

Main tasks of political and legal work*

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Now, the social reform movement to eliminate the remnants of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism has been basically completed, and the national economy has entered a period of large-scale planned construction from the period of recovery. The general task of the new historical period is to "basically realize the socialist industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce in a fairly long period of time" so that our country will be transformed into a new democratic society. Transition to a socialist society. Our political and legal work must serve this general task, using it as a starting point and using it as a guide to deploy various tasks.

1. Improving the people's democratic legal system to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction. With the beginning of large-scale and planned economic construction, our political and legal work is no longer a social reform movement like in the past, but a gradual improvement and development. Use the people's democratic legal system to further consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship; at the same time, continue to complete certain social reforms that have not been completed in the past to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and various socialist transformation projects, and to protect the democratic rights of the people from infringements. To this end, we must first continue to be vigilant against the hidden activities of counter-revolutionaries and severely suppress them. Second, other criminals who endanger the country's construction and the people's democratic order must also be punished by law. If we say that after the victory of the national revolution in the past, we carried out various social reform campaigns to liberate social productive forces from the remnants of the three enemy forces, especially the remnants of feudalism, then the main task of our political and legal work in the future is to Gradually implement a relatively complete people's democratic legal system to protect and promote the further development of social productive forces. Therefore, we should strengthen the law-abiding education of all national staff and all citizens, strengthen legislative work and judicial work, especially the legislative work and judicial work to defend economic construction, and actively make political and legal work go deep into factories and mines. Go deep into rural mutual aid groups and cooperatives, go deep into various other economic work departments, and establish your own business to serve economic construction.

2. Further improve the people's democratic system and strengthen bottom-up mass supervision and criticism

The military control system and the People's Congress [1] system that we have implemented in the past are in line with the content and essence of people's democracy. The universal suffrage system of the people's congress that we are now implementing is a further development of the people's democratic politics. Since liberation, the people's enthusiasm and creativity in managing state affairs have been greatly promoted, but the people's criticism and supervision of state officials from the bottom up has not been enough. This is a big shortcoming. In the future, with the convening of the People's Congress, we must more effectively implement Chairman Mao's instructions that all important work of the People's Government should be handed over to the People's Congress to discuss and make decisions, and to carry out criticism and self-criticism among government staff and listen. The opinions of the people shall be subject to the people's bottom-up supervision and criticism, and the people's sense of ownership of the country shall be further strengthened, so as to fully promote the enthusiasm and creativity of the people

3. Protect the democratic rights of the people

In the tense environment of war and struggle in the past, the people's obligations to the revolution were mainly based on policies and general principles, and on the basis of the masses' high revolutionary enthusiasm and political consciousness, the masses voluntarily took out what they needed for the war. They and all the manpower, material and financial resources that they might use to support the war, only in this way can the victory of the revolutionary war be won and guaranteed. But it also brought about some unreasonable phenomena, that is, where the masses' consciousness and enthusiasm are particularly high, the masses' burdens are often heavier. In the future, the burden of the people should be completely in accordance with the provisions of laws and decrees, and no state agency or state staff shall expropriate the people's human, material and financial resources beyond the provisions of national laws and decrees. Secondly, because we were in tense wars and large-scale mass movements in the past, and because our laws are still very incomplete, the judicial system, especially the procuratorial system, is not sound, and some public security agencies and courts are still careless or poorly organized. The phenomenon of extorting confessions by torture has caused some people to be wrongly arrested, imprisoned, or sentenced, which violated the democratic rights of these people. From the legislative perspective in the future,

In terms of improving the people's judicial, public security, and procuratorial systems, the people's democratic rights are fully protected. All the legitimate rights and interests of the people should be respected. This should be a principle that all the staff of our country, especially the political and legal staff, should abide by.

4. Protecting state property

We should educate all state personnel and all people in particular, do our best to protect state property from damage, and strive to accumulate state property. We must continue to resolutely oppose all crimes of corruption and theft of state property, and severely punish all corruption and theft in accordance with the law. It is necessary to continuously promote economy, oppose waste, and punish serious waste elements. In order to protect and accumulate state property, we must also oppose any passive sabotage or negligence in all state agencies and production and construction undertakings. In the past, in state organs and production and construction, we focused on punishing counter-revolutionaries who carried out sabotage activities and caused political accidents. In the future, in addition to continuing to strictly prevent and severely suppress counter-revolutionaries' sabotage activities, we will also deal with major accidents. Strict attention and investigation must be given.

