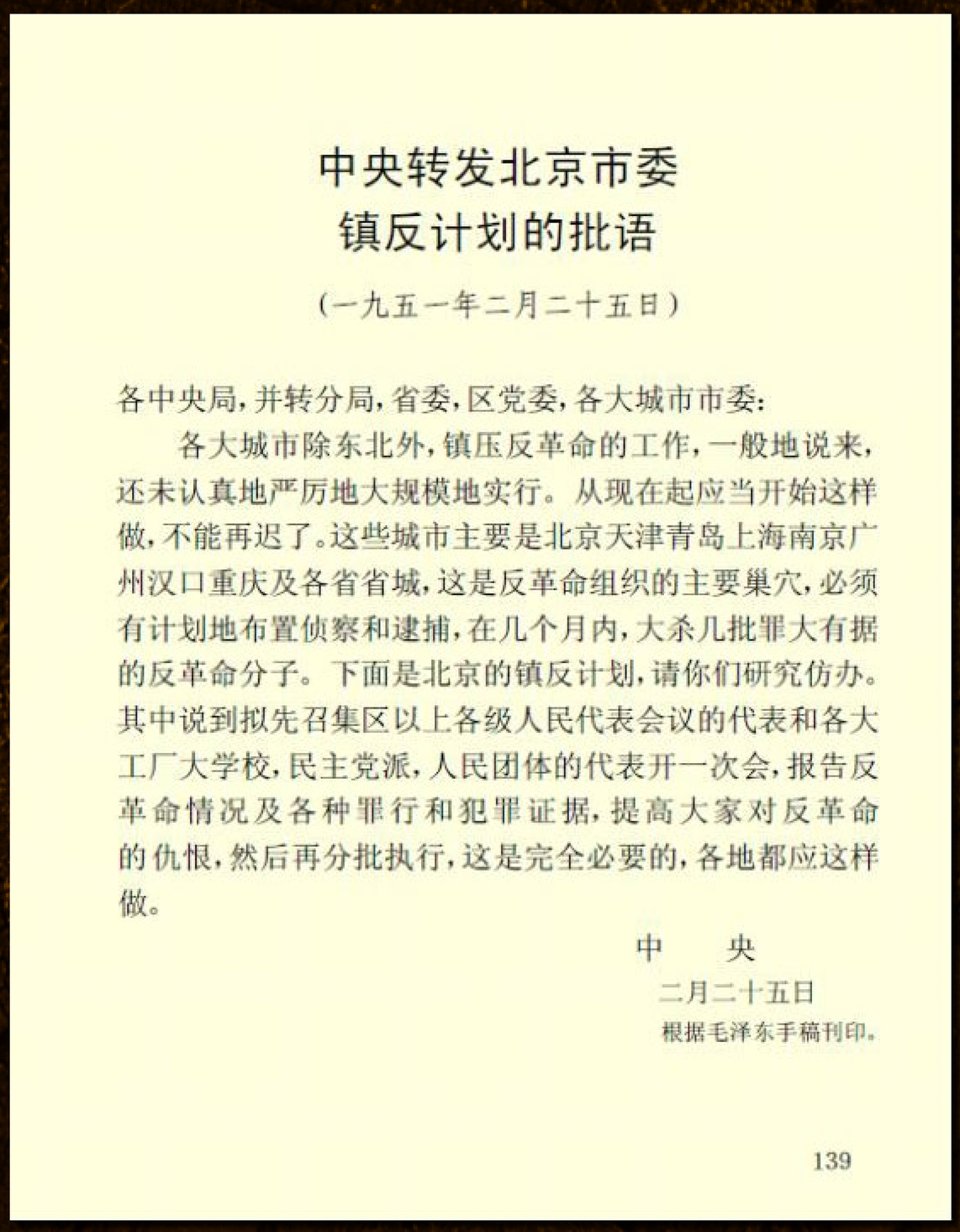
叶黄肖林[1]并告中南局：

一月十七日电悉。广东情况已明了，你们的部署是正确的，希望努力完成任务。此外，望注意镇反工作。凡与剿匪有关的匪首恶霸大特务，可由军区军分区的军事法庭判处死刑；凡与剿匪无关的反革命重要分子，则由地方法院及军管会的军法处判处死刑；乡村普通恶霸及不法地主，则由农民斗争、监视及由人民法庭判刑，如此分三方面进行，可期迅速，又较妥当。广东必需有计划地处决几千个重要反动分子，才能降低敌焰，伸张正气，望妥慎布置施行。

毛 泽 东

一月廿二日

根据手稿刊印。



中央转发北京市委
镇反计划的批语

（一九五一年二月二十五日）

各中央局，并转分局，省委，区党委，各大城市市委：

各大城市除东北外，镇压反革命的工作，一般地说来，还未认真地严厉地大规模地实行。从现在起应当开始这样做，不能再迟了。这些城市主要是北京天津青岛上海南京广州汉口重庆及各省省城，这是反革命组织的主要巢穴，必须有计划地布置侦察和逮捕，在几个月内，大杀几批罪大有据的反革命分子。下面是北京的镇反计划，请你们研究仿办。其中说到拟先召集区以上各级人民代表会议的代表和各大工厂大学校，民主党派，人民团体的代表开一次会，报告反革命情况及各种罪行和犯罪证据，提高大家对反革命的仇恨，然后再分批执行，这是完全必要的，各地都应这样做。

中 央

二月二十五日

根据毛泽东手稿刊印。

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關於鎮反部署給上海市委的電報
（1951年1月21日）

上海市委，在上海這樣的大城市，在今年一年內，恐怕需要處決一二千人，才能解決問題。在春季處決三五百人，是很必要的。南京方面，請華東局指導該市市委好好佈置偵捕審訊，爭取在春季處決一二百個最重要的反動分子。

毛澤東
一月二十一日

Telegraph to CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee Concerning the Planning of the Campaign to Suppress Counterrevolutionaries
(January 21, 1951)

CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee,
... In a city as big as Shanghai, I am afraid that the problem can only be settled by executing a couple thousand counterrevolutionaries within a year. During this spring, three to five hundred should be killed... this is very necessary. Officers of the Eastern China Bureau should give directions to the Nanjing government to help improve the Nanjing government’s arrest, interrogation, and trial practices. Help them strive to kill a couple of hundreds of counterrevolutionaries this spring.

