

Xavier University, Cincinnati, OH

From the Selected Works of Kam C. Wong

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PRC Police Major Events - 1949 - 1978 - Data

Kam C. Wong



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OCTOBER

- 10/1 The People's Republic of China (PRC) was officially established.
The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).("Zhonghua renmin gonghe guo zhengzhi xieshang huiyi" adopted the Common Program as Shen Jun Ru was appointed President of Supreme People's Court.
Luo Rong He was appointed Chief of Supreme People's Procurate. (p. 3)
- 10/15 PMRB reported that North China (Huabei) people's court issued order for the arrest of traitors: Cao Yu Lin, Fu Shuang Ying and others.
- 10/15 - Public security conducted the first national public security conference. Mao 11/11 attended. The conference discussed the mission, direction and problems of the country.
- 10/19 The third meeting of the Central People's Government Commission (Zhongyang renmin zhengfu weiyuanhui), Dongbiwu was appointed the Director of Political-legal Committee (Zhengzhi falu weiyuanhui) . Luo Ruiqing as Public Security Minister, Shi Liang as Justice Minister and Chen Guiyu as law committee member.
- The Political-legal committee is responsible for providing policy directions to Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Law Committee and Ethnic Affairs Committee. (p. 4)
- 10/22 The Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procurate was established.
- 10/26 RMRB: Party Central issued "Guanyu xinchu tugai de jue ding" (Decision on land reform in few area." (p. 5)

NOVEMBER

- 11/11 Luo Ruiqing was appointed Chief of Beijing Public Security.
- 11/12 The City of Beijing, Military Control Commission imposed military law and severely punished serious anti-revolutionary spies. Three principle offenders were executed. 11 were given sentences.
- 11/13 RMRB editorial "Yan cheng hu e bu suo de fangeming fen zhi" (Seriously punish incorrigible counter-revolutionaries.)
- 11/18 Central People's Government Administration Council, 6th Government Affairs Meeting. Minster of Security made report.

11/26 Shenyang Municipality People's Court adjudicated on spy ring case involving (directed by) former U.S. Embassy officials. (p. 7)

DECEMBER

12/26 Public security meeting of 6 province of Huabei and Shandong closed. The direction and mission for the following years were: protect production development, secure revolutionary order, maintain order. (p. 8).

1950

JANUARY

1/7 RMRB: Beijing public security cracked a big fraud case: Yue yang and 8 others were arrested for using PRC name to defraud the people. (p. 10)

FEBRUARY

2/12 Beijing Public Security Bureau demolished three "liu mang" (hooligan) organizations. 29 leaders were arrested. Others who repented and reformed were not held accounting.

2/15 Minister of Justice and Supreme People's Court jointly issued "Guanyu jianli yu jianquan sifa tongji de tonggao" (Notice on establishing and perfecting judicial statistics work)

2/16 Central People's Government Administration Council adopted "Guanyu geji renmin zhengfu gongzuo baoshou guojia jimi de zizhi" (Directive on keeping state secret at every level of government." (p. 12)

2/24 Central People's Government Administration Council at its 21st meeting passed the "Guanyu xin gaifangchu tudi gaige ji zhengshou gongliang de zhishi" (Directive on land reform and grain requisition") which pointed out the need to "suqing tufei" (wipe out the bandits) to facilitate land reform. It also passed "Zhongyang renmin zhengfu zhengwuyuan yanjin yapian yandu de tongling" (The Central People's Government Affair Council General Order on stern prohibition on opium and drugs).

The government Administration Council issued the "general order" and asked each level of government to work with respective people's organization to set up drugs prohibition committee to widely promote ant-drug messages. Manufacturing of opium was prohibited, people were to surrender their drugs and

a health department at respective level of government was to establish drug regulations. (p. 13)

MARCH

3/19 RMRB reported big corruption case in Zhengzhou province, railroad department, water tower project. Old employee conspired with private business to obtain bribe of 8 million catties of millet. The corrupted official was arrested by the public security. (p; 15)

APRIL

4/6 Beijing Military Control Commission (Junguan) imposed military law and executed 2 brothel owners. (p. 16)

4/13 Hunan province executed a big Hunan local villain - who directed the KMT spies to kill 10 odd communist party members.

4/19 RMB reported Wuhan people's court conducted public trial and execution of two corrupted employees of an emporium who conspired with merchant to steal 20 million RMB company goods. (p. 17)

MAY

5/12- RMRB reported Beijing Public Security Bureau hosting "Laodong gaizao tewu
5/18 zhaopian zhanlan" (Display of photos of spy undergoing reform through labor" attended by 12,000. (p. 18)

JULY

7/6 Central People's Government Ministry of Security hosted a national security
8/12 conference at Beijing. The discussion was on how to learn from experience to resolve city and rural security work problems. The conference passed "Chengshi zhian tiaoli (cao an)" (City security regulations (draft) and "Nongcun zhian tiaoli (cao an)" (Rural village security regulations (draft). (p. 21)

7/19 Ministry of Security discovered KMT spies organization in business organizations. RMRB editorial "Jiaqiang jingzhi baowu gongzuo" (Strengthen economic protection work".

7/20 Government Administration Council published "Renmin fating zuji tongze." (General principle on people's court organization.) The courts are grass root people's organization. The missions of the courts are to punish and control those who harm the people and country's interests; those who plot riots and disturbances,

local villains, bandits, spies, counter-revolutionaries and those who are obstructing the land reform. (p. 22)

7/21 Central People's Government Administration Council in its 42 nd meeting passed "Guanyu zhenya fangeming huodong de zhishi" (Directives on suppression of counter-revolutionary activities). The directive pointed out that during the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, it is necessary to hold on to the policy of combining suppression with leniency. The vicious ring leaders must be dealt with while the unwilling followers (under compulsion) should not be questioned ("xie cong bu wen.") Those who renders meritorious actions will be rewarded. The objective is to unite the people and isolate the counter-revolutionaries. (p. 23)

7/15 Central People's Government Law Committee drafted "Zhongguo remingongheguo xingfa da gang" (PRC General Principles of Criminal Law."

