

## Comrade Luo Ruiqing's Summary Report at the First National Public Security Conference 01-11-1949

1. Our nationwide public security meeting has played the following role: with the help of comrades in charge of the public security departments in strategic areas and municipalities directly under it, we have learned about certain situations in our work, exchanged experience in various regions, and strengthened our efforts. With the help and instructions from the Central Committee, we have been able to properly solve some problems that may and should be solved in the current public security work. The relationship between us and each other will also be better connected because of the convening of this meeting.

2. The work we have done half a year ago and our understanding of the current situation:

Before and after the three major battles (Liaoshen, Huaihai, Pingjin), the public security work has achieved many achievements with the victory of the People's Liberation War, mainly in: the newly occupied big cities, the traffic lines, the latent agencies of the enemy's spies suffered a considerable and devastating blow. Beijing, Tianjin, Shenyang, Changchun, Nanjing, Shanghai, Jinan, Wuhan, Taiyuan, Xi'an and other cities are roughly the same. The longer we occupy cities, such as Northeast China, Beijing, Tianjin, Jinan, etc., the harder they will be hit. According to incomplete statistics, a total of 11 enemy stations, offices in 6 provinces and districts, and 160 groups or teams were captured in major and medium-sized cities in the strategic regions of Northeast, North, East, Central, and Northwest. 4,046 special agents were arrested, including 1,147 important cadres above the team leader level, and 666 various spy radio stations were seized. Other guns, certificates and other items have not yet been counted. The Northeast, Beijing, Tianjin, etc. have carried out large-scale registration of reactionary party groups, and Beijing has also trained a large number of spies. Destroying the enemy's secret service agencies on such a large scale was never and would never happen in the past. If we do not deal such a heavy blow to the enemy, it is conceivable that it will do us great harm. At the same time, we have initially learned how to manage cities, especially the public security management and traffic order in big cities, and have gained preliminary experience in fighting bandits. We have smashed the counter-revolutionary order and established the people's revolutionary order. In many of the newly-occupied cities, our police agencies have already been established.

Some areas have also made some achievements in suppressing bandits, banning gangs (mainly referring to the Qinghong Gang) and Huimen (mainly referring to Yiguandao), such as suppressing bandits in central China and Henan, banning Yiguandao in Northeast China, and cracking down on gang leaders fighting for gangs in Tianjin. The work of the masses has achieved some results, and basically defeated this reactionary organization. However, the situation varies from place to place. In some places, the work performance and depth of work are better. The size of these achievements is also related to the length of occupation.

Why can we achieve these results? In addition to the strong leadership of the central government and the party at all levels, correct policies and all public security cadres actively working hard under the correct principles and policies of the party, with correct work steps and working methods, there are other objective reasons: 1. I have Long-term investigation and research work has mastered and

possessed materials. 2. There are many wavering elements within the enemy who can be used by us. 3. With our underground intelligence relationship, understanding the enemy's situation has played a very good role. 4. The enemy has no experience in underground work, so he can't hide for a while.

Our achievements have played a great role. We quickly established the rule of the people, restricted and attacked the enemy's troubles and sabotage, so that we can quickly carry out production and construction, and the troops can advance quickly without any worries. Our struggle is an indispensable aspect of the whole struggle.

We still have shortcomings. We hope that each strategic area will conduct a more detailed review based on the actual situation. If we do not correctly estimate our achievements, we will not be able to inspire us to improve our confidence and move forward. Similarly, if we do not face up to the shortcomings and mistakes in our work, we will not be able to gain complete experience and lessons in our work. For example, our economic construction is still being sabotaged by enemy agents everywhere, and enemy agents are still very active in assassination operations.