Mao Zedong
January 21

階級屠殺——第三次全國公安會議決議

The Resolutions of the Third National Public Security Conference

1951

（本決議1951年5月15日通過。經中央批准，這是機密文件，地方發至地委一級為止，軍隊發至軍一級為止，不得遺失。）

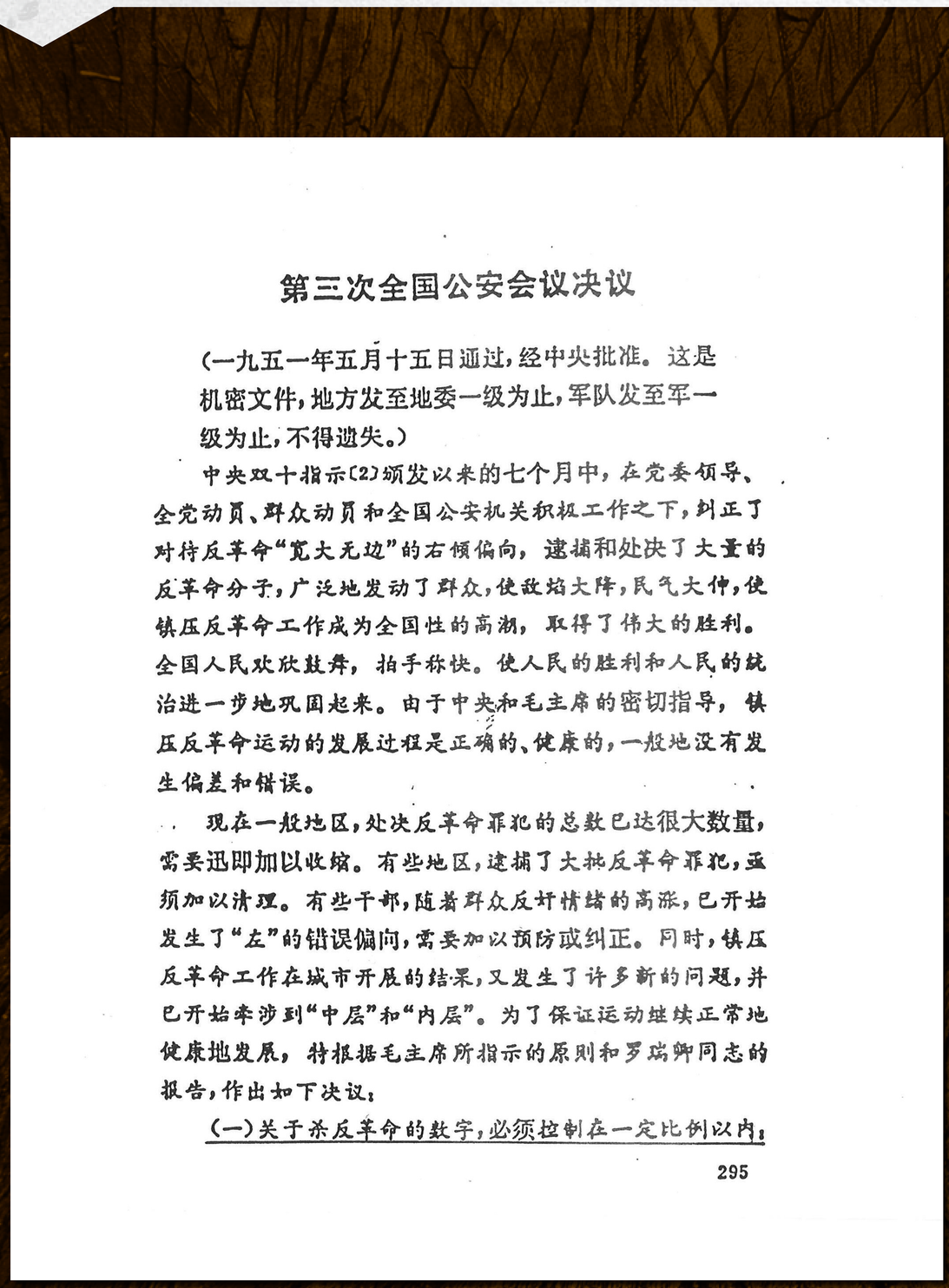
決議第二段寫道：現在一般地區，處決反革命罪犯的總數已達很大數量，需要迅速加以收縮……根據毛主席所指示的原則和羅瑞卿同志（為當時的公安部部長，譯者註）的報告，做出如下決議：

（一）關於殺反革命的數字，必須控制在一定的比例以內；在農村中，一般應不超過人口的千分之一。西北方面根據那裡的情況規定殺人者不超過人口千分之零點五……在城市中殺反革命，一般應低於人口的千分之一，一千分之零點五為適宜。比如北京二百萬人口，已殺六百多，準備再殺三百多，共殺一千人左右也就夠了……

(This resolution was adopted on May 15, 1951. It is approved by the Central government and therefore is classified as secret. It should be distributed at the city government and military levels. Do not lose.)

The second paragraph of the resolution dictates:
The total number of executed counterrevolutionaries is high and the number needs to be reduced... according to Chairman Mao's principles and Luo Ruiqing's speeches (Luo is the head of the Public Security Bureau), the following resolutions have been adopted:

(1). The number of executions should be contained within certain parameters: in rural areas, the number of executions, in theory, should not exceed 1/1000 of the total population. According to the situation in Northwestern China, the number of executions should not exceed 0.5/1000. In cities, the most appropriate number of executions should be between 0.5/1000 and 1/1000 of the total population. For example, in Beijing, with a population of two million, 600 people have already been executed, but 300 still need to be killed. To execute a total of 1000 persons should be enough...



第三次全国公安会议决议

（一九五一年五月十五日通过，经中央批准。这是机密文件，地方发至地委一级为止，军队发至军一级为止，不得遗失。）

中央双十指示〔2〕颁发以来的七个月中，在党委领导、全党动员、群众动员和全国公安机关积极工作之下，纠正了对待反革命"宽大无边"的右倾偏向，逮捕和处决了大量的反革命分子，广泛地发动了群众，使敌焰大降，民气大伸，使镇压反革命工作成为全国性的高潮，取得了伟大的胜利。全国人民欢欣鼓舞，拍手称快。使人民的胜利和人民的统治进一步地巩固起来。由于中央和毛主席的密切指导，镇压反革命运动的发展过程是正确的、健康的，一般地没有发生偏差和错误。

现在一般地区，处决反革命罪犯的总数已达很大数量，需要迅即加以收缩。有些地区，逮捕了大批反革命罪犯，亟须加以清理。有些干部，随着群众反奸情绪的高涨，已开始发生了"左"的错误偏向，需要加以预防或纠正。同时，镇压反革命工作在城市开展的结果，又发生了许多新的问题，并已开始牵涉到"中层"和"内层"。为了保证运动继续正常地健康地发展，特根据毛主席所指示的原则和罗瑞卿同志的报告，作出如下决议：

（一）关于杀反革命的数字，必须控制在一定比例以内：

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在农村中，一般应不超过人口的千分之一。特殊情况必须超过者，须经中央局批准，并报中央备案，但亦不应超过太多。西北方面根据那里的情况规定杀人不超过人口千分之零点五，这也是正确的。在城市中杀反革命，一般应低于人口的千分之一，以千分之零点五为适宜。例如北京二百万人口，已杀六百多，准备再杀三百多，共杀一千人左右也就够了。这里的原则是：对于有血债或其他最严重的罪行非杀不足以平民愤者和最严重地损害国家利益者，必须坚决地判处死刑，并迅即执行。对于没有血债、民愤不大和虽然严重地损害国家利益但尚未达到最严重的程度、而又罪该处死者，应当采取判处死刑，缓期二年执行，强迫劳动，以观后效的政策。特别是对于在共产党内，在人民政府系统内，在人民解放军系统内，在文化教育界，在工商界，在宗教界，在民主党派和人民团体内清出来的应判死刑的反革命分子，一般以处决十分之一二为原则，其余十分之八九均应采取判处死刑缓期执行强迫劳动以观后效的政策。如此，才能获得社会的同情；才能避免我们自己在这个问题上犯错误；才能分化和瓦解敌人，有利于彻底消灭反革命势力；又保存了大批的劳动力，有利于国家的生产建设。同时，在处决反革命问题上，乡村已达人口千分之一（在西北地区为千分之零点五）、城市已达人口千分之零点五者，应即停止大批地杀人。此外还应明确地规定：凡介在可捕可不捕之间的人一定不要捕，如果捕了就是犯错误；凡介在可杀可不杀之间的人一定不要杀，如果杀了就是犯错误。

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人體器官移植條例
第491號

Order of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (No.491)

2007

自2007年5月1日起施行
總理 溫家寶
2007年3月31日

……

第二條　在中華人民共和國境內從事人體器官移植，適用本條例；從事人體細胞和角膜、骨髓等人體組織移植，不適用本條例。

本條例所稱人體器官移植，是指摘取人體器官捐獻人具有特定功能的心臟、肺臟、肝臟、腎臟或者胰腺等器官的全部或者部分，將其植入接受人身體以代替其病損器官的過程。

第三條　任何組織或者個人不得以任何形式買賣人體器官，不得從事與買賣人體器官有關的活動。

第四條　國務院衛生主管部門負責全國人體器官移植的監督管理工作。縣級以上地方人民政府衛生主管部門負責本行政區域人體器官移植的監督管理工作。

……

第七條　人體器官捐獻應當遵循自願、無償的原則。

公民享有捐獻或者不捐獻其人體器官的權利；任何組織或者個人不得強迫、欺騙或者利誘他人捐獻人體器官。

……

第九條　任何組織或者個人不得摘取未滿18周歲公民的活體器官用於移植。

第十條活體器官的接受人限於活體器官捐獻人的配偶、直系血親或者三代以內旁系血親，或者有證據證明與活體器官捐獻人存在因幫扶等形成親情關係的人員。

……

第二十條　摘取屍體器官，應當在依法判定屍體器官捐獻人死亡後進行。從事人體器官移植的醫務人員不得參與捐獻人的死亡判定。

……

第二十六條　違反本條例規定，買賣人體器官或者從事與買賣人體器官有關活動的，由設區的市級以上地方人民政府衛生主管部門依照職責分工沒收違法所得，並處交易額8倍以上10倍以下的罰款；醫療機構參與上述活動的，還應當對負有責任的主管人員和其他直接責任人員依法給予處分，撤銷該醫療機構人體器官移植診療科目登記，3年內不得再申請人體器官移植診療科目登記；醫務人員參與上述活動的，由原發證部門吊銷其執業證書。