7/26-8/11 The first national judicial conference was held in Beijing. The conference was sponsored by the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procurate, the Ministry of Justice, the Law Committee. The meeting was attending by Zhude the vice-chairman, Dong Biwu, the vice-premier and Shen Jun Ru, President of Supreme People's Court. The conference discussed "Renmin fayuan zanzing zuji tiaoli" (Provisional regulations on organization of people's court) "Xingfa dajian" (General principles of criminal law) "Susong chengxu tongze" (General principles of litigation procedures),and "Fanren gaige zanzing tiaoli" (Provisional regulations on reform of prisoners.) (p. 24)

AUGUST

8/4 Central People's Government Administration Council in its 44 nd meeting passed "Zhongyang renmin zhengfu zhengwuyuan guanyu huafeng nongcun jieji chengfen de jueing (Central People's Government Decision on classifying the class status rural people) and published on 8/20/50. The directive clarify how to classify people into "dizhu, funong, zhongnong, pinnong, gongren" (landlord, rich peasant, middle class peasant, poor peasant and workers." (p. 24)

8/14 The Supreme People's Court corrected the light sentence imposed by Hebei Province people's court at the 2nd trial of Li Pairen (charged with counter-revolutionary offenses causing 100 death) and re-impose the death sentence. (p. 25)

8/25 Central People's Government Administration Council in its 47 nd meeting discussed and approved "Sifa bu guanyu diyi jie quanguo sifa huiyi de cong ke baogao" (Minister of Justice on Report of first national judicial conference.)

8/26 RMRB editorial: "Xitung di jianli reming sifa zhiduo." (Systematically build up a people's judicial system.) (p. 26).

SEPTEMBER

- 9/4 Party Central issued "Guanyu jianli jiancayuan jigou wenti de zhishi" (Directive on establishing procuracy organization.)
- 9/7 RMRB editorial: "Zenyang jianshe renmin jingcha" (How to establish people's police" It is important to establish people's police to guarantee people's democracy and dictatorship against the enemy.
- 9/8 Minister of Justice and the Supreme People's Court jointly issued "Guanyu quanguo sifa tongji gongzuo jue ding you sifabu tongyi lingdao de tongling" (General order on decision to let the Ministry of Justice to lead in judicial statistical work). (p. 27)
- 9/26 Public security cracked U.S. plot to bombard Tienanmen. (p. 28)

OCTOBER

- Oct. Minister of Public Security hosted a nationwide security work exhibition in Beijing. (p. 30)

The Supreme People's Court organized large administrative district courts (xingzhengqu fenyuan) and Northern China (Huabei) 5 provinces, 2 municipalities "yuanchang" (president) meeting. The meeting discussed thorough suppression of counter-revolutionaries and strengthen people's democratic dictatorship. It also addressed the issue of "youqing cuowu."

- 10/1 Dong Biwu published an article in RMRB: "yinianlai zhongyang renmin zhengfu zai zhengzhi falu fangmian de jige zhongyao gongzuo." (A few significant political and legal work by the Central Government in the past year.) (p. 28)
- 10/12 Party Central issued "Guanyu jiuzheng zhenya fangeming huodong de youqing pianxiang de zhishi" (Directive on correction of 'right' tendency in suppression of counter-revolutionaries).
- 10/13 Government Administration Council and the Supreme People's Court jointly issued "Guanyu remin sifa jiguan xunsu qingli jian de zhishi" (Directive on speedy processing of backlog cases by the judicial organs). The directive pointed out that the backlog cases in every place are very serious. This resulted in the loss of timely penal and educational effect of the law against the counter-revolutionaries and other criminals and the establishment of the revolutionary order. The litigants suffered from endless delay and affected production work. The courts were in a situation of being pushed. Each level of

government should examine their work load and institute effective measures to reduce the case load. (p. 29).

10/21 RMRB editorial: "Yanli zhicai bufa dezhu pohuai tudi gaige de zuixing" (Seriously punish the crimes of illegal landlord which damaged land reform." (p. 30)

NOVEMBER

11/3 Government Administration Council issued "Guanyu jiaqiang renmin sifa gongzuo de zhishi" ("Directive on strengthening people's judicial work.) Judicial work is important in securing people's democracy and protecting the rights of the people against the reactionaries. The most important present task is the suppression of reactionaries and protect the people. (p. 31)

11/30 Minister of Public Security and Minister of Justice jointly issued "fabao" "Guanyu jianyu, kanshousuo he laogong gaizaodui yigui gonganbu lingdao de zhishi" (Directive on returning prison, detention center and labor reform teams to the leadership of public security." (p. 33)

Nov. The Public Security Bureau of the City of Tianjin put on display a small, mobile eradicate spies exhibition. (p. 33)

DECEMBER

10/13 Government Administration Council, People's Control Commission conducted the 8th meeting and passed "Geji renmin jiancha weiyuanhui chuli weifa shizhi renyuan anjain ----xing bianfa" (Provisional methods for respective level of people's Control Commission to deal with officials violating the law or misbehave at work." (p. 34)

10/19 Mao personally drafted Party Central's directive (Zhishi) on suppressing counter-revolutionaries: in suppressing counter-revolutionaries the sticks must be sure, accurate and relentless. "da de wen, da de zhun, da de hen.

Beijing City People's Government announced publicly "yanli qudi fandonghui (strictly ban reactionary society). The leaders must be registered. The followers were encouraged to quit. The public security arrested 120 people. The RMRB editorial on 9/20: " Jianjue qudi yiguan dao" (Resolutely ban reactionary society).

10/26 RMRB editorial: "Chedi jiuzheng quxie "kuanda zhengce" de pian xiang." (Completely correct the tendency of misconstruing the "leniency policy." In public security and judicial work it is necessary to remove completely the tendency to be lenient without limits "kuanda mu bian." (p. 36)

1950 The Government Administration Council issued "Guanyu zhongyang remin zhengfu suoshu gejiguan fabiao gonggao ji gonggaoxing wenjian de banfa." (Methods on issuing official announcement or documents of such nature by central government agencies." All public announcement and official declarations should be released by xinhua zhe (New China News Agency) and published in RMRB.

1951

JANUARY

1/1 Luo Ruiqing published an article in the RMRB: "Yinianlai renmin gongan gongzuo de chengji he jinhou de renwu." (The achievements of public security work in the last year and the missions for the future." During the last year the public security was involved in striking out at U.S. expansionist imperialist strategic and domestic bandits and spies activities. In 1951 the attention will be securing national defense, consolidate people's democratic dictatorship and set up suppression of counter-revolutionary and eradicating U.S. imperialist and Chiang's energy. (p. 38)

1/7 RMRB reported on the arrest of French diplomats by Kunming public security for violating public security 1950/3/20 public notice 47 against possession and concealment of radio and electronic equipments.

