

**Yin Shusheng: “Re-education through Labour and the Fight Against the Right”
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After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, in order to consolidate the nascent revolutionary regime, from 1951 to 1953, a vigorous anti-revolutionary campaign was carried out nationwide, and more than 2 million criminal suspects were arrested, among them more than 700,000 were sentenced to death. more than 300,000, more than 1.2 million sentenced to life imprisonment. More than 300,000 are still being held in detention centres and detention centres, where offences are minor and unwilling to release them, or because of a short period of time that cannot be identified.

Immediately afterwards, from 1955 to 1957, internal rebellion movements were carried out in the national party, political, military, groups, enterprises and institutions. Hundreds of thousands more people entered detention centres and detention centres, most of whom had been confined for historical problems, without ongoing sabotage activities and were difficult to sentence.

For example, when the so-called “Hu Feng counter-revolutionary group case” was recovered, it involved more than 2,100 people, of whom 92 were arrested, 62 persons were arrested in isolation, and 73 were suspended from duty. Most of the others went to detention centres and detention facilities for long periods of time. It is a major challenge to deal with those who cannot, do not have enough sentences and are unwilling to release them in detention centres and detention facilities.

In August 1955, when the CPC Central Committee issued the “Directive on the complete removal of hidden anti-revolutionaries” (hereinafter referred to as the “Directive”), the internal anti-revolutionary document, it was anticipated that there must be a solution to the problem of people, so the “directive” clearly states: Anti-revolutionaries and other bad elements, except for the death penalty and lighter charges, confess There are two approaches other than continued retention due to complete or merit. One option is to re-establish labour after sentencing. Another approach is for those who are not sufficiently sentenced and politically not applicable to continued retention and social unemployment, re-education through labour, which is not sentenced, although not completely deprived of freedom, should also be assembled to work for the State, with a certain wage paid by the State.”

This is the first internal red-head document on re-education through labour since the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Since then, the term “re-education through labor” has also been born in China. Then, in January 1956, the CPC Central Committee issued “Instructions on the Immediate Preparation of Re-education through

Labour Institutions in All Provinces and Municipalities”. Thus, re-education through labour has been launched in a vigorous manner throughout the country.

The Directive clearly states that re-education through labour is aimed at anti-revolutionaries and other bad elements that have been overcome in internal rebellion and are not able to retain enough sentences. Who are anti-revolutionaries? Who are bad guys? The Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee Group of Ten (an organization established by the Central Committee to lead the anti-opposition movement. 10 people are: Lu Dingyi, Luo Ruiqing, Liu Lantao, Zhou Yang, Xiao Hua, Qian Ying, Liang Guobin, Gao Kelin, Li Chuli, Yang Qiqing. On 10 March 1956, the Office of the Leading Group is located in the Ministry of Public Security), issued on 10 March 1956 the “Provisional Provisions on Policy Boundaries of Interpretation and Handling of Anti-Revolutionaries and Other Bad Elements”, which include agents, bandits, bullies, reactionary doorheads and enemy hypocrites, political, police and constitutional personnel of some people, elements of the Hufeng Anti-Revolutionary Group, Troops, Traitors, Current Anti-Revolutionary Saboteurs, Defined For counter-revolutionaries. The explanation for bad elements is: “Political crooks, mutineers, rogue elements, diaper molecules of extreme quality.” This is the first time since the establishment of the People's Republic of China to raise charges against bad elements. In addition to the better understanding of “mutineers”, the three other offences it defines are difficult to define and manage (there is no criminal offence of bad elements in the penal code), providing a policy basis for the casual wearing of bad men in subsequent political movements.

Bad molecules are bad ones, why add the limit word “other”? The above “provisional provisions” include the following sentence: “All anti-revolutionaries are bad.” It turns out so. The so-called “other bad elements” refers to the four kinds of people other than the anti-revolutionaries. It is no wonder that the ordinary Chinese people refer to those who have entered detention centers and detention centers collectively as “bad guys”, but there is still merit.

Compared to the anti-revolutionary movement, internal anti-revolutionary movements are relatively few, and most people do not have ongoing counter-revolutionary activities, but there are some “stains” in history. They cannot be arrested and sentenced and sent to re-education through labour. By the summer of 1957 anti-right struggles, more than 550,000 people across the country were hit as rightists. What to do and how to deal with these people who only move their mouth, move pen, do not have ongoing sabotage activities? It became a question for those in power to think about. After the proposal of the Central Political and Law Leading Group, and approved by Mao Zedong, the main methods for dealing with the right have been developed through labor education. However, re-education through labour is prescribed by the internal red head document and must also be legalized. On August 1, 1957, approved by the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, the State Council issued the

Decision on Re-education through Labour for the first time in the form of administrative regulations to establish a system of re-education through labour.