At present, there are still serious tasks ahead of us to fight against special agents and bandits. The enemy has failed in military affairs, and some of them have retreated to sea. For example: Taiwan, Kinmen Island, Hainan Island, and Zhoushan Island are the direct descendants of Chiang Kai-shek, and they are fighting to the death. The other part has retreated to the southwest, and the southwest will be liberated this winter. The enemies on the islands are becoming more and more concentrated, and it will take about a year for complete liberation. After the war is over, the most acute form of domestic class struggle will be covert struggle. When the enemy with guns is over, we have to fight against enemies who do not hold guns or do not openly hold guns. Especially since the imperialist system still exists in the world, they will destroy us in all aspects. If we cannot achieve open Armed struggle and covert spy attacks must be strengthened, and we must take into account that there are still adventurers in the imperialist world. Imperialism is a ferocious enemy, in a sense it surpasses domestic class enemies, it has experience in the international arena, and it is more skilled. As for the domestic enemies, although they have suffered heavy blows, the command organization has not yet been defeated, and there are still a group of resolute counter-revolutionaries who are issuing orders and reorganizing the team in an attempt to make a final struggle. At present, the enemy's main sabotage is, first, targeting our economic construction, and paying great attention to destroying electricity. Second, the planned production and collusion with bandits in the countryside. Third, the assassination of actions, such as the assassination of Yang Jie in Hong Kong and Liu Renmai in Hunan, should arouse great vigilance. We don't know much about the inside information of the imperialist spies, and we are quite blind. In the cities we occupied, the blows to imperialism were not too great. The imperialists, especially the US imperialists, are trying to transfer back a group of ambassadors and consulate personnel who have been made public, and replace them with another group. They are always trying to find targets within the United Front, or use some foreign bases to destroy our frontiers. To do, we must see. In addition, there are still a large number of retained personnel in our occupied areas, some of whom are too deeply poisoned to be easily used by the enemy. There are also many gaps in the democratic parties that counter-revolutionaries can sneak into and hide. The broad masses of the Qinghong Gang should and can be won over, but the organization itself is feudal and backward, and there is a possibility that he and the counter-revolutionary spies will get close to each other. Most of the clubs are used by spies, and their leaders are generally extremely reactionary

in politics. The problem of banditry: There has been development recently in the cities, especially because production has not resumed at all, the unemployment problem cannot be completely resolved, and there are many reasons such as disasters that are easily exploited by spies, which has a considerable destructive effect on social security and the interests of the people.

We must correctly understand our favorable conditions and difficult aspects. Our favorable conditions: the victory of the whole country, the establishment of the national public security organs, the support of the people, the wavering among the enemy, the discredit of the Kuomintang, and we have a group of experienced and tested cadres. Our difficulties: not enough cadres, not sound enough institutions, especially the lack of extensive knowledge, poor technical level (which can be learned and overcome), and the level of organization and political awareness of the people in the new area is not enough. But this is all temporary and can be overcome. The enemy still has a group of resolute and die-hard elements, as well as the existence and assistance of imperialism, and the technology is temporarily superior to ours. These are its advantages, but the enemy's weakness is fatal and insurmountable. We must correctly estimate the strength of the enemy and ourselves, and keep a clear head. Don't be afraid, and don't be blindly optimistic.

Chairman Mao instructed us: recognize the enemy clearly, but don't be afraid. We have favorable conditions: 3 million party members, 4.5 million troops, 40 million ordinary people, and the Soviet Union in the world. If we work hard and guard against arrogance and impetuosity, we will surely win.

### 3. Tasks, guidelines and work steps:

(1) General tasks: The national public security department should be a powerful tool for the state regime to suppress counter-revolutionaries, establish revolutionary order, and safeguard national security. Therefore, it is our general task to fully learn to wage covert struggles against the enemy, especially international spies, to suppress all disruptions and sabotage by internal and external enemies, to establish a revolutionary order, to defend national defense, to defend construction, and to consolidate the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship. .

Chairman Mao's previous instructions: "We must learn to fight the enemy openly and covertly. If we do not pay attention to these problems and learn to fight these enemies and win the struggle, if we cannot maintain the regime, we will be untenable and we will fail." "After the enemies with guns are eliminated, the enemies without guns will still exist, and they will inevitably fight us desperately. These enemies must never be underestimated. If we do not raise and recognize problems in this way now, we will make a huge mistake."

Vice-Chairman Zhou said: The burden placed on us by the party is very heavy, "the country's security depends on half." Chairman Mao specifically told us not to be proud, especially when we are victorious, we must prevent our heads from getting hot, be conscientious, and understand the weight of our responsibilities.