1/9 RMRB editorial in "laixin suping" (letters commentary) column: "Sifa guongzuo zhe ying xunsu zhunque chuli qunzhong kongsu anjian" (Judicial workers should handle the people's litigations expeditiously and accurately.) It pointed that some courts were delaying the people's cases, resulting in great loss to the people. (39)

1/17 The Military Control Commission of the City of Beijing used martial law to impose capital punishment on 6 reactionary society leaders.

1/18 RMRB editorial "Fandonghuishou Luo Bianyuan deng fufa." (Reactionary secret society leaders punished according to the law.) It is necessary to impose the maximum sentence to secure the order of the city and people's life and safety. (p. 41)

FEBRUARY

2/4 Government Administration Council issued: "Guanyu moshou zhanfan, hanjian, guanliao ziben jia ji fangeming fen zhi de zhishi" (Directive on confiscating the

- property of war criminals, traitors, bureaucrat-capitalists and counter-revolutionaries."
- 2/9 RMRB reported "Guanyu moshou zhanfan, hanjian, guanliao ziben jia ji fangeming fenzhi de zhishi" (Directive on confiscating the property of war criminals, traitors, bureaucrat-capitalists and counter-revolutionaries." (p. 42)
- 2/18 Beijing Military Control Commission (Junshi guanzi hui) executed 27 Taiwan spies and 21 reactionary secret society members. These actions received overwhelming support of the mass.
- 2/20 Liu Shaoqi, vice-chairman of PRC hosted the 11th People's Government Committee and listened to administrative regions' work reports. It passed the "Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chenzhi fangeming tiali" (PRC Counter-revolutionaries regulations.)
- 2/21 RMRB reported: The Minister of Justice audited the judicial work of last year and find there were problems and mistakes. The policy of suppressing counter-revolutionaries was not seriously implemented. There were too much complacency about "kuanda zhengce" de pian xiang." the tendency of leniency without limits." There was too much emphasis on education and a failure to combine "yanfa yu jiao yu" (severe punishment with education).
- Chairman Mo issued "Zhongyang renmin zhengfu mingling" "gongbao" and promulgated the "Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chenzhi fangeming tiali" (PRC Counter-revolutionaries regulations) passed by the 11th People's Government Committee on 2/20/51.
- 2/22 RMRB reprinted in full "Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chenzhi fangeming tiali" (PRC Counter-revolutionaries regulations) with an editorial "Weishenmo bixu jianjue zhenya fangeming (Why is it necessary to be firm in suppressing counter-revolutionaries) The editorial pointed out that the people's democratic state is responsible to the people for the suppression of the counter-revolutionaries in order to complete its fundamental political mission. The suppression is necessary to protect the people's interests and secure the state's power. Suppression is necessary against recalcitrant counter-revolutionaries and "ren zheng" (policy of benevolence) is inappropriate.
- PMRB reprinted Pen Zhen, vice-Chairman, Government Administration Council's Political-legal Committee report to the Council: " Guanyu chenzhi fangeming he zhenya fangeming tiali wenti de baogao" (Report on suppression of counter-revolutionaries and severe punishment of counter-revolutionaries regulations. (p. 44)

2/24 RMRB published an article by Shi Liang, Minister of Justice "Jianjue zhengque zhenya yiqie fangeming huodong" (Firmly and accurately suppress all counter-revolutionary activities.) The article analyzed the past problem of "zhenya buzhu, kuanda you yu" and pointed out the need to severely punish counter-revolutionaries by law.

2/26 RMRB reported the capture of Taiwan spy leader. (45)

MARCH

3/2 RMRB reported the capture and execution of Chiang's spies.

3/7 RMRB reported Hunan Ling Ling province spies set fire in the city killing 4. Local people were very unhappy.

RMB editorial: "Dui fangeming de kuanrong jiushi dui remin de canren" (Lenient to the counter-revolutionaries is cruelty to the people). It pointed that the Hunan planned arson is a good example for vigilance. Counter-revolutionary regulations must be enforced to secure people's safety.

3/11 RMRB reported the Beijing security rounding up counter-revolutionaries. The spies responsible for arson at Hunan was arrested. Editorial: "Daibu fangeming fenzhi duan fan" (Arrest counter-revolutionaries to be dealt with by the law." (p. 46)

3/14 RMRB reported the arrest of spy Li Xiyuan who murdered Chinese communists by the thousands. Tienjin uncovered spy ring under religious cover.

3/15 RMRB published an article by Shen Jun Ru, President of Supreme People's Court: "RMRB published an article by Shi Liang, Minister of Justice "Jianjue zhenya fangeming gongguo remin minzhu zhuanzhen" (Firmly suppress the counter-revolutionaries, strengthen people democratic dictatorship. The article pointed out that the people's court is a weapon in the hands of the people democratic dictatorship. Its basic mission is to suppress the counter-revolutionaries, protect the people and secure the power of the state. The counter-revolutionary regulations provide the people with a legal weapon and the adjudicating staff a standard to suppress the counter-revolutionaries.

3/19 RMRB reported that the Military Control Commission (Junguan) of Tienjin city tried, convicted and imposed capital punishment on Wu Quanyuan for counter-revolutionary offense in military court for killing PLA officials and factory workers. (p. 48)

3/21 RMRB reported the arrest of a KMT spy for murder in Kuming 5 years ago.

RMRB reported that after lengthy investigation, the City of Tienjin public security bureau destroyed a U.S. spy ring and arrested 21 people. RMRB editorial: "Fensui meidiguo zhuyi de jianjie poahuai huodung" (Destroy U.S. imperialistic spy sabotage activities.)

- 3/24 Beijing City people's government organized district representative meeting and discussed counter-revolutionary question. Peng Zhen the Mayor gave a speech. Luo Ruiqing gave a report. Victims and other representatives were allowed to speak up and complain.
- 3/25 Beijing Military Control Commission arrested, convicted and executed a batch of U.S.-Chiang spies, reactionary secret society leaders, habitual criminals and badits. The mass cheered. (p. 48)
- 3/26 RMRB editorial: "Chujue fangeming de shou fen zhi." (Executing the counter-revolutionary ring leaders.)

APRIL

- 4/1 RMRB published the speech of Tienjin Major Huangging on suppressing counter revolutionaries at the Tienjing People's Congress opening. Xu Jianguo, chief of public security reported on suppression of counter-revolutionaries.
- 4/2 RMRB reported that the Tienjin Military Control Commission convicted and executed under martial law a batch of counter-revolutionaries. RMRB editorial: "Zhenya fangeming bixu dazhangqigu" (Suppressing counter-revolutionaries need maximum promotion." (pp. 49-59)
- 4/6 RMRM reported that the faculty, students and loyal Catholics at the Jingu University reported and requested the arrests of U.S. spies under cover of religion on campus.
- 4/7 RMRB reported that Xinjian military district arrested and executed 12 people for counter-revolutionary activities before and after the war. It also reported the arrest of 8 KMT spies for being responsible for "3-18" murder case in Soviet area - Nantong shi 5 years ago.
- 4/8 RMRB reported that at the North-west Military-government committee meeting (2/24-31) suppression of counter-revolutionary problems were discussed.