The scope of re-education through labour under the State Council Decision on Reeducation through Labour has at once expanded the scope of re-education through labour, compared with the directive of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the CPC Central Committee on Completely Clearing the Hidden Anti-Revolutionaries and other bad elements only for those who do not have enough sentences. Endless, for the “Great Leap Forward” movement for all people to run labor re-education , with extremely serious consequences.

The Decision of the State Council on Re-education through Labour of 1957 stipulates that:

1. Re-education through labour shall be carried out in the following categories of persons:

(1) do not work, there are rogue acts or there is no criminal responsibility for theft, fraud and other acts, violation of security management, constant education;

(2) Anti-revolutionaries, anti-socialist reactionaries who do not seek criminal responsibility, are subject to dismissal from institutions, groups, enterprises, schools and other units, and have no way out of life;

(3) organs, groups, enterprises, schools and other units, which have labor force, but for a long time refusing to work or undermine discipline, interfere with public order, have been dismissed and punished, there is no way out of life;

(4) do not obey the distribution of work and the placement of employment, or do not accept the advice of engaging in labor and production, constantly unreasonable, obstructing public service, repeatedly teaching.

The scope of re-education through labour under these four articles is too broad and too broad to send any person who is somewhat flawed or wrong to re-education through labour.

The State Council's Decision on Re-education through Labour was issued during the climax of the anti-right movement. This came in handy, and a large number of right-wing elements were sent to re-education through labour and re-education through labour. How many of the 550,000 right-wing activists in the country have been re-education through labour? It is about 45 to 500,000 people. Those who were beaten as right-wing elements were sentenced to reeducation through labour, but also a minority who remained in their units, the vast majority were sent to re-education through labour. In his book “Memories and Studies,” Lee said: “More than half of the nation's 550,000 people classified as right-wing have lost their public office. A considerable majority are sent to re-education or

supervision through labour, some of whom have been displaced and their homes have died.”

What is the “quite majority”? Take Anhui Province as an example, you can illustrate the problem. In the anti-right movement, a total of 31,479 people in Anhui Province were beaten as right-wing elements. All except 987 were sent to re-education through labour and re-education through labour centres. Because there were few specialized re-education establishments at that time, the vast majority were sent to labour farms, factories, and sentenced prisoners. Correctional officers were collectively referred to as “three categories of persons” (corrective labour, re-education through labour, re-education through labour, employed persons).

Persons in re-education through labour do not violate criminal law and are subject to administrative penalties, but there is no difference in actual treatment from convicted criminals.

In the 1958 “Great Leap Forward” movement, the number of people arrested and sentenced and approved for re-education through labour has increased considerably. Detention centers, detention centers, prisons and prisons are overcrowded. So, in the Great Northwest, extensive re-education through labour and re-education through labour centres were built in the Greater Northwest, where inmates and re-education through labour in coastal provinces such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian and other coastal provinces were sent Go to the north-west provinces. In Qinghai Province, for example, more than 200,000 prisoners and 25,000 re-education personnel were sent from all over the country within three years and placed in 58 labour and re-education centres (factories). Tanggemu Labour Reform Farm sent 600 re-education through labour labour, 455 of whom were re-education through labour due to right-wing problems. They are mixed with convicted prisoners and groups, eating, living together and working together.

The Decision of the State Council on Re-education through Labour does not specify the duration of re-education through labour (1979 Supplementary Provisions on Re-education through Labour, the State Council's Supplementary Provisions on Re-education through Labour, which stipulates that the duration of re-education through labour is one to three years and may be extended if necessary for one year). However, there is always a way to deal with so many people in re-education through labour, so that every year the central central authorities issue the proportion of persons deprived of re-education through labour, giving them hope that they will not be desperate or desperate. However, the Central Committee issued a very small percentage of reeducation through labour each year, and the following is not carried out seriously, and very few people are removed from re-education through labour. In 1959, the Central Central Committee granted 3 per cent of the total number of persons deprived of re-education through labour, while

Qinghai Province granted only 45 persons, accounting for 0.2 per cent of the total number of persons in re-education through labour; in 1960, the proportion of persons discharged through re-education through labour was 5 per cent, while Qinghai only 805, or 2.37 per cent, were discharged. And, under the guidance of the so-called “stay less” policy proposed by the central government, very few people are able to return home and return to their original units. So some people say that it is the second time that the removal of re-education through labor (factory) employment is the second time. So many people who were classified as right-sent to re-education through labour in 1957 were released from re-education through labour after more than 20 years with the so-called “corrective” right hats.