國家工作人員參與買賣人體器官或者從事與買賣人體器官有關活動的，由有關國家機關依據職權依法給予撤職、開除的處分。

These Regulations here of become effective as of May 1, 2007.
Premier Wen Jiabao
March 31, 2007

Article 2
These rules apply to the transplant of human body organs taking placing within the boundary of the People's Republic of China, and they shall not apply to transplant of human cells and human tissues such as cornea and bone marrow.
Transplant of human body organs as referred to in this Article means the process whereby to harvest from the donor of the human body organs all or part of such organs as the heart, lung, kidney or pancreatic gland and insert it into the body of the recipient to take the place of his/her impaired organs.

Article 3
No organization or individual shall buy and sell human organs by any means or engage in any activity related to the purchase and sale of human organs.

Article 4
The State Council's department in charge of health shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of human body organ transplant all over the country.
The health department of the local People's Government above the county level shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of human body organ transplant within its own administrative region.

Article 7
Donation of human body organs shall follow the principles of voluntariness and no compensation.

Article 9
No organization or individual shall harvest for the purpose of transplant the live organs from any citizen less than 18 years old.

Article 10
The recipient of a live organ is limited to its donor's spouse, relatives of lineal descent and collateral relatives by blood within three generations, or a person who the evidence shows that has formed kinship relationship with the donor by means of support.

Article 20
The harvesting of cadaver organs shall be carried out after the donor of cadaver organs is pronounced to be dead in accordance with the law. Medical staff engaging in human body organ transplant shall not participate in determining the death status of the donor.

Article 26
In breach of the provisions herein, anybody who purchases and sells human organ or engages in activities related to the purchase and sale of human organs shall be subject to confiscation of all his illegal gains by the health department of the local people's government above the city level in accordance with its duty and shall be subject to penalty of more than 8 times and less than 10 times the transaction value. Medical institutions engaging in such activities shall also punish the responsible manager and other personnel bearing direct responsibility; the original registration department shall revoke the registration of the clinical business of human body organ transplant of such medical institutions, and such medical institutions shall not reapply for the registration of the clinical business of human body organ transplant within three years. For medical staff engaging in such activities, the original department responsible for issuing licenses to them shall revoke their practice licenses.
Any governmental personnel who participates in the purchase and sale of human organ or engages in activities related to the purchase and sale of human organs shall be subject to punishments of discharge and dismissal by relevant governmental authority in accordance with the law.
……

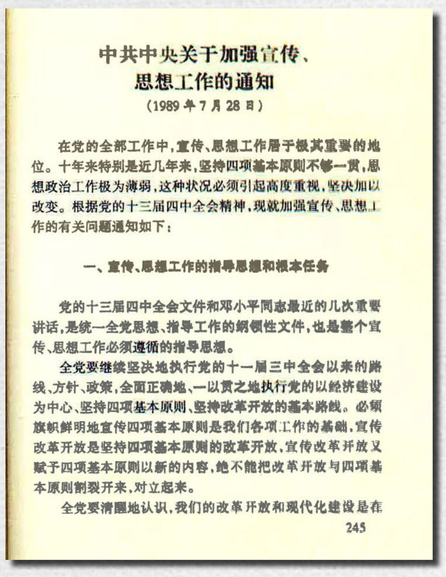
中共中央關於加強宣傳、思想工作的通知

CCP Central Committee Notice concerning Strengthening Propaganda and Ideology Work

1989

28 July 1989

(This notice published by the Chinese Communist Party was aimed at the Tiananmen Square Democrary movement in June 4th,1989)


中共中央关于加强宣传、
思想工作的通知
（1989 年 7 月 28 日）

在党的全部工作中，宣传、思想工作居于极其重要的地位。十年来特别是近几年来，坚持四项基本原则不够一贯，思想政治工作极为薄弱，这种状况必须引起高度重视，坚决加以改变。根据党的十三届四中全会精神，现就加强宣传、思想工作的有关问题通知如下：

一、宣传、思想工作的指导思想和根本任务

党的十三届四中全会文件和邓小平同志最近的几次重要讲话，是统一全党思想、指导工作的纲领性文件，也是整个宣传、思想工作必须遵循的指导思想。

全党要继续坚决地执行党的十一届三中全会以来的路线、方针、政策，全面正确地、一以贯之地执行党的以经济建设为中心、坚持四项基本原则、坚持改革开放的基本路线。必须旗帜鲜明地宣传四项基本原则是我们各项工作的基础，宣传改革开放是坚持四项基本原则的改革开放，宣传改革开放又赋予四项基本原则以新的内容，绝不能把改革开放与四项基本原则割裂开来，对立起来。

全党要清醒地认识，我们的改革开放和现代化建设是在

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In the entire work of the Party, propaganda and ideological work occupy an extremely important position. In the last ten years, persistence in the Four Cardinal Principles has been insufficiently consistent, ideological and political work has been extremely weak, this sort of situation must attract high attention, and be determinedly changed. According to the spirit of the 4th Plenum of the 13th Party Congress, hereby, issues related to strengthening propaganda and ideology work are notified as follows(Excerpts):

I, The guiding ideology and basic tasks of propaganda and ideology work

.....

和批评他主持中央工作以来，消极对待坚持四项基本原则、反对资产阶级自由化的方针，严重忽视党的建设、精神文明建设和思想政治工作给党的事业造成的重大损失。通过这样的揭露和批评，使广大党员和群众认识坚持四项基本原则、反对资产阶级自由化的重要性、迫切性，认识坚持改革开放的必要性、正确性，更好地贯彻执行党的路线、方针、政策。在宣传报道中，这种揭露和批评要放在适当的位置，不要过分集中；要有理有据，不要简单化；要按照全会通过的文件的口径和范围，不要与党中央、国务院确定的改革开放政策、措施和全国人大通过的法律相抵触，不要涉及不宜公开的事情。如对具体的政策、措施有不同意见，可在内部提出并向上反映，不要公开讨论，以免分散精力。

三、继续做好制止动乱、平息暴乱、稳定局势的宣传教育工作

当前，在一些干部、群众特别是在部分大学生和知识分子中，对这场风波的真相、性质、根源，对党中央和国务院采取的决策、措施，还有许多模糊认识，甚至存在这样那样的错误观点。要把人们的认识统一到邓小平同志的分析和四中全会的结论上来，还要做大量艰苦细致的宣传解释和思想教育工作。各级党的组织、宣传部门和全体思想政治工作干部，都要积极地肩负起这个繁重的任务。

要继续组织党员、干部和群众深入学习中央有关制止动乱、平息暴乱的文件。在认真解决表层的思想认识问题的同时，要围绕中国究竟要不要走社会主义道路，要不要坚持共产

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The entire Party must soberly recognize that, our reform and opening up, and modernization construction are conducted in a complex international environment. The entire imperialist Western world schemes to let our country abandon the Socialist path, and become an accessory to the international monopolization of capital. They conduct political and ideological infiltration through many kinds of methods, and powerfully carry forward capitalist false “democracy”, “freedom” and “human rights”, incite and support bourgeois liberalization trends inside our country. We must conduct a protracted and determined struggle with this sort of “peaceful evolution” scheming and plotting, with clear colours flying. This is an extremely important task of propaganda and ideology work.

.....

III, Continuing to do propaganda end education work well to stop the rebellion, put down the riot and stabilize the situation.