(2) Current working policy: organize and strengthen the team. According to the different conditions of each region, in cities, seaports, and transportation lines, we will continue to destroy the hidden agencies of the enemy's secret agents;

(3) Different work steps in different areas: According to the experience of this report, the regularity of our work steps is generally: the first step is to hunt down spies in the city and establish a revolutionary order. The second step is to register the reactionary party and group, which is also a necessary step to further destroy the spy organization, from which clues to the spy can be found, and the masses can be educated and their vigilance raised. The third step is to solve the problem of gangs and clubs according to the situation, mainly the situation of the masses, material evidence, and subjective power. After the three steps have been completed, the long-term establishment of reconnaissance work, economic and institutional security work will be more detailed. In rural areas, it mainly refers to newly occupied and recently occupied areas. First, combine the army and the masses to eliminate bandits within a time limit, and then eliminate the latent forces of secret agents, the Kuomintang, and the Three Youth League in the countryside, and solve problems such as associations and returnees.

Therefore, in the north of the Yellow River, as well as in some old districts in northern Jiangsu and northwest Jiangsu, the stages of hunting down spies, registering reactionary party groups, and banning associations have generally passed. At present, it should be: first, plan to establish long-term reconnaissance work, Second, to strengthen the security of institutions and the economy; third, to solve the problem of Yiguandao in a systematic and prepared manner; fourth, to strengthen urban management, focusing on solving the problem of bandits, and at the same time strengthening traffic order and fire protection work and some other aspects. Especially the construction of the police station, the transformation of the police, etc., to correct shortcomings and supplement deficiencies. In rural areas, people who have returned to their hometowns are controlled to prevent the restoration of land and wealth, so as to prevent bandits and spies from sneaking into the countryside. In some places where spies and bandits already exist, they should be eliminated.

In the new districts and semi-old districts, mainly in East China, South China, and Southwest China, in all newly liberated cities and cities that are about to be liberated, first carry out search and arrest work, gradually establish urban management in a planned way, register reactionary parties and groups, solve gang problems, and establish long-term Reconnaissance work, strengthen institutional security and economic security. In the countryside, the main task is to eliminate the bandits within a limited period, followed by the thorough resolution of the problems of the Kuomintang and the Three Youth Leagues in the countryside, and then the problems of the Guidaomen and returnees. This is a general law derived from existing experience, not absolutely mechanical, and it is also necessary to see the connection between all steps.

(4) Several specific work issues:

1. On the issue of destroying secret service agencies, the common experience of all major cities is: first of all, possession of materials, mastery of materials, extensive assistance from underground connections, use of secret agents to instigate rebellion, and cooperation with necessary reconnaissance work. It is also a very important experience for Beijing to gather spies, stir up conflicts among spies, and squeeze materials. To use various methods to collect materials, to take advantage of the internal chaos and fluctuations of the secret agents, to hold secret surrenders is to collect materials, to assist underground connections, to spy countermeasures, and to reconnaissance work are also collection of materials. For the training of special agents, in order to facilitate the extraction of materials, control and reform, it is necessary to concentrate, but things must be done according to the specific situation, and the concentration is necessary and possible. Cities in North China, Central China, and South China generally do not adopt Beijing's all-centralized approach (Beijing has different conditions in terms of supervisors). This is not only a financial and housing issue, but also a responsibility for the social impact on the spies' families. It is still necessary to use the power of the masses to control spies. Calling on everyone to monitor the spies and raise the awareness of the masses. For some spies who can be used by me, we must let go and be vigilant. But don't be afraid, individual defeats in battle are inevitable.

2. Three aspects of construction reconnaissance work:

(1) Technical reconnaissance needs to start construction, and each strategic area should start doing it as much as possible.

(2) In order to achieve the purpose of defense, engage in anti-detection, so as to destroy the enemy's detective agencies and defend ourselves. Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Northeast, and Southwest also need to do dispatch work abroad, such as Hong Kong, the Philippines, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and Myanmar.

(3) For long-term planning, reconnaissance in all aspects of society must be carried out in a meticulous, planned and step-by-step manner, and the experience in this area must be carefully studied and summarized.

3. The problem of banditry: it is a big problem in cities. We do not suppress banditry because we are divorced from the masses. Strictly deal with habitual bandits, those engaged in spies, or those who are related to spies. Whether to kill or not to kill depends on whether you can win the support of the overwhelming majority of the masses. Ordinary bandits should be imprisoned for reform through labor. The treatment should be more lenient for ordinary people who are forced to do so due to temporary life.