Qinghai Province is located in an alpine region, with severe lack of oxygen, coupled with hunger, and heavy physical labor. A large number of re-education personnel were starved to death, froze death and death from ill treatment. 4,159 persons who died in re-education through labour in three years, or 26.5 per cent of them, of whom more than 3,000 were right-wing elements who did not survive the day they were “corrected”.

Of the more than 20,000 re-education workers sent to Qinghai, more than 5,000 were female re-education through labour; of the more than 4,000 deaths, more than 1,000 were women re-education through labour. The humiliation and suffering of female inmates who did not die are unimaginable. Some survivors are reluctant to recall that inhuman life. Because that is too horrible, too humane, to recall is tantamount to salt on an unhealed wound. Here, I introduce the situation of a female remnants of re-education through labour, and to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the brutal persecution and death of the “Cultural Revolution” movement, Comrade Wang Zhao, former secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Committee and Governor.

On August 13, 1971, I received a woman in her 30s at the secretary group of the military management committee of the public prosecution and law organ of Qinghai Province, who claimed to be Wang Zhao's niece and came to lead Wang Zhao's ashes. I was surprised. Wang Zhao was arrested in 1967 and died in brutal persecution on 12 February 1970. The Military Management Council of the public prosecution and law organ is strictly confidential and does not declare to the outside world that the body was cremated to the funeral home falsely claiming that it was an unnamed body found in Dongguan Street in Xining City. He reported to the central government that Wang Zhao died because of the ineffectiveness of the medical rescue. Except for the few leaders of the Military Control Council, the public prosecution and law organ, know the real situation, others do not know. I was secretary to the Military Regulatory Commission secretary group, and knew that Wang Zhao was killed by persecution. He also knew that Wang Zhao had no niece who was home to Jiangnan at all. After several interrogations, she finally told the truth. And what I told her about her misfortunes is clear. It was Wang

Zhao to save her in the water and fire, so that she survived. She came to lead the ashes of Wang Zhao to repay his salvation.

I can't say her real name and exact address (she has a happy family and children are outstanding), just call her Zhang Xiu. She graduated from the teacher training school in 1956 and assigned to a primary school as a language teacher. Since she grows pretty, many people pursue her, including the deputy director of commune management and education. She doesn't like the deputy director. And the deputy director is poor. In the midst of helplessness, she had to say she already had a sweetheart, hoping that he would not entangle her again in the future. The deputy director is looking for vengeance. The opportunity has finally come. In the name of checking teaching, he went to school to check student homework. When examining the essay of a sixth grade student, I saw the student in a composition written by Toyota, who visited the commune, had the following phrase: "Our commune has a great harvest of grain, and we can't finish eating. What should I do?" Zhang Xiu, as a language teacher, put a big question mark behind this sentence and said to the students during the class, you should believe in science, do not believe those words that brag leather, our country is not now much food, but less, otherwise why should we carry out a general purchase and sale of grain? After the deputy director of the commune learned of this situation, if he received Zhibao, said Zhang Xiu thought reactionary, dared to suspect what the great leader Chairman Mao said, and incite students to oppose the "Great Leap Forward". Zhang Xiu felt inexplicable. Originally, the student wrote in the essay was from the People's Daily from school. On August 4, 1958, when Mao Zedong visited Xushui County, Hebei Province, county secretary Zhang Guozhong reported that the county needed to collect 1.1 billion pounds of grain in autumn. Mao Zedong said: "Autumn harvest needs to collect 1.1 billion pounds! How can you eat so much food in your county with a population of 310,000 people? How do you get more food? ..." On August 11, 1958, the People's Daily published this news. The student read the newspaper report and changed the last sentence of Mao Zedong to turn it into his own question. However, Mr. Zhang Xiu did not read this report, and did not know Mao Zedong said such words, otherwise she would not dare to put a question mark behind this sentence and say that in the classroom. The deputy director of the commune beat Zhang Xiu into a bad right-wing, and decided to send her re-education through labour on the grounds that it was not suitable for being a teacher of the people. (In the "Great Leap Forward" movement, the re-education through labour blooms all over, and organs, factories, communes and production brigades can all run their own re-education through labour. (Close to a million re-education through labour labour have been approved by formal procedures, and several million have not been approved). She was sent to Xining, Qinghai Province, to re-education through labour. Because she grows pretty, she has been raped and raped by several poor quality correctional cadres. As a result, she made two attempts to commit suicide. In 1961, Wang Zhaozhao was reassigned by the Deputy Minister of Public Security to the second secretary and