RMRB reported the arrest and execution war criminals who were responsible for killing 200 wounded New Fourth Army soldiers and civilians in Henan.

4/11 RMRB reported the destruction of a reactionary secret society and arrested its recalcitrant leaders.

4/12 RMRB reported that Italian bishop instigate and abet ruffians to assault students. Kaifeng shi public security arrested two imperialist elements. Hunan Liuyang reported the arrest of a French priest harboring counter-revolutionary activities.

Xinhuashe (New Chinese News Agency) reported Government Administration Council, People's Control Commission called its first nation wide jiancha gongzuohui (control work meeting). The meeting was opened by Tanpingshan. He pointed out that the work of people's control will focus on "kangmei yuanchao, tudi gaige, zhenya fangeming" (resist U.S. aggression and assist Korean, land reform and suppress counter-revolutionaries). (pp. 51-51)

4/14 RMRB reported Luo Ruiqing send a reply letter, dated 4/5/51 to Fu Hui Wen middle school to the staff, teachers and students and welcome them in assisting the government to eradicate the counter-revolutionaries. On 3/31 the students and teachers of the school send a letter to Luo Ruiqing declaring that they warmly support the government's effort to suppress the counter-revolutionaries and offer their assistance in doing so.

4/15 RMRB reported that Guangzhou executed a number of counter-revolutionary ringleaders. Shanghai arrested a batch of spies and badits hiding amidst the factory. Taiyuan arrested two U.S. and Chiang's spies. (p. 52)

4/19 Government Administration Council issued "Fanghai guogai kebi zhizui zanzing tiali" (Provisional regulations to provide punishment for damaging the State currency.) The regulations aim at punishing those who, either for counter-revolutionary purpose or profit motive, make fake or alter the state currency.

RMB reported that Tienjin arrested the assistant manager of a rubber factory for artificially increasing the costs of rubber rain gears to the army. Tienjin Procuracy investigated the case and decided to prosecute on 4/14. The defendant was arrested on 4/16.

4/20 RMRB reported that all cities are organizing large "remin daibiao huiyi" (people's representative meeting) and "kongsu da hui" (condemnation meeting) and Wuhan reported the execution of a batch of counter-revolutionary ringleaders. It published an editorial: "Jiaqiang zai chengshizhong zhenya fangeming de gongzuo" (Strengthen suppression of counter-revolutionary work in the cities." (p. 53)

MAY

- 5/4 RMRB editorial: "Jingti fangeming fenzhi de baofu pouhuai huodong" (Be alert for counter-revolutionary seeking revenge and destructive actions). The editorial observed that the efforts to suppress counter-revolutionary are achieving their intended result - the counter-revolutionaries are shaken at their core and gave themselves up. However, people should be warned about the few who refused to surrender and persisted in seeking revenge against the people.
- 5/5 RMRB reported that Shanghai Military Control Commission has completed adjudicating cases before 4/15 according to counter-revolutionary regulations. A total of 285 more serious ones were executed on 4/30.
- 5/8 RMRB reported the executions of counter-revolutionaries at Nanjing and Fuzhou. RMRB reported that Nanjing carried out the policy of combing "zhenya he jiaoyu" and after education released or imprisoned a batch of "ya cong" (reluctant followers) counter-revolutionaries."
- 5/12 RMRB reported that North-east region started "qunzhong xian fangeming huodong" (mass counter-revolutionary movement). Shenyang and other cities were arresting counter-revolutionaries. People from all walks of life organized meetings to discuss severe punishing of such criminals. It was reported in Nanjing that the arrest of counter-revolutionaries continued and people from all social strata all cheered and requested for prompt disposition of cases. Nanjing also set up "fangeming an-jian shenpi weiyuanhui" (counter-revolutionary cases review committee.)
- 5/13 RMRB reprinted Minister of Public Security: "Chengshi lushang jiaotong guanli zanzing guize." (Provisional regulations on land transportation management." (pp. 56-57)
- 5/31 Government Administration Council, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly issued "Guanyu sheng (shi, xingshu) yi shang remin zhengfu jianli zhengzhi falu weiyuanhui de zhishi" (Directive on setting up political-legal committee at provincial government (city, administrative office within a province) and above). The government responsibilities are onerous, especially the need to clear backlog cases and organizing labor reform work. The speedy establishment of political-legal committee at respective level of government will facilitate government work.

JUNE

- 6/8 Government Administration Council issued "Baoshou guojia jimi zanzing tiaoli" The "tiaoli" was passed by the Government Administrative Council on 6/1 at its 87th meeting. On 6/7 it was approved by the chairman. The purpose of the regulations was to prevent state secrets from being misappropriated. (p. 58)

6/22 Government Administrative Council held its 90th meetings. Dong Biwu, vice-premier and chair of Political-legal committee provided clarification for "Guanyu moshou fangeming zuifan caichan de guiding." The "guiding" was passed and issued. There are six regulations. (1) The property of counter-revolutionaries upon conviction is subjected to confiscation depending on the circumstances of the individual case. (2) In confiscating property provision should be made for the maintenance of relatives in the same household if they did not actively participate in counter-revolutionary activities. (3) The confiscated property will be handled by the people's government. (4) If some or part of the confiscated property were taken from others they will be returned. Outstanding loans will be satisfied out of the confiscated property. (5) If there are other property after order for confiscation, they will be confiscated. (6) The regulations apply equally to counter-revolutionaries on the run. (p. 59)

6/26 RMRB reported Luo Ruiqing counter-revolutionary work reported presented at the 2nd. meeting of 3rd. Beijing People's Congress. The report pointed out that ever since April, 1951 when Beijing's "Guanyu zhenya fangeming de jueyi" (Resolution on suppressing counter-revolutionaries"

JULY

7/10 RMRB reported that Beijing people's court, at the request of the mass, sentenced 8 capitalist to jails (from 6 months to 4 years) for having assaulted workers who have engaged in labor organization activities. The judgement was rendered in the presence of 140 workers and 300 trade and industrialists.