4. Economic security and agency security: In the big cities in Northeast China, Beijing, and Tianjin, we must vigorously defend our economic development. The first step is to organize agencies, such as bureaus, departments, sections, or special commissioners. It is best for the cadres to come from their

departments, so that the security cadres can be combined with technical work, and the security of the agency and the security of the chief should achieve the goal of not being damaged. To strengthen work in this area, security personnel must be carefully trained in rotation, and the security guards of the chiefs must be controlled and educated by the public security department, and they must be trained and disciplined. The form of the security training courses of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the past can continue to be used.

5. Public security administration is mainly a police issue. For household registration police work, the public security department must thoroughly investigate the people of the whole country within ten years, fully grasp the internal situation, and leave no room for the enemy to destroy it. ID cards are useless until they have household registration. Firefighting and transportation must also be built, and correct policies must be mastered. The traffic and firefighting police can retain a large number of old personnel, but the household registration and armed police must be mastered by our reliable personnel. That is to say, among the traffic and fire police, there must be our backbone, and the party must be built among them, and they must be carefully educated and reformed, and their style of work and relationship with the people must be reformed. The commander-in-chief and vice-chairman Zhou have important instructions on this, and it is certain to strengthen the police station. Regulations on public security, such as police construction laws, traffic, guns, telecommunications, etc., are divided between the central Ministry of Public Security and the local regions, and those formulated by each locality can be submitted to the central government for review and approval.

6. Party work, in order to consolidate the united front, work must be carried out on all parties, but great attention must be paid to technology. Vice Chairman Zhou instructed that it should be principled and flexible. Finding counter-revolutionaries among them, not acting rashly, is mainly evidence. It is easy to do with the evidence. It can not only convince the good people among them, but also block the mouths of some people who intend to protect the counter-revolutionaries. In principle, there is no objection to the activities of the democratic parties, but activities are not allowed in various places without notification from the central government and certificates from other central parties. If they are found to be violating the law, if the harm is serious, negotiation or even be dealt with according to the law; if the harm is not serious, they can be resolved by means of advice, warning, etc. according to the situation.

7. Relationship with the court: Urgent cases are handled in the name of the Military Control Commission and may not be sent to the court.

8. Labor reform: political prisoners, thieves, and bandits have to be fed and reformed into good people, mainly relying on labor and the public security department, because:

(1) We have armed forces.

(2) Other agencies are afraid of trouble, we should not be afraid of trouble. But we must have a set of people and organizations for production, and when we have experience, we can formulate a few more methods. The old districts should be established immediately, in large numbers, and the neighboring districts should also be helped. At present, agricultural production is mainly carried out, and some industrial production can be carried out in the future.

9. Management of aliens: registration is required, mainly in imperialist countries, travel, entry and exit must be approved, and regulations must be formulated. In terms of policy, we do not provoke, and of course we are not afraid of their provocation. If we dare to provoke, we must fight back. It must be reasonable and beneficial. Section, do not make a fuss, the evidence is not sufficient, you can be deported, do not expand. The registration and sealing of radio stations in the consulates of imperialist countries is suspended. Among foreigners, you need to use a little power to do intelligence work, but you must be careful of intelligence dealers and be careful not to be fooled.

10. Inspection issues: be cautious, depending on the conditions are ripe, and do not adopt general and overly cumbersome inspections, so as not to cause dissatisfaction among the majority of the masses, adopt random inspections, publish the results at any time, have files, and be prepared to be questioned. Pay attention to publicity to gain sympathy from society. All roads are cancelled.

11. Communication: According to the regulations and notices of the central government, establish a direct telecommunications connection with the Central Ministry of Public Security to report the situation and establish a correct relationship between the leader and the led.

12. Su Te and law and order: We must unify the organization and leadership, not multiple leaders, the city police chief still implements the central instructions and the deputy commander of the police. The Garrison Headquarters and Audit Office can be cancelled.