.....It is necessary to continue to organize Party members, cadres and the masses to deeply study the Central documents related to stopping the rebellion and putting the riot down. At the same time as earnestly resolving surface problems of ideological understanding, it is necessary to revolve around whether or not China must march the Socialist path after all, or whether it is necessary to persist in Communist Party leadership, and work to resolve deeper-laying ideological problems, fully understand the gravity of this struggle, which relates to the life and death of the Party and the country, fully understand the necessity of determinedly persisting in the Four Cardinal Principles and reform and opening up, fully understand the danger of the international monopolist capitalist scheme to overthrow the Socialist China through “peaceful evolution” schemes, fully understand the long-term nature and arduousness of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

.....

V, Persist in appropriately rectifying the propaganda, public opinion and cultural battlefield

.....In this riot and rebellion, some newspapers have had the effect of adding fuel to the flames, with a very bad influence. We must adopt firm measures to realistically conduct ideological rectification and organizational rectification in a well-directed manner.

It is necessary to firmly cancel leadership positions or remove from leading positions those who opposed or resisted the Centre’s correct policy of stopping the rebellion and putting down the riot, or those who have propagated or supported bourgeois liberalization for a long time and have provided battlegrounds for it.

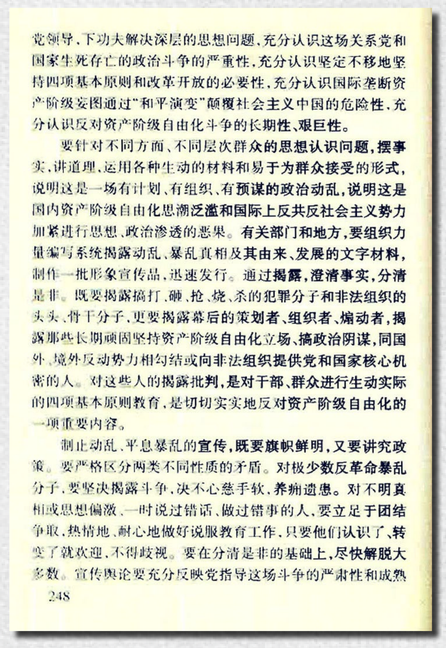
.....

VII, Doing theoretical research, theoretical propaganda and theoretical education work well.

It is necessary to deeply analyse all sorts of fallacies embellishing capitalism, denying Socialism, opposing the Party leadership, abolishing the people’s democratic dictatorship and rebutting Marxism, in order to powerfully refute them.

VIII, Straiten propaganda discipline, strengthen legal system construction

Personnel working in all news and publishing departments and work units are absolutely not permitted to utilize the powers of their position to express discourse in open propaganda that is opposed to the Party line and political viewpoints. Opposing the Party nature and the people’s nature, playing up bourgeois “news freedom”, and advocating the viewpoint of casting off Party leadership are completely wrong.


党领导、下功夫解决深层的思想问题，充分认识这场关系党和国家生死存亡的政治斗争的严重性，充分认识坚定不移地坚持四项基本原则和改革开放的必要性，充分认识国际垄断资产阶级妄图通过“和平演变”颠覆社会主义中国的危险性，充分认识反对资产阶级自由化斗争的长期性、艰巨性。

要针对不同方面、不同层次群众的思想认识问题，摆事实，讲道理，运用各种生动的材料和易于为群众接受的形式，说明这是一场有计划、有组织、有预谋的政治动乱，说明这是国内资产阶级自由化思潮泛滥和国际上反共反社会主义势力加紧进行思想、政治渗透的恶果。有关部门和地方，要组织力量编写系统揭露动乱、暴乱真相及其由来、发展的文字材料，制作一批形象宣传品，迅速发行。通过揭露，澄清事实，分清是非。既要揭露搞打、砸、抢、烧、杀的犯罪分子和非法组织的头头、骨干分子，更要揭露幕后的策划者、组织者、煽动者，揭露那些长期顽固坚持资产阶级自由化立场、搞政治阴谋，同国外、境外反动势力相勾结或向非法组织提供党和国家核心机密的人。对这些人的揭露批判，是对干部、群众进行生动实际的四项基本原则教育，是切切实实地反对资产阶级自由化的一项重要内容。

制止动乱、平息暴乱的宣传，既要旗帜鲜明，又要讲究政策。要严格区分两类不同性质的矛盾。对极少数反革命暴乱分子，要坚决揭露斗争，决不心慈手软，养痈遗患。对不明真相或思想偏激、一时说过错话、做过错事的人，要立足于团结争取，热情地、耐心地做好说服教育工作，只要他们认识了，转变了就欢迎，不得歧视。要在分清是非的基础上，尽快解脱大多数。宣传舆论要充分反映党指导这场斗争的严肃性和成熟

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IX, Strengthen foreign propaganda, safeguard the dignity of Socialist China

The public opinion in the United States, a number of Western countries, Hong Kong and Taiwan has had very bad effects during inciting and abetting the rebellion and riot. We must counter the foreign anti-China public opinion in an organized manner, counter the counterrevolutionary discourse of the defectors, expose the scheming activities behind the screens of an extremely small number of people and their international links and backgrounds. It is necessary to use many methods to proclaim the truth about the rebellion and riot to the world in many ways and strengthen our voice. In the struggle with foreign public opinion, the focus should be on exposing the rumours and fallacies of the “Voice of America” and others.

.....

Powerful measures should be adopted to strictly control the dissemination of overseas anti-China propaganda domestically.

All newspapers, literary materials and audiovisual products having content of conducting malicious rumormongering, incitation, seduction into wrongdoing or abuse should be confiscated by Customs and the public security departments.

Work units having foreign-connected fax equipment may not receive or pass on this sort of materials.

.....

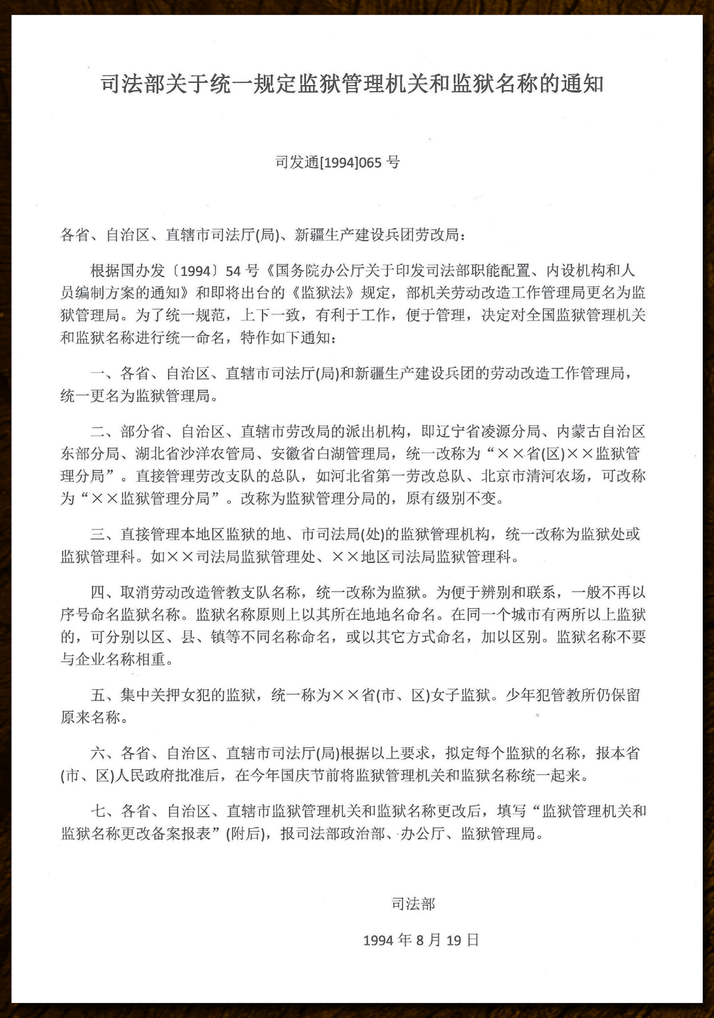
“劳改”改名“监狱”

“Laogai” Renamed as “Prison”

1994

由于劳改基金會多年來堅持不懈的努力，“劳改”一詞已經進入包括牛津字典在内的西方國家的文字中，“劳改”這個反社會、反人類的獨裁制度已漸為世人所知。1994年12月，迫于國際壓力的中共政府決定廢除 “劳改” 兩字，將“劳改隊”全部改稱“監獄”。
这是中共司法部将“劳改”一詞改为“监狱”的兩份文件。雖然更換了名稱，但劳改制度的本質并沒有改變。

Due to the relentless efforts of the Laogai Research Foundation, the term “Laogai” has been added to the Oxford Dictionary. As an inhumane and brutally repressive system, the Laogai has come to be well known in the world. In December 1994, under international pressure, the Chinese Communist Party decided to abandon the term “Laogai” and rename all “Laogai Camps” as “Prisons.”
Below are the two official documents issued by the Ministry of Justice, which authorized renaming “Laogai” to “Prison.” Although the name changed, the essence of the Laogai system has remained the same.