7/11 RMRB published an article by Zhang Xirui "Jiannian kao daixue de xuesheng ying zhuzhong zhenfake" (Students who apply for university this year should focus on political-legal discipline). The country needs a lot of political-legal workers for judicial, public security, procuracy and people's supervision work. (p. 60)

7/12 RMRB reported Tienjin continued to clear up backlog cases and suppress counter-revolutionaries in a grand way. On 7/10 the city executed 200 counter-revolutionary ringleaders.

7/15 RMRB reported that Tienjin Military Control Commission issue a notice and declared that "Shengwujun" (Holy mother army) is an international counter-revolutionary organizations operated at the behest of imperialists. RMRB editorial : "Baohu zhengdang de xinyang ziyou, quti fangeming de "shengsujun" (Protect proper religious freedom, suppress counter-revolutionary "holy mother army.)

7/18 RMRB reported the public trial of Yuejixian at the "hankoujain" railway station, site of the "2.7" murder. The trial was attended by 5000 railway workers association and representatives from various organizations in Wuhan.

RMRB reported "Zhongguo liangshi gongsi" (Chinese food company) "Tangshan"

brnach company manager Linbin and others political cadre caused serious dereliction of duty, bribery, corruption and theft and other "weifa luanji" (against party discipline and law) conducts. The company is in chaos. The state lost approximately 60 million RMB. Hebei people's control commission has already fully investigated the case and has referred to central people's control commission for discipline. (p. 61)

7/27 RMRB Beijing People's Procuracy investigated and prosecuted party cadre Chen Quhong for abusing official authority and conspiring with "jianshang" (unscrupulous merchant" in corruption case and was executed.

RMRB editorial: "Yansu faji, wei baowei guojia caichan he guojia jiguan de chungjie er douzhen" (Conduct serious struggle to enforce Party Discipline, to protect the state's capital and state bureaucracies purity). There are a number of corrupted and self-serving officials in the government and they need to be uncovered and eradicated.

7/28 RMRB reported Chongqing seriously punished 5 to death who stole and misappropriated state capital. 18 others were sentenced.

AUGUST

8/2 Government Administration Council issued "Zhengwuyuan zhengzhi falu weiyuanhui guangyu choushe zhongyang zhengfabu ganbu xuexiao fangan" (Administration Council, Political-legal Committee, Plan to establish central political-legal cadre school" It was approved at the 94th Government Administration meeting. Peng Zhen was nominated the Principal.

Minister of Public Security issued "Huaqiao churu guojing zanxingg bianfa" (Provisional method for overseas chinese entering the country. The main purpose is to effectively regulate commuters from Macau and China and to prevent counter-revolutionaries from infiltrating and conduct destructive activities. (p. 63)

8/13 RMRB reported that Chen Xianfan abused its official authority to engage in corruption and was executed. He was "huadong fangzhi guanliju jihua chu, fuchuchang" (Eastern China Textile and Weaving Control Department Planning Division, Deputy Division Manager. Others were sentenced by the Shanghai people's court.

8/14 RMRB reported the Ministry of Public Security public declaration: In order to prevent and restrict enemy spies, thugs and criminal elements from engaging in "yinmou" (conspiratory) activities, protect the legitimate interests of interests and strengthen social order, the Minister of Security drafted four regulations: "Wuxiandeng qicai guanli tiali" (Provisional regulations on wireless electronic equipments); "Chengshi luzhanye zanxing guangli guize" (Provisional regulations on city hostel industry"

Administration Council, Political-legal Commission

1976

SEPTEMBER

9/6 Mao died.

OCTOBER

10/6 The "gang of four" - Wang Hong-wen, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyan" was investigated by the Party Central Committee, Political Bureau for counter-revolutionary activities during the "cultural revolution" era.

DECEMBER

12/11 Vice-president of Supreme People's Court Wu Defeng died at 80.
(p. 397)

1977

FEBRUARY

2/7 RMRB, Hongqi zazhi (Red Flag), Jiefangjun Bao (PLA News) editorial: "Xue hao wenjian, zhuazhugang." It pointed out the "lianggefanshi de guandian" (the "two whatever point of view"), i.e. whatever policy Chairman Mao decided, we have to firmly uphold, whatever directive Chairman Mao issues, we have to resolutely obey."

MARCH

3/1 Minister of Public Security, Minister of Rail conductd national rail security confrence. Lixiannian received the attending representatives.

3/14 Hua Kuo-feng reiterated "lianggefanshi" and rejected suggestions by Chen Yun and Wangzhen that Deng Xiaoping be asked to reverse the verdict on Tienanmen incident. (p. 398)

APRIL

4/10 Deng in a letter to Party Central clearly pointed that "two whatever" is incorrect interpretation of Mao's thought. The Party Central confirmed Deng's vieew on May 3, 1977. (p. 399)

JULY

7/16 The Tenth Party Central Committee held its third Plenary Session at Beijing. The plenary session unanimously adopted the "Resolution on Restoring Comrade Deng Xiaoping to His Posts", i.e. Member of C.P.C. Central Committee, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee, Vice-Chairman of C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Chief of General Staff of the PLA.

The plenary session adopted "Resolution on the Anti-Party Clique of Wang Hong-wen, Zhang Chunqiao, Jain Qing, Yao Wenyuan." The "gang of four" was accused of seizing power from the Party, government and army. They attempted to overthrow Chou En-lai at the Second Plenary Session, Tenth Central Committee and the Fourth NPC. They opposed completely Mao's basic principles of "practise Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and above board, and don't intrigue and conspire. After Mao died they sought to overthrow the Party Central Committee headed by Hua.

July Jiansu public security bureau conducted a "gongan gongzuo xianchanghui" (public security work site meeting) at "Xu Qian Xian" to learn the "liangai" experience; i.e. on the one hand rely on the people to supervise, reform and judge class enemies and engage in face to face reasoning struggle; on the other hand conduct criticism and education to facilitate reformation of criminals.

AUGUST

8/12 Chairman Hua delivered the Political Report on behalf of the Central Committee to the 11th National Congress of the C.P.C. and declared an end to the "cultural revolution." The conclusion of the "first Great Cultural Revolution" usher in a new period of socialist revolution and reconstruction. The Political Report was adopted by the 11th Congress on 8/18/77.