4. Organizational issues:

General policy: From the Central Ministry of Public Security to the national public security departments at all levels, it takes one and a half to two years to build a scale that can adapt to future struggles in order to defeat the enemy and win victory. issues that need resolving:

(1) Issues concerning the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The central government has decided that the Ministry of Social Affairs will be abolished in the future. From the Ministry of Social Affairs to the Ministry of Public Security, from the form of the party to the form of government, this is because the situation has changed. In the past, it was correct to use the form of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Today, the historical stage of the Ministry of Social Affairs has passed because we have national power. In the past, there was no central government, so the party had to set up this department. In the past, there was a unified leadership of the party, and today it is still

unified under the leadership of the party, but some of them have to appear in the form of political power. Today, we should be good at exercising and issuing instructions through the party committee. From now on, in fact, many work will be done through the form of political power, so as to prevent the enemy from instigating and implement the party's policy. The common program is the minimum program of our party. Using the form of the Ministry of Public Security is the development of the victory of the revolution, and it is the best form today. Some shortcomings can be made up by the party committee. After the abolition of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Party, it has been approved by the central government. The comrades in charge of the public security departments at all levels should join the party committees at all levels as members or standing committee members, and should join the government party organizations to facilitate their work.

(2) Organizational structure. The drafts drawn up by the meetings of organizations above the provinces and directly under the municipalities have been approved by the central government and will be formally promulgated by the central government. Institutions at all levels below the province are in charge of each strategic area. This time, only the names are unified, and the decision will be reported to the Central Ministry of Public Security for review and approval.

(3) The issue of cadres. The source of cadres mainly depends on practical work and training in public security schools. In the future, all cities directly under the strategic areas will set up cadre schools. The necessary backbones can ask the party to recruit one. Everyone remembers Chairman Mao's instruction using rice transplanting as a metaphor, and according to Vice Chairman Zhou's instruction, each strategic area can provide some appropriate help to the party committee. In the future, some non-party cadres will participate in the work, and each strategic area will have counselors. It is of this nature.

The division of labor in public security schools is: the Central Ministry of Public Security trains senior backbones, and the strategic areas train middle and lower-level cadres. Now the Central Ministry of Public Security still needs to train a group of middle- and lower-level cadres. In addition, public security departments at all levels should establish a rotation training system for cadres, and seriously organize and lead in-service cadres to study.

(4) Leadership relationship. Public security departments at all levels implement a party organization system. The party group of the public security department is led by the party group of the government at the same level. Through the party group, the party's decision becomes a government decision. It does propaganda work and calls on non-Party people to implement it. To disclose leadership relationships, public security departments at all levels should accept the leadership of the government at the same level, and at the same time accept the leadership of higher-level public security departments in terms of guidelines, policies, and operations. A reporting system between superiors and subordinates should be established.

(5) The construction of the people's public security forces.



## 1. The establishment of the People's Public Security Forces:

(1) The central government and all strategic areas, the public security forces directly under it are unified into divisions, and the municipalities directly under them are unified into public security corps, which is the first-level force of the people's public security forces. Reorganize according to the unified establishment approved by the Central Military Commission.

(2) Provinces, special agencies, and counties are local troops, which are the second-level troops of the people's public security forces. Provinces and municipalities directly under the province are brigades, special agencies are squadrons, and counties are teams. The security forces at all levels below the province level are uniformly compiled by the strategic area and reported to the Central Ministry of Public Security for the record. New districts and semi-old districts mainly rely on the People's Liberation Army to carry out the work of suppressing bandits. Generally speaking, after the land reform is completed, it is possible and necessary to transform a part of the People's Liberation Army into a public security force, and follow the organization of the first-level or second-level units of the People's Public Security Force. , to be reorganized.

2. Command relationship: The Central Ministry of Public Security directly commands the Central Public Security Division. The public security divisions in each strategic area are under the command of the Ministry of Public Security in each strategic area. Regarding the construction of the army and the strength of the force, it should report to the Central Ministry of Public Security on a regular basis. The organization, education, and training of the scattered second-level troops below the provincial level shall be entrusted to the provincial public security department to implement, but the construction, training, organization strength and activities of the troops shall be reported to the Ministry of Public Security of the strategic area, and the Ministry of Public Security of the strategic area shall accept the report. check. The Ministry of Public Security in strategic areas should also collect information on a regular basis and report to the Central Ministry of Public Security. However, each subordinate superior does not directly interfere with the administrative affairs of its subordinate armed forces, and the establishment and supply of the people's public security forces at all levels belong to the people's governments at all levels.