司法部关于统一规定监狱管理机关和监狱名称的通知

司发通[1994]065 号

各省、自治区、直辖市司法厅(局)、新疆生产建设兵团劳改局：

根据国办发〔1994〕54 号《国务院办公厅关于印发司法部职能配置、内设机构和人员编制方案的通知》和即将出台的《监狱法》规定，部机关劳动改造工作管理局更名为监狱管理局。为了统一规范，上下一致，有利于工作，便于管理，决定对全国监狱管理机关和监狱名称进行统一命名，特作如下通知：

一、各省、自治区、直辖市司法厅(局)和新疆生产建设兵团的劳动改造工作管理局，统一更名为监狱管理局。

二、部分省、自治区、直辖市劳改局的派出机构，即辽宁省凌源分局、内蒙古自治区东部分局、湖北省沙洋农管局、安徽省白湖管理局，统一改称为“××省(区)××监狱管理分局”。直接管理劳改支队的总队，如河北省第一劳改总队、北京市清河农场，可改称为“××监狱管理分局”。改称为监狱管理分局的，原有级别不变。

三、直接管理本地区监狱的地、市司法局(处)的监狱管理机构，统一改称为监狱处或监狱管理科。如××司法局监狱管理处、××地区司法局监狱管理科。

四、取消劳动改造管教支队名称，统一改称为监狱。为便于辨别和联系，一般不再以序号命名监狱名称。监狱名称原则上以其所在地地名命名。在同一个城市有两所以上监狱的，可分别以区、县、镇等不同名称命名，或以其它方式命名，加以区别。监狱名称不要与企业名称相重。

五、集中关押女犯的监狱，统一称为××省(市、区)女子监狱。少年犯管教所仍保留原来名称。

六、各省、自治区、直辖市司法厅(局)根据以上要求，拟定每个监狱的名称，报本省(市、区)人民政府批准后，在今年国庆节前将监狱管理机关和监狱名称统一起来。

七、各省、自治区、直辖市监狱管理机关和监狱名称更改后，填写“监狱管理机关和监狱名称更改备案报表”(附后)，报司法部政治部、办公厅、监狱管理局。

司法部

1994 年 8 月 19 日

Document 1: The Ministry of Justice’s notice concerning the uniform rules for naming prison administrative institutions and prisons

Article One
The Justice Department’s Laogai Administrative Bureau of each province, autonomous region and directly administered municipality and Xinjiang Production and Building Corps shall be uniformly renamed as Prison Administrative Bureau.

Article Two
The Laogai Administrative Bureaus of certain provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities... shall be uniformly renamed to “XX Province’s XX Prison Administrative Bureau.” The general camps, which directly manage Laogai branch camps, such as the First General Laogai Camp of Hebei Province and the Qinghe Farm in Beijing, can be renamed as “XX Prison Administrative Branch Bureau.”

Article Four
The Laogai Disciplinary Branch Camp shall be uniformly renamed as prison ...

Ministry of Justice
August 19, 1994

The Ministry of Justice’s Director of Prison Administrative Bureau, Wang Mingdi, told a journalist that the changes to the name of “Laogai” was not only to comply with international standards, but was also conducive to our fight on the international human rights front.

From now on, the term and name containing Laogai will no longer appear. However, the functions, nature, and tasks of the work of our nation’s prison administration will still be the same.

Lai Xu, “Excerpts from the Comprehensive News,” Legal Daily (China), January 7, 1995. Legal Daily is the official mouthpiece of the Chinese Ministry of Justice.

综合新闻

'95.1.07 法制日报

『劳改』改名称『监狱』

本报记者 徐来

提起我国的罪犯改造工作，人们必然与『劳改』两个字相联系。今天，随着《监狱法》的诞生，延续沿用『劳改』字样的管理机关和刑罚执行机关的称谓不再前不久，司法部决定，对全国监狱管理机关和执行机关名称统一命名。这是贯彻《监狱法》的一项重要举措，也是推动司法系统创建现代化文明监狱的可靠保证。

一九九四年十二月二十九日，八届全国人大常委会第十一次会议通过的《监狱法》第二条明确规定：『监狱是国家的刑罚执行机关，此条款准确无误地表述了监狱的性质和任务。因此，司法部决定把全国对死刑缓期二年执行、无期徒刑和有期徒刑的罪犯执行刑罚的场所统一称为监狱，把司法部和各省、自治区、直辖市的监狱管理机关统一称为监狱管理局。

就此问题，司法部监狱管理局局长王明迪告诉记者，一个单位的称谓应准确地表述这个单位的性质和任务。以前，我们曾把关押罪犯的场所一部分叫做劳动改造支队，一部分称为监狱，使人误解为是两个不同的单位。王明迪说，劳动改造是我们执行刑罚的组成部分，也是改造罪犯的重要手段，但它不能反映监狱的全部职能。因此，将原来的劳动改造支队统一改成监狱，将使全国的监狱管理工作更加统一、严密和规范，从而加快建设现代化文明监狱的步伐。同时，有助于扩大我国同国际司法界的交流合作，这也是创建现代化文明监狱不可缺少的。据了解，世界多数国家把关押犯人的场所称之为监狱。因此，我们此次对『劳改』名称的更名，既是与国际接轨的需要，也有利于我们在国际上的人权斗争。

关于少年犯管教所名称不变问题，王明迪谈了两点看法：一是避免给未成年犯的心理造成压力，以有利于对未成年犯的改造、感化和挽救。二是根据《刑法》第十四条规定，少年犯管教所关押着一部分有犯罪行为因未满十六周岁不予追究刑事责任而由政府收容教养的犯罪少年。这些少年教养人员不是犯人，不能放进监狱里改造。因此，仍保留少年犯管教所的名称。

今后，『劳改』字样和称谓不再出现了，但是，我国监狱管理工作的职能、性质和任务不变。

据最新统计，目前江苏、福建省和西藏、新疆自治区监狱管理机关和执行机关名称已更改。其它各省、自治区、直辖市的监狱管理机关和执行机关在当地编委的协助下，正加紧进行名称更改工作。

新疆維穩會議紀要

Record of the Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party concerning the maintenance of Stability in Xinjiang

1996

Absolute [Top] Secret
Central Committee (1996) No. 7
March 19, 1996

On March 19, 1996 the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party held a meeting hosted by comrade Jiang Zemin, at which the Political-Legal Commission of the Central Committee made a report about defending the stability of Xinjiang. The task of defending the stability of Xinjiang was discussed.

The record of the meeting is as follows:

1. Ideological unity, consciousness-raising, leadership strengthening, and a clear sense of duty are necessary. ... National separatism and illegal religious activity are the main threats to the stability of Xinjiang. The main problem is that international counter-revolutionary forces led by the United States of America are openly supporting the separatist activities inside and outside of Xinjiang. The outside national separatist organizations are joining hands and strengthening the infiltration of Xinjiang sabotage activities with each passing day. Within our national borders, illegal religious activities are widespread; sabotaging activities such as the instigation of problematic situations, the breaking-and entering of party government offices and explosions and terrorism are occurring sporadically. ...