August "Haiguan guanliju" (Custom Administration Bureau) put on a national custom and smuggling struggle exhibition at Beijing. (p. 400)

OCTOBER

10/4 Deputy Minister of Public Security, Member, Party Central Political-legal committee, Xu Jian-guo died at 74. (p. 401)

DECEMBER

12/1 Minister of Public Security convene the 17th national public security meeting (12/1/77 - 1/15/78). The meeting "pipang" (criticized) the "gang of four" for "zalan" (smashed and destroyed) the security, procuracy and judicial organs. It reaffirm the

achievements of the public security work in the early 17 years of PRC. It suggested directive and mission for the new battle front in the new period.

12/30 Beijing Supreme and Intermediate People's Court consolidate prison regulations. The Beijing city prison convene "xuanpan dahui" (judgement pronouncement meeting), strike out at anti-reform elements. (p. 402)

1978

FEBURARY

2/18 The Second Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress held at Beijing. It approved: (1)"Zhonghuaremingongheguo xianfa xiugai caoan" (PRC Constitution Revision (draft), (2) "Guanyu xugai xianfa de baogao"(Report on the Revision of the Constitution), (3) nominees for President of Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuracy. The matters will be discussed at the 5th NPC, first meeting.

2/26 The 5th NPC, first meeting was held at Beijing. Yeh Jianying reported on "Guanyu xugai xianfa de baogao"(Report on the Revision of the Constitution). The meeting resolved to re-establishment of Supreme People's Procuracy. (p. 404)

MARCH

3/5 The 5th NPC adopted the "PRC Constitution" at its first meeting. The 1978 Constitution differs with the 1975 Constitution in important respect, (1) It put in legal form the mission for all the people in China during the new period as determined by the CPA 11 Plenary Meeting. (2) It requires the government officials and agencies to "lilianxi qunzhong" (keep in close links with the mass.) (3) It strengthens the people's state apparatus and dictatorship of the enemy. The Constitution establishes the People's Procuracy to operate within the limits of the Constitution and laws. (4) It clearly establish the principle missions of the new period to be strengthening the socialist economic foundation and speed up the development of socialist production capacity. (5) It calls for full development of education and increase the cultural level and scientific technology of the country.

Jianhua was appointed the President of the Supreme People's Court. Huang Huoqing as the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy and, on recommendation of Chairman Hua, Yue Cangbi as Minister of Public Security.

3/3 The 5th NPC Standing Committee, at its first meeting appointed Wang Weigang, Ceng Hanzhou and He Lanfang as Vice-president of Supreme People's Court.

3/16 Chinese Academy of Social Science convened legal science research organization and agenda meeting. (p. 404)

APRIL

4/5 Party Central approved Central United Front Department (Tongchanbu) and Minister of Public Security's "qingshi baogao" (report requesting for instructions) to "zhaidiao youpai fengzi maozi" (removing right faction elements hat. By November 16 the whole removal process is completed. The correction work for erroneous classification of right faction is completed by 1980.

4/24 From 4/24 to 5/22 the Supreme People's Court held the 8th people judicial work conference at Beijing. The meeting resolved two questions. (1) The need to clearly distinguish the political "lu xian" (lines or position) and consolidate the judicial "lu xian" (directions) in exposing the counter-revolutionary activities of the "gang of four"; (2) Promote and "Guanche" (implement) the Constitution adopted by the 5th NPC. Strengthen the socialist legal system and used the criminal law to attack the enemies. President of Supreme People's Court reported. Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of Party Central addressed the meeting.

4/26 Zhang Zhirand died at 84. He was a member of the 5th "zhengxie" (CPPCC) Standing, Vice-President, Supreme People's Court, Member of Law Commission, Deputy Chairman, Political-legal Association. He studied law in America and Germany and taught at Beijing, Dongwu and Fudan University. He was a member of the 2nd, 3rd. NPC Legislation Committee, Government Administration Council, Law Commission. (p. 405)

4/26 Liaoning province materialized new state policy in because of Wang Canwen who has his 3rd class engineer status and Liaoning "zhengxie weiyuan" (CPPCC) removed by the "gang of four" during the cultural revolution.

MAY

5/4 RMRB editorial: "Xuexi xinxianfa, xuanchuan xinxianfa, zunzhong xinxianfa" (Learn about the new constitution, promote the new constitution, obey the new constitution). IN order to strengthen the socialist legal system every one should respect the basic law; the government officials should set an example and the people should follow the law.

5/15 RMRB selective summarized Dong Biwu's speech about the legal system at the 8th Party Plenary Meeting on 9/19/1956. "Jinyibu jiaqiang guojia fazhi, paozhang shehuizhuyi jianshe shiye" There is an urgent need to establish a complete legal system of criminal law, civil law, procedure law, labor law etc. More important, there were a few government and party officials who did not respect the law and did not receive the proper attention of the party leadership. IN order to continue with socialist reconstruction

strengthening of the legal system and work according to the law is necessary. (pp. 406-407).

JUNE

6/6 In response to the legal question posed by Fujian province, the Supreme People's Court affirms that the criminals with "huanxing" (reprieve) of fixed term sentences, without "boduo" (deprive of) of political rights and still working at the work unit can have their work seniority accumulated while still working.

6/8 Sichuan province "gemingweiyuanhui" (revolutionary committee) "fuzeren" (responsible persons) - Liu Jieting and Zhang Xiting - were arrested for counter-revolutionary activities. The arrests were approved by Party Central. Their crime during the cultural revolution included: framing false charges against Central Party members, killing over 100 above country level cadres, organizing "wudou" (wage struggle by force) leading to 2,000 killed and 8,000 injured.

JULY

7/1 RMRB reprinted in full Mao's address to the Party Central working conference in 1/30/1962. Mao proposed the judicial principle of: "fanshi kebu kebubu de, keshu ke busha de, douyao jianjue bubu, busha."

7/6 RMRB reported Guangdong "Shengwei" (provincial Party committee) seriously dealt with "weifa luanji" (violate law and party discipline) Zhangjiang "diwei fu shuji" (prefectural Party committee deputy secretary of Zhangjian) Bai Junfeng. He was turned in to the judicial organs for punishment.

7/7 RMRB special commentator article: "Bai Junteng anjian gaosu liao women shenmo?" (What has the Bai Junteng case taught us?)

7/11 Chinese People University, Law Department resumed. It recruits 1,700 undergraduate and graduate students.

7/13 RMRB special commentator article: "Minzhu he fazhi" (Democracy and legality). Socialist legality has two aspects. Protecting the most people's interests and democratic rights. Punishing the reactionary few who endanger the socialist construction. In order for the law to protect the people - law must be used to punish those who violate the law and challenge party discipline without fear or favor.