5. Strengthening the ideological leadership of the working class

In the work of various departments of politics and law, the ideological leadership of the working class must be strengthened. In order to achieve this kind of ideological leadership, we have already engaged in some necessary struggles. In terms of democratic regime construction, we criticized the view that reverses the relationship between the essence of democracy and the form of democracy, and the view that emphasizes red tape and is unwilling to make the People's Congress convenient for the working people to express and realize their will. Our people's democracy first pays attention to the essence of democracy, that is, the essence of democratic centralism that truly represents the people, for the people and relying on the people, and then the resulting democratic form suitable for the current situation, and the democratic form must be A form of organization that facilitates the concentration and realization of the will of the majority of the people. In addition, we have continued to crack down on the literary doctrine and yamen style left behind by the reactionary regime. In terms of legal work, we first proceeded with the reactionary "Six Laws" [2] viewpoint.

Struggling, and secondly fighting against the so-called super-class viewpoint, which is actually the viewpoint that the enemy is indifferent, so that these reactionary and erroneous viewpoints have been strongly criticized in the judicial reform movement. In terms of public security work, we have overcome the reactionary old police style remaining among some public security personnel and established a people's police style that serves the people. After these efforts, we have established and strengthened the leading position of the working class in political and legal work.

Now that our country is gradually realizing industrialization and socialist transformation, political and legal work must be protected from the legal aspect. The key is to strengthen the ideological leadership of the working class. Without the strong leadership of the working class, we will not be able to consolidate the people's democratic united front and the people's democratic dictatorship based on the alliance of workers and peasants, and it will not be possible to guarantee and promote the smooth progress of our country's industrialization and socialist transformation from the perspective of political and legal work. Therefore, we must continue to promote correct ideas and criticize wrong ideas in political and legal work in order to strengthen the ideological leadership of the working class.

Six strengthen learning

At present, the cadres of our political and legal departments have encountered many new challenges in the specific work of the people's congress that implements universal suffrage, in the specific work of improving the people's democratic and legal system, especially in the specific work of ensuring the smooth progress of economic construction. The problem of unfamiliarity, the experience we have accumulated in the past is already very inadequate, and it has been increasingly exposed that we are not experts but laymen in many aspects. All of our political and legal staff, especially leading cadres, must learn from the beginning. First of all, we must go deep among the masses, go deep into the grassroots organizations, go deep into factories, mines, various economic departments and rural areas, and learn from the masses and practice humbly; carefully investigate and study the masses of the people, especially the workers. What the peasants have created in their actual lives, what they deny, what they need, what they oppose, what are the factors that promote industrial and agricultural production and socialist transformation, and what are the factors that hinder their progress, and promptly discover and summarize the policies and laws of various regions Practical experience at work, promote advanced experience, correct wrong tendencies, in order to educate our cadres and improve our work. Secondly, to

Summarize our own experience systematically and organize our rich experience. For this reason, we must study Marxist-Leninist theories seriously and systematically, especially the Marxist-Leninist doctrines on the state. We must seriously and systematically study the policies of the party and the state, and improve the theoretical level of political and legal personnel. Policy level to overcome blindness in work and improve our work ability.

Note 释*This is Peng Zhenzai

The fourth part of the "Report on Political and Legal Work" at the 27th meeting of the Central People's Government Committee. This report was discussed and approved at the 28th meeting of the Central People's Government Committee. [1] The people's congress of all walks of life was a form of people's participation in politics in the early days of liberation. Before the convening of local people's congresses at all levels, they acted for the functions and powers of local people's congresses at all levels. [2] "The Complete Book of Six Laws" refers to the compilation of six laws and regulations of the Kuomintang government: Constitution, Civil Law, Commercial Law, Criminal Law,

Civil Procedure Law, and Criminal Procedure Law. It is a product of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, politics and economy, and a tool to protect the landlord and comprador bureaucratic capital from reactionary rule, suppress and restrain the broad masses of people. In February 1949, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued the "Instructions Regarding the Abolition of the Kuomintang's Six Laws and the Determination of Judicial Principles in Liberated Areas." In accordance with this instruction, the North China People's Government issued an order on April 1st of the same year to abolish the Kuomintang government's six laws and all its laws, further exposing the reactionary essence of the Kuomintang laws and stipulating specific measures for complete abolition.