2. During this year and next, the weak and disorganized party branches have to be reorganized. Most importantly, the village level organizations which have fallen into the hands of religious powers have to be organized with great attention. The chairmen of village party branches and the heads of neighborhood districts have to be chosen carefully. ... Choose better party member cadres and soldiers from the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps - Bing Tuan - (XPCC) to supplement the county and town-level cadre teams and improve the structure of cadres. ...

3. Implement comprehensively and correctly the ethnic and religious policy of the party and strengthen the legal control of ethnic and religious affairs. ... Develop several kinds of propaganda and training activities related to ethnic unity; develop and stabilize the socialist ethnic relationship. Properly and correctly resolve the conflict between people of every nationality...Do not resolve everything unselectively as an ethnic problem. Prevent conflicts between people from becoming an ethnic conflict. Clearly oppose ethnic separatism. Be vigilant against the very small number of people with bad intentions who damage our ethnic relationship. ...

4. Stabilize the ideological and cultural stronghold against separatism by strong propaganda and investigate and organize schools...The party members who believe in religion and refuse to change have to withdraw from membership in the party. Education branches should pay special attention to the investigation and organization of teaching orders in schools; do not allow religion to corrupt the schools; do not allow anyone to teach school children ethnic separatism and publicize religious ideas. ...

5. Strengthen the democratic dictatorship organizations, such as Public Safety and National Security, and fully utilize their functions in fighting separatism and sabotage activities. ... Increase the material investment in them to equip them well. Increase their combat readiness. Public safety, national security branches and the PLA's intelligence branches should cooperate and work together to investigate and analyze the enemies inside and outside the border and strengthen the work of collecting intelligence information. ...

6. Strengthen the construction of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC). ...develop the relationship and continuously sponsor and mobilize ambitious young people in China proper to come and settle in XPCC, expand the force and fully utilize the XPCC's special function in defending and developing border regions. Under the unified leadership of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regions Party Committee and the Peoples Government, the XPCC has to improve its administrative functions. ...

7. A stronghold against ethnic separatism should be formed by greatly strengthening the construction of the People's Liberation Army in Xinjiang. The military forces in Xinjiang will only be strengthened, not weakened. Education on ethnic and religion policy must be selectively carried out among the Army. Tighten control and increase the military and political ability of officers and soldiers to prevent the enemy forces from causing confusion so that they can infiltrate and carry out sabotaging activities. ...

8. Perform the related diplomatic tasks well. Limit the activities of outside ethnic separatist activities from many sides. Bear in mind the fact that Turkey, Kazakistan and Kyrgyzstan are the home-bases for the activities of outside separatists' forces. Through diplomacy, urge these countries to limit and weaken the activities of separatist forces inside their border. Take full advantage of our political superiority to further develop the bilateral friendly cooperation with these countries. At the same time, always maintain pressure on them... Strengthen the investigation and study outside of the border.. ...

9. Perform well the preparations for handling the incidents which occur suddenly..The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Party Committee and the People's Governments, along with Public Safety, National Security, Xinjiang branch of Armed Police and People's Liberation Army should plan the measures for handling the sudden occurrence of incidents and strengthen maneuvers, and prepare well, do well manpower, as well as financial and material powers. Strengthen the construction of Xinjiang Armed Police and Special Force in handling the suddenly occurring incidents. The Armed Police should always study the situation and methods for handling it, perform well the political-ideological education selectively, ...

(This document will be distributed to Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region Party Committee, Lanzhou Military District Party Committee, the related departments of Central Committee, the concerned Party Committees of National Ministries, the headquarter of Military Committees and the party groups of concerned people's organizations)

中華人民共和國
人口與計劃生育法

Population and Family Planning Law of the Peoples Republic of China

2001

中華人民共和國主席令第63號
(2001年12月29日第九屆全國人民代表大會常務委員會第二十五次會議通過， 2001年12月29日中華人民共和國主席令第63號公佈自2002年9月1日起施行)

第一條 為了實現人口與經濟、社會、資源、環境的協調發展，推行計劃生育，維護公民的合法權益，促進家庭幸福、民族繁榮與社會進步，根據憲法，制定本法。
第二條 我國是人口眾多的國家，實行計劃生育是國家的基本國策。
第四條 各級人民政府及其工作人員在推行計劃生育工作中應當嚴格依法 行政，文明執法，不得侵犯公民的合法權益。計劃生育行政部門及其工作人員依法執行公務受法律保護。
第十七條 公民有生育的權利，也有依法實行計劃生育的義務，夫妻雙方在實行計劃生育中負有共同的責任。
第十八條 國家穩定現行生育政策，鼓勵公民晚婚晚育，提倡一對夫妻生育一個子女；符合法律、法規規定條件的，可以要求安排生育第二個子女。具體辦法由省、自治區、直轄市人民代表大會或者其常務委員會規定。少數民族也要實行計劃生育，具體辦法由省、自治區、直轄市人民代表大會或者其常務委員會規定。
第十九條 實行計劃生育，以避孕為主。國家創造條件，保障公民知情選擇安全、有效、適宜的避孕節育措施。實施避孕節育手術，應當保證受術者的安全。
第二十條 育齡夫妻應當自覺落實計劃生育避孕節育措施，接受計劃生育技術服務指導。預防和減少非意願妊娠。
第三十三條計劃生育技術服務機構和從事計劃生育技術服務的醫療、保健機 構應當在各自的職責範圍內，針對育齡人群開展人口與計劃生育基礎知識宣傳教育，對已婚育齡婦女開展孕情檢查、隨訪服務工作，承擔計劃生育、生殖保健的諮詢、指導和技術服務。
第三十五條 嚴禁利用超聲技術和其他技術手段進行非醫學需要的胎兒性別鑑定；嚴禁非醫學需要的選擇性別的人工終止妊娠。
第四十一條 不符合本法第十八條規定生育子女的公民，應當依法繳納社會撫養費。未在規定的期限內足額繳納應當繳納的社會撫養費的，自欠繳之日起，按照國家有關規定加收滯納金；仍不繳納的，由作出征收決定的計劃生育行政部門依法向人民法院申請強制執行。
第四十二條 按照本法第四十一條規定繳納社會撫養費的人員，是國家工作人員的，還應當依法給予行政處分；其他人員還應當由其所在單位或者組織給予紀律處分。
第四十七條 本法自２００２年９月１日起施行。

Order of the President of the People's Republic of China No.63
The Population and Family Planning Law of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the 25th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on December 29,2001, is hereby promulgated and shall go into effect as of September 1,2002.

Article 1 This Law is enacted, in accordance with the Constitution, for the purpose of bringing about a coordinated development between population on the side an the economy, society, resources and environment on the other, promoting family planning, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, enhancing happiness of families, and contributing to prosperity of the nation and progress of the society.
Article 2 China being a populous country, family planning is a fundamental State policy.
Article 4 Lawful performance of the official duties by the administrative departments for family planning and their staff members shall be protected by law.
Article 17 Citizens have the right to reproduction as well as the obligation to practise family planning according to law.
Article 18 The State maintains its current policy for reproduction, encouraging late marriage and childbearing and advocating one child per couple. Where the requirements specified by laws and regulations are met, plans for a second child, if requested, may be made.Family planning shall also be introduced to the ethnic peoples. Specific measures in this regard shall be formulated by the people's congress or its standing committee of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government.
Article 19 Family planning shall be practised chiefly by means of contraception.
Article 20 Couples of reproductive age shall conscientiously adopt contraceptive methods and accept technical services and guidance for family planning.
Incidence of unwanted pregnancies shall be prevented and reduced.
Article 33 Family planning technical service institutions and medical and healthcare institutions providing such services shall, within the scope of their respective responsibilities, conduct, among different reproductive age groups of people, publicity and education in the basic knowledge about the population program and family planning, provide pregnancy check-ups and follow-up for married women of reproductive age, offer advice and guidance and provide technical services in respect of family planning and reproductive health.
Article 35 Use of ultrasonography or other techniques to identify fetal sex for non-medical purposes is strictly prohibited. Sex-selective pregnancy termination for non-medical purposes is strictly prohibited.
Article 41 Citizens who give birth to babies not in compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of this Law shall pay a social maintenance fee prescribed by law.
Citizens who fails to pay the full amount of the said fees payable within the specified time limit shall have to pay an additional surcharge each in accordance with relevant State regulations, counting from the date each fails to pay the fees; with regard to ones who still fail to make the payment, the administrative department for family planning that makes the decision on collection of the fees shall, in accordance with law, apply to the People's Court for enforcement.
Article 42 Where the person who should pay the social maintenance fees in accordance with the provisions prescribed in Article 41 of this Law is a State functionary, he shall, in addition, be given an administrative sanction in accordance with law; with regard to a person other than the State functionary, a disciplinary measure shall, in addition, be taken against him by the unit or organization where he belongs.
Article 47 This Law shall go into effect as of September 1,2002

強制人流、墮胎、絕育

Forced Abortion and Sterilization

2003

U.N. Pays for Forced Abortions in China

by Jason Pierce, CNSNews.com

At a hearing before the House International Relations Committee, witnesses to China's harsh population control laws testified about the laws' effects on women and families.