AUGUST

8/3 Luo Ruiqing died. Luo was a member of the Party Central Committee, a member and Secretary-General of the Military Commission, Standing Committee, a member of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. He has variously been Vice-chairman, Political-legal

Committee, Chairman of Political-legal office of the State Council, Minister of Public Security.

8/13 The third "zhian gongzuo weiye" (public security work meeting) was held in Beijing between 8/11 and 8/31. The main mission for current public security work is in restoring and strengthening security administration. Security work should follow the principles of "bixu shixing dangwei lingdao, yekao remin, yufang weizhu, guanli congyan, jishidaji, baozhang anquan" (must follow the leadership of the Party committee, depend in the people, focus on prevention, stern with administration, strike out at the earliest opportunte moment, protect safety) or simply led party led, people based, prevention first, regulation straight, intervention timely and safety guaranteed. The meeting observed that the most urgent need is to "jinnjue daji xingshi fanzui fengzi de pohuai huodong" (resolutely strike at criminal elements who engage in destructive activities). The targets are murderers, arsonists, reobbers, rapists, thieves, fraus, hooligan gangs, "hit, smash, destroy" and those who "yanchong pohuai shehui zhixu de weifenzi" (bad elements who seriously damage society.) It is necessary to strengthen the education and reform of offenders. There should also be "tongchou" (overall planning) in providing job placement and education of criminals. Security administration must be institutionalized starting with educating the young people about the law through inoroducing legal education to the primary and middle school, the Gongqingtuan (Communist Youth League) and "Shaoxiandai" (Young Pioneers). The conference also request that "zhian guanli qunzhong gongzuo" (security administrative work with the mass) be stepped up, especially the consolidation of "zhian baowei weiyuanhui" (public security committee). Deputy Minister of Public Security delivered a report on behalf of the Minister of Public Security, "dangzu" (leading Party group): "Quanmein jiaqiang zhian guanli gongzuo, wei chuangzao gengjia lianghao de shehui zhixu er fendou" (Comprehensive strengthening of public security regulation work, struggle to establish a better regulated society." The Miister of Public Security, Yue Canbi delivered the closing remark. (p. 409)

8/16 The Supreme People's Court publication "Remin sifa" (People's Judiciary) reappeared.

SEPTEMBER

9/7 Party Central issued a "tungzi" (circular), "tongbao" (circulate the notice) that Hebei province Party committee seriously dealth with "Madian diqu" (Madianj area" responsible person violating law and party discipline in embezzling and appropriate for person use public relief money and property, taxes and "shanjiao lirun" (profit reserved for the state). The first secretary of the prefectural Party Committee Su Hua and deputy secretary Yang Zuokong were expelled from the Party and turned into the judicial organs to be punished by law.

9/13 The Beijing public security bureau, at the instruction of the Party Central and Beijing prefectural Party Committee, re-examined and completely "pingfan" (rehabilitate) the cases of old cadre's children being oppressed by the gang of four during the cultural revolution. From 1968-1972, He Pangfei, son of, senior cadre He Long and other children of cadres were forced to participate in "ganbu zinu xuexiban" (Cadre's children study class" and subjected to ill treatments.

The Supreme People's Court convene "xinfang" (visit by letter) work conference.

Fong Biwu's 1956 speech to the 8th Party Congress "jinyibu jiaqiang guojiafazhi, baozhang shehuizhuyi jianshe shiye" (Further step in strengthening the state's legal system, protect socialist construction" to be published by Mass Publication.

OCTOBER

10/7 The Minister of Public Security convene policy implementation meeting to restore the reputation of those who were smeared by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

10/12 NCNA reports: Shandong province Party Committee convened 10,000 people meeting to rehabilitate the unjust case of "Yinmou xiianhai Jianqing de chongdai fangeming jiatuan" (The counter-revolutionary case of conspiracy to frame Jiangqing). In 1968 then Shandong deputy public security chief Li Bingzheng and six others were arrested for carrying out their duty and conducting an investigation of Jian Qing's brother in for spying activities in 1959. Party Central and Shantong Provincial Party Committee decided to rehabilitate those convicted after re-investigation.

10/13 Party Central Political-legal group convene a symposium on strengthening socialist legal system construction. The symposium was attended by 30 "danwei" (units of government, Party and Beijing) and 60 people. Party Central Political-legal group was well attended: Yue Canbi, Jipanfei, Jianhua, Ceng Zihua, Tao Xipu. Yue Canbi gave the keynote address. Tao Xipu gave an explanation of amended and draft law and regulations. He said that 28 laws required immediate amendment and republishing; including: "Quanguo remin daibiao dahui zujifa" (Organic law of the National People's Congress), "Remin fayuan zuzhifa" (Organic Law of People's Court), "Remin janchayuan zuzhifa" (Organic Law of People's Procurates). There is also a dire need to promulgate 6 new laws, including: "Xingfa" (Criminal Law), "Xingsi susong fa" (Criminal Procedure Law), "Minfa" (Civil Procedure Law).

10/19 RMRB published on its front page the main points of Dong Biwu speech of 3/18/1957 at the military procuracy and judicial conference. In the speech he pointed out the importance and functions of the a legal system. In sum: (1) "Guojia meiyoufazhi, jiu buneng chengwei yige guojia" (a country without rule of law is not a country at all); (2) "Youfa buye dengyu wufa" (if laws are not followed, there is in effect no law); (3) "yao baohu he fazhan shengchanli, jiu bixu jinyibu jianquan remin minzufazhi." (in order to protect and promote productivity, it is necessary to further establish people democratic

legal system.) In sum, the message is: a country must have a legal system, the law must be obeyed and law is necessary for productivity development.

10/20 "Zhongguo remin Jiefangjun Junshifating" (PLA Military Tribunal) resumes operation. It was first established in 9/1954 and was dismantled during the cultural revolution. The PLA Military Tribunal is re-established under the PRC Constitution. The major task ahead is to secure peace and unity within the army and "pinfan" (rehabilitate) Lin Biao and "gang of four" "yaun, jia, cuo an" (unjust, framed, wrongly decided cases)

From 10/20 to 11/2 the Supreme People's Court convene the second criminal adjudication work conference in Shanghai. Ceng Hanzhou, Vice-president of the Supreme People's Court reported on behalf of the Supreme People's Court, Party group.

The focus of discussion were: (1) "fucha douzheng yuan jia cuo an" (re-investigate and correct unjust, framed and wrongly decided cases); (2) plan and organize litigation mission ahead.