governor of the Qinghai Provincial Committee to rectify the left-leaning line mistakes of the former Qinghai Provincial Committee, to rectify political and legal departments, restructure the political and legal departments, replace the incompetent and illegal leadership of the public, prosecution and law departments, and sent working groups to labor, labour and labour Teach units to carry out internal wind. The working group issued a briefing on the situation of Zhang Xiu being raped and raped by several correctional cadres. The handling opinion was that correctional cadres should deal with, Zhang Xiu also had to deal with, saying that she had sexual acts with correctional officers, which was a hooligan act that tended to corrode cadres. Wang Zhao disagrees with the working group, saying at the political and legal cadres conference: "Only disciplinary officers who have had sexual relations with her, but not her. Because her destiny is in their hands, is she not doing it? Why did she commit suicide several times? Not enough to endure the torment?!"

The words of Wang Zhao saved her life. Soon she was discharged from re-education through labour and returned to her homeland in Jiangnan, 1962, after a complaint, corrected the mistake of wearing a right-wing hat. She reworked as a primary school teacher.

Wang Zhao bears the brunt of the "Cultural Revolution" movement. Those local and military leadership cadres who had been dealt with by Wang Zhao in the past, described him to Qinghai to correct mistakes on the left-leaning route and to correct the wrong wrong cases as a return to capitalism, and to provide "artillery shells" to the mass organizations that oppose Wang Zhao. Wang Zhao was brutally criticized, illegally detained and broken his arm. His guards, at great risk, took the opportunity of sleeping by the villains who had taken him into custody, rescued him and secretly sent him to Luoyang for medical treatment.

Just during his treatment, two major anti-wing organizations in Qinghai Province continued to set off armed fighting. In order to control the Qinghai Daily, the two sides launched a fierce competition. At that time, the army was also divided into two factions. Zhao Yongfu, deputy commander of the provincial military region, took control of commander Liu Xianquan, took control of the garrison troops and ordered the "eight 18" villains stationed in the newspaper to withdraw from the newspaper. On February 23, 1967, the army shot into the newspaper, killing 179 people on the spot and arresting nearly 10,000 people within a few days. This is the sensational "two or three incident" in Qinghai Province.

On March 28, 1967, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the Central Cultural Revolution Group issued a decision on the issue of Qinghai, designating the "two or three" incident as a counter-revolutionary event. However, at the same time, Wang Zhao is also turned black

and white as a dark hand behind the scenes. Wang Zhao disobeyed, did not listen to good intentions and insisted on complaining from Luoyang to Beijing. As a result, the villain fought. Zhou Enlai asked them to allow Wang Zhao to be taken back to Qinghai under conditions of guaranteeing his physical safety. He was arrested shortly after central authorization.

Zhang Xiu learned through newspapers and radio broadcasts that Wang Zhao was arrested, and later he heard about being persecuted to death. In order to be thankful, she must take the ashes of Wang Zhao to save it, and her mood is fully understandable. But I know that this is impossible. I told her very seriously that you don't talk to anyone about this again, otherwise the consequences are serious, you go back! She took my advice and left the Military Council with tears.

After the fall of the “Gang of Four”, Wang Zhao's case was rehabilitated by Zhaoxue. Their families sought from the funeral home and found the ashes. When the ashes were transported to Beijing, Hu Yaobang, who was then Minister of Organization of the CPC Central Committee, met himself to the Beijing Railway Station and sent to the Baoshan Cemetery room for burial.

The administrative regulation “re-education through labour” has existed for more than 50 years. The legality of this statute has been questioned constantly in the legal and theoretical circles. Despite the current norm of re-education through labour, the re-education through labour system contradicts the provisions of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1954 and amended four times, concerning the rights and duties of citizens. I firmly believe that with the further improvement of democracy and the rule of law in our country, one day the system of re-education through labour that violates the Constitution will come to an end.

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