China allows families to have only one child. Pregnant mothers are required to have an explicit "birth authorization." Violators of the law face forced abortions and sterilization.

According to a study released by the Virginia-based Population Research Institute (PRI), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which the Senate Appropriations Committee recently increased funding from $25 million to $39 million, has consistently done nothing about China's one-child policy, a policy that violates the U.N. group's own credo.

The UNFPA, which is involved in "family planning" offices in 32 municipalities in China, claims that its "reproductive health programs" are "fully voluntary" and that, in keeping with the 1994 Cairo Program of Action, abortions are not promoted as a method of family planning and coercion never occurs.

The PRI disagrees. An investigation it conducted in September revealed that the UNFPA sat back and watched as its Chinese counterparts enforced the situations it claims to avoid.

'Americans Would Be Horrified'

"We confirmed from family planning officials there that there is no distinction between what the UNFPA does and what the Chinese Family Planning Office does," said Scott Weinberg, spokesman for PRI. Weinberg went on to say that PRI investigators have video and audio proof of women flocking to their investigators, telling them stories of very recent forced abortions and sterilizations imposed by the Chinese in the same office where UNFPA works.

"[The UNFPA] are working hand in glove with this policy. There is no evidence of volunteerism, only of sterilization and forced abortion," he said. "Americans would be horrified to learn of these actions of a group we fund, and would be irritated that the UNFPA so routinely provides misinformation."

Photo by Larry Downing/Reuters

A former Chinese clinic administrator breaks down at a congressional hearing during her chilling testimony about China's strict birth control policies.

The UNFPA denies the allegations. "The United Nations does not provide support for abortion services anywhere," said William Ryan, spokesman for the UNFPA. "In China, we are specifically involved in a program to demonstrate the effectiveness of a voluntary approach to family planning." Ryan went on to say that China's one-child policy is not enforced where UNFPA is present. "If the woman decides to have a procedure done, we don't condone or reject any policy that would deny any woman her choice," Ryan said.

Steve Mosher, president of PRI, said that the UNFPA's claims are hard to believe. "[G]iven the character of China's family planning program, and its human rights situation in general, it [is] highly unlikely that the UNFPA's claims about its current program are accurate," Mosher said. "We now have documentation … that its claims are completely false."

A Question of Funding

The UNFPA receives $280 million annually in donations and distributes it to more than 100 nations.

However, Stirling Scruggs, spokesman for the UNFPA, wrote in a letter to the committee that no U.S. dollars are used in the Chinese population control programs. According to U.S. law, any money given to the fund is segregated, to ensure that the U.S. supports no such programs in China.

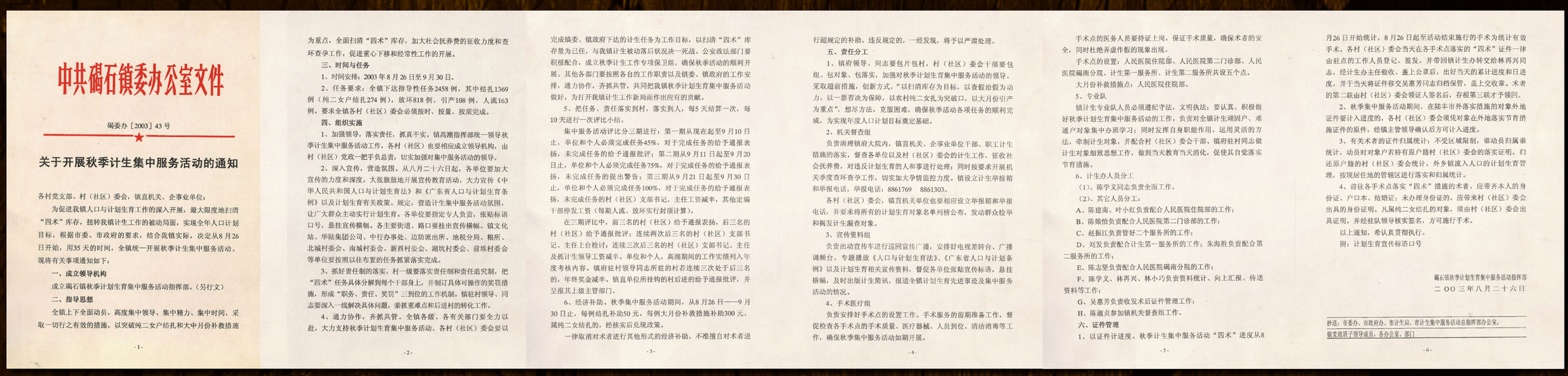
"For every dollar that UNFPA spends in China, the U.S. contribution is reduced by one dollar," she writes. "Under this system, it is absolutely impossible for any U.S. funds to be utilized to make voluntary family planning and health-related services available to women in China." Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., reiterated that no U.S. money is used in the Chinese program. He went on to say: "Support for the UNFPA is squarely in America's national interests — and clearly in keeping with American values. … Let us not lose sight of the valuable work it is doing around the globe, including Afghanistan."

However, Rep. Joe Pitts, R-Pa., said that even though all funds the U.S. directs to UNFPA are segregated, the U.S. should not support a program that stands idly by while women are forced to abort their children and be sterilized against their will.

"As we evaluate our response, the United States must examine its own support for programs that assist China in carrying out this abusive program," Pitts said. "In good conscience, the United States simply should not support the UNFPA while it is funding and actively promoting China's abhorrent and oppressive population control program." NM

Family member of those who violate China's family planning policy are kept in these detention cages.

A detention cage of Family planning office in Yonghe town, Jinjiang City ,Fujian Province. January 1,1998



中共碣石镇委办公室文件

碣委办［2003］43号

关于开展秋季计生集中服务活动的通知

各村党支部、村（社区）委会，镇直机关、企事业单位：

为促进我镇人口与计划生育工作的深入开展，最大限度地扫清“四术”库存，扭转我镇计生工作的被动局面，实现全年人口计划目标，根据市委、市政府的要求，结合我镇实际，决定从8月26日开始，用35天的时间，全镇统一开展秋季计生集中服务活动。现将有关事项通知如下：

一、成立领导机构

成立碣石镇秋季计划生育集中服务活动指挥部。（另行文）

二、指导思想

全镇上下全面动员，高度集中领导、集中精力、集中时间，采取一切行之有效的措施，以突破纯二女户结扎和大中月份补救措施为重点，全面扫清“四术”库存，加大社会抚养费的征收力度和查环查孕工作，促进重心下移和经常性工作的开展。

三、时间与任务

1、时间安排：2003年8月26日至9月30日。

2、任务要求：全镇下达指导性任务2458例，其中结扎1369例（纯二女户结扎274例），放环818例，引产108例，人流163例。要求全镇各村（社区）委会必须按时、按量、按质完成。

四、组织实施

1、加强领导，落实责任，抓真干实。镇高潮指挥部统一领导秋季计生集中服务活动工作。各村（社区）也要相应成立领导机构，由村（社区）党政一把手负总责，切实加强对集中服务活动的领导。