10/21 RMRB provided a synthesized (zhonghe) report of the President of Supreme People's Court, Jian Hua's address at the three provinces - Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Anhui - judicial work conference. The address surrounded five topics: (1) Liquidate the "Lidu" (pernicious influence) and impact of the "gang of four" (2) Implement the Party policy to re-investigate "yaun, cuo an" (unjust and wrongly decided cases). (3) The problems with re-educating Party cadres. (4) The issue of "zhengdun duiwu". (Overhaul and consolidate the military.) (5) The issue of "menzhu jizhongzhi." (On democratic centralism.) (p. 413.

10/29 Party Central Political-legal group convene discussion forum on strengthening the legal system. NPC Political-legal Committee, Deputy-Director Tao Xipu explain about amendments and draft regulation questions and issues. Political-legal group, deputy group leader Yue Canbi gave the keynote address.

NOVEMBER

11/4 Tibet Autonomous Region (Xizang) public security bureau held a "kuanda shifang dahui" (magnanimous release meeting and release all Xizang counter-revolutionary groups still in custody.

11/5 Liaoning Party Committee convene big meeting and completely reverse the "gang of four" created 'tungbei' counter-revolutionary 'jia an' and rehabilitate the reputation of 90 Party, government and military cadres and loyal citizens. (p. 414)

11/13 RMRB: "Yanshou dangji guofa" (Seriously adhere to Party discipline and state law." The editorial openly criticized Henan province deputy Party secretary Wang Waiqun who led people by example in disregarding Party discipline and violates law. Party members are entrusted by the people to run the country. The fact that Wang could long operate against the law and disregard of party discipline pointed to certain people's complacency of the law and respect for people's rights.

11/17 Prefecture Party committees around the nation have followed the instruction of the Party Central in removing all "youpai fenzi maozi" (rightist labels).

11/18 Beijing public security bureau restore and rehabilitate thereputation of 300 arrested at the Tienanmen affairs. In 1976 "qingmin" 385 were arrested fro moaning Zhou Anlai. 1978 May Beijing security organized a special task force to rehabilitate the wrongful arrested.

11/21 RMRB special article: "Tienanmen zhenxian" (The true picture of Tienanmen affair) pointed out that the "gang of four" used the RMRB to distort history and misled the people. The Tienanmen affair was a revolution.

11/28RMRB reported that nation wide the re-establishment of procurates are achieving great esults. Until 9/78, 29 county, municipality and autonomous region has appointed Jancha chang or deputies; the sub-district 60% of the proucratrs have been appointme In first class xiang (shi) the rate is 40%.

Nov. Har erbin Middle level People's Court the release of Guo Weibin. Guo, a librarian, was arrested in 8/21/67 and twice sentenced to death for opening defend Liu Shaoqi.

12/15 RMRB published important article by Supreme People's Court President Jiang Hua: "Yanming faji, jiuzheng yuanan cuoan" (Straight and impartial application of law and discipline, correct unjust and wrongly decided cases). This helps "gonggu, anding,tuanjie" (consolidate, stablize and unit) the political front . It spread th idea of socialist democrcy and legality. It confirms that the law express the people's democractic viewpoint and emphais the need for using law to resolve contradictions within the peopled. The most important point in rehabilitating unjust and wrong cases is to engage in practice in finding the truth: (1) All decisions are based on facts. (2) Correct implement Party;s policy and State law. Cases should not be handled by blindly following superior's - rejects the practice of words as law and power overshaow rules.

10/16 The seventh nation wide procurator's work conference was held in Beijing from 10/16 - 27. This is the first meeting after the re-reestablishment of the procuratorial organs. The meeting discussed the new direction and missions of the procuratorial work in the new period, Hu Yaobang, Party Central Political Bureau Committee member and 3rd. secretary of Party Central, Commission for Inspecting Discipline observed that effective procuratorial work is hampered by lack of a sound legal system. He admolished the prosecutoorial workers to be liberated in their thinking and bold with ideas and insist on "Shishi qiu shi" (seek truth from facts.)

The Supreme People's Procurator Wang Huoqing observed that the procuratorial work now shifted to protection of socialist modernization and construction. In order to protect people's demoracractic rights, democracy must be institutionalized and legalized. The procurate is a specialized agency to supervise the implementation of the law. It should

resist "changguan yizhi" (will of superior officers) and fight against "yiyan bu yifa, yiren bu yifa" (according to ones word not law, according to man not law." The procurator should protect the people's right against unlawful revenge and frame up. In the economic area, the procurators should paid attention to the economic offenders and the officials, as a result of "shizhi, duzhi" (neglect of duty or dereliction of duty) causes grave consequences,

12/18 The 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its 3rd. plenary sessiion in Beijing from December 18 to 22, 1978. The plenary session decided:

(1) Large scalre, nation wide mass movement against Lin Biao and "gang of four" has been completed. The focus of the Party is on modernization.

(2) Large scale turbulent struggles of a mass character have in the main come to an end.

(3) Class struggle in socialist society should be carried out on the principle of strictly differentiating the two different types of contradictions and correctly handling them in accordanc with the procedures prescribed by the Constitution and law.

(4) Mass movement in general and wrongly applying them to people's contradiction will bring political instability and social disunity required of socialist mdoernization.

(5) The session held serious discussion on the question of democracy and the legal system. Successful socialist modernization require strict aherence to democratic centralism. Correct ideas at the center upon which law and policy are made is based on broad dmocracy. People's ideas should never be suppressed. Explanation, education and persuasion are the only mean of changing people's mind. In implementation of law and policy strict central leadership and stern discipline is to be followed.

(6) In order to safeguard people's democracy it is imperative to strengthen the socialist legal systsem so as to institutionalized and systemized people's democracy.

(7) There must be law to follow, laws must be observed, law enforcement must be stricted and law breakers are dealt with.

(8) Legislative work should have an important place at the NPC and Standing Committee. Procuratorial and judicial organizations must maintain their independence.

(9) All must obey the law. Law serve people's interests. Security, procuratorial, judicial workers should keep to the law and guaranteer equality to all. No one is to enjoy priveleg above the law.

(10) Just like a country must have law and punishment, a Party must have rules and punishment. Disciplinary actions must be taken against all violatros of discipline. A 100

member Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline was elected to be headed by Chen Yun.¹ (p. 419)

12/28 Party Central circulate the Supreme People's Court Party group's request for instruction report: "Guanyu zhuajin fucha jiuzheng yuan, jia, cuo an, renzhen

¹ See Communique of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (adopted on Dec. 22, 1978), reprint in Beijing Review, No. 52, Dec. 29, 1978, pp. 6-15.