2、深入宣传，营造氛围。从八月二十六日起，各单位要加大宣传的力度和深度，大张旗鼓地开展宣传教育活动，大力宣传《中华人民共和国人口与计划生育法》和《广东省人口与计划生育条例》以及计划生育有关政策、规定，营造计生集中服务活动氛围，让广大群众主动实行计划生育。各单位要指定专人负责，张贴标语口号，悬挂宣传横幅。各主要街道、路口要挂出宣传横幅。镇文化站、华陆集团公司、中行办事处、边防派出所、地税分局、粮所、北城村委会、南城村委会、新西村委会、湖坑村委会、前埠村委会等单位要按照以往布置的任务抓紧落实完成。

3、抓好责任制的落实。村一级要落实责任制和责任追究制，把“四术”任务具体分解到每个干部身上，并制订具体可操作的奖罚措施，形成“职务、责任、奖罚”三到位的工作机制。镇驻村领导、同志要深入一线解决具体问题，亲抓重难点和后进村的转化工作。

4、通力协作，齐抓共管。全镇各级、各有关部门要全力以赴，大力支持秋季计划生育集中服务活动。各村（社区）委会要以完成镇委、镇政府下达的计生任务为工作目标，以扫清“四术”库存量为己任，与我镇计生被动落后状况决一死战。公安政法部门要积极配合，成立秋季计生工作专项保卫组，确保秋季活动的顺利开展。其他各部门要按照各自的工作职责以及镇委、镇政府的工作安排，通力协作，齐抓共管，共同把我镇秋季计划生育集中服务活动做好，为打开我镇计生工作新局面作出应有的贡献。

5、把任务、责任落实到村，落实到人，每5天结算一次，每10天进行一次评比小结。

集中服务活动评比分三期进行：第一期从现在起至9月10日止，单位和个人必须完成任务45%，对于完成任务的给予通报表扬，未完成任务的给予通报批评；第二期从9月11日起至9月20日止，单位和个人必须完成任务75%，对于完成任务的给予通报表扬，未完成任务的提出警告；第三期从9月21日起至9月30日止，单位和个人必须完成任务100%，对于完成任务的给予通报表扬，未完成任务的村（社区）支部书记、主任工资减半，其他定编干部停发工资（每期人流、放环实行封顶计算）。

在三期评比中，前三名的村（社区）给予通报表扬，后三名的村（社区）给予通报批评；连续两次后三名的村（社区）支部书记、主任上台检讨；连续三次后三名的村（社区）支部书记、主任及抓计生领导工资减半。单位和个人，高潮期间的工作实绩列入年度考核内容。镇府驻村领导同志所驻的村若连续三次处于后三名的，年终奖金减半。镇直单位所挂钩的村后进的给予通报批评，并呈报其上级主管部门。

6、经济补助。秋季集中服务活动期间，从8月26日——9月30日止，每例结扎补助50元，每例大月份补救措施补助300元，属纯二女结扎的，经核实后兑现攻策。

一律取消对术者进行其他形式的经济补助，不准擅自对术者进行超规定的补助。违反规定的，一经发现，将予以严肃处理。

五、责任分工

1、镇府领导、同志要包片包村，村（社区）委会干部要包组、包对象、包落实，加强对秋季计划生育集中服务活动的领导，采取超前措施，创新方式，“以扫清库存为目标，以查假治假为动力，以一票否决为保障，以农村纯二女扎为突破口，以大月份引产为重点”，想尽方法，克服困难，确保秋季活动各项任务的顺利完成，为实现年度人口计划目标奠定基础。

2、机关督查组

负责清理镇府大院内，镇直机关、企事业单位干部、职工计生措施的落实，督查各单位以及村（社区）委会的计生工作。征收社会抚养费，对违反计划生育的人和事进行处理；同时按要求开展机关季度查环查孕工作，切实加大孕情监控力度。镇设立计生举报箱和举报电话，举报电话：8861769　8861303。

3、宣传资料组

负责出动宣传车进行巡回宣传广播，安排好电视差转台、广播调频台，专题播放《人口与计划生育法》、《广东省人口与计划条例》以及计划生育相关宣传资料，督促各单位张贴宣传标语，悬挂横幅，及时出版计生简讯，报道全镇计划生育先进事迹及集中服务活动的情况。

4、手术医疗组

负责安排好手术点的设置工作、手术服务的前期准备工作，督促检查各手术点的手术质量、医疗器械、人员到位、清洁消毒等工作，确保秋季集中服务活动如期开展。

手术点的医务人员要持证上岗，保证手术质量，确保术者的安全，同时杜绝弄虚作假的现象出现。

手术点的设置：人民医院住院部、人民医院第二门诊部、人民医院碣南分院、计生第一服务所、计生第二服务所共设五个点。

大月份补救措施点：人民医院住院部。

5、专业队

镇计生专业队人员必须遵纪守法，文明执法；要认真、积极做好秋季计划生育集中服务活动的工作，负责对全镇计生顽固户、难通户对象集中办班学习；同时发挥自身职能作用，运用灵活的方法，牵制计生对象，并配合村（社区）委会干部、镇府驻村同志做计生对象细致思想工作，做到当天教育当天消化，促使其自觉落实节育措施。

6、计生办人员分工

（1）、陈学义同志负责全面工作。

（2）、其它人员分工：

A、陈建南、叶小红负责配合人民医院住院部的工作；

B、陈娘怡负责配合人民医院第二门诊部的工作；

C、赵振江负责管好二个服务所的工作；

D、刘发负责配合计生第一服务所的工作；朱海胜负责配合第二服务所的工作；

E、陈志坚负责配合人民医院碣南分院的工作；

F、陈学义、林再兴、林小巧负责资料统计、向上汇报、传送资料等工作；

G、吴惠芳负责收发术后证件管理工作；

H、陈淑贞参加镇机关督查组工作。

六、证件管理

1、以证件计进度。秋季计生集中服务活动“四术”进度从8月26日开始统计，8月26日起至活动结束施行的手术为统计有效手术。各村（社区）委会当天在各手术点落实的“四术”证件一律由驻点的工作人员登记、签发，并带回镇计生办转交给林再兴同志，经计生办主任验收、盖上公章后，出好当天的累计进度和日进度，并于当天将证件移交吴惠芳同志归档保管，盖上交收章。术者的第二联由村（社区）委会领证人签名后，存根第三联才予领回。

2、秋季集中服务活动期间，在陆丰市外落实措施的对象外地证件要计入进度的，各村（社区）委会须凭对象在外地落实节育措施证件的原件，经镇主管领导确认后方可计入进度。

3、有关术者的证件归属统计：不受区域限制，谁动员归属谁统计，动员时对象户若持有原户籍村（社区）委会的落实证明。归还原户籍的村（社区）委会统计，外乡镇流入人口的计划生育管理，按现居住地的管辖区进行落实和归属统计。

4、前往各手术点落实“四术”措施的术者，应带齐本人的身份证、户口本、结婚证；未办理身份证的，应带来村（社区）委会出具的身份证明。凡属纯二女结扎的对象，须由村（社区）委会出具证明，并经驻队领导核实签名，方可施行手术。

以上通知，希认真贯彻执行。

附：计划生育宣传标语口号

碣石镇秋季计划生育集中服务活动指挥部

二００三年八月二十六日

抄送：市委办、市政府办、市计生局、市计生集中服务活动总指挥部办公室，

镇党政班子领导成员、各办公室、部门

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Document of the Jieshi Township Committee Office of the Chinese Communist Party

Announcement Regarding Intensive Population Control Service Activities this Fall
Jieweiban[2003]No.43

To Party branches of all villages, village(community) committees, direct affiliated organizations and enterprises:

In order to promote population and birth control work in our township, to achieve the yearly goal of population control, we have decided that within 35 days of August 26th, our town shall launch intensive population control service activities.

1. The leading organization

Set up a command center of intensive population control service activities in Jieshi in the fall.

3. Time and Task

The time period: August 26 to September 30, 2003

The task: There are 2,458 surgeries to be carried out, which includes 1,369 sterilizations (sterilizations of two-daughter households number 274), insert IUDs in 818 cases, induce birth in 108 cases, and carry out 163 abortions. All village(communities) committees must implement these tasks in a timely fashion, and must meet the required quantity and quality.