3. The People's Public Security Force establishes a party committee system: The People's Public Security Force establishes a party committee system according to the system of the People's Liberation Army, but the party committees of its troops at all levels should be under the leadership of the local party committees at the same level. County party leaders. The local party committees at the same level should implement their party leadership through the party group of the public security organ at the same level. For example, the county party committee generally conducts the party and government leadership of the county public security team through the party group of the county public security bureau.

4. Designation name: According to the current needs and possibilities, it is planned to temporarily determine the designations of the 35 divisions of the People's Public Security Force across the

country, so as to prepare for the use of public security forces in strategic areas and achieve a unified national designation. There are 5 divisions directly under the Central Ministry of Public Security. The numbers of the 5 divisions directly under the Ministry of Public Security in Northwest China are the same, that is, the 6th Division to the 10th Division, the 5th Division directly under the Ministry of Public Security in the Southwest to the 20th Division, and the 5th Division directly under the Ministry of Public Security in East China. The designations of the first divisions are the 21st to 20th divisions, the designations of the 5 divisions directly under the Ministry of Public Security in East China, namely the 21st to 25th divisions, and the designations of the 5 divisions directly under the Ministry of Public Security in Northeast China. From the 26th Division to the 30th Division, the designations of the 4 divisions directly under the Public Security Bureau of the Ministry of Railways, namely the 31st Division to the 35th Division.

The people's public security forces in the cities directly under the central government are collectively named "XX City Public Security Corps of the Chinese People's Public Security Forces", and the general headquarters are collectively called "corps headquarters". Or make up a small group and don't camp. The people's public security forces of municipalities directly under the province shall have the same establishment and name as the provincial public security forces.

Provinces, counties, counties and their municipalities are collectively referred to as "Brigade", "Squadron" and "Team".

5. Remuneration issues: Public security divisions, municipal public security corps directly under the central government, their remuneration standards are the same as those of the People's Liberation Army; Those who implement the supply system for public security divisions are treated the same as the first-level units of the People's Public Security Forces. Those who implement the salary system do not enjoy this treatment, but the cadres in their units should still be treated as the People's Liberation Army. Regardless of the supply system and salary system, when the troops are on duty with the vehicle, the crew allowance should be increased according to the general crew regulations.

6. Educational issues of the People's Public Security Forces: The political education and military training of the People's Public Security Forces must be strengthened, with special emphasis on their professional training. The Central Public Security Corps directly under the central government and Beijing and Tianjin are under the responsibility of the Central Ministry of Public Security. Regularly organize military education meetings and formulate unified policies. For other levels of public security forces, the Central Ministry of Public Security only provides a few specialized teaching materials, and all education is planned and implemented by each strategic area and province according to the actual situation of the troops.

7. In order to better integrate security and public security work in large and medium-sized cities during the period of military control, it is proposed that the chief of the public security bureau of each city concurrently serve as the deputy commander of the security.

8. The relationship between the people's public security forces in various places and the military regions: The people's public security departments at all levels must obtain the assistance of the military regions of the People's Liberation Army in their army building work. In addition to making monthly strength reports, they should also report to their military regions at the same time.

(6) Public security armed forces, police flags, clothing, cap emblems, etc.:

#### 1. People's Public Security Forces:

(1) Military flag: Same as the flag of the People's Liberation Army, except that "X Division of the Chinese People's Public Security Force" is written on it, directly under the Municipal Public Security Corps and "XX City Public Security Corps of the Chinese People's Public Security Force".

(2) Cap badge: the same as the PLA cap badge.

(3) Clothing: Same as that of the People's Liberation Army.

(4) Armbands: 1. Adopt the style of the national flag, with the word "public security" written inside.  
2. Or look for someone who understands the pattern to study, use red, yellow and blue.

(5) Badge: The style is the same as that of the People's Liberation Army, with the words "Chinese People's Public Security Force".

#### 2. People's Police:

(1) The flag of the water police is the same size as the military flag, with the word "water police" written in yellow on a red background.

(2) The national emblem is used for the cap badge, and the hat style must be different from that of the People's Liberation Army.

(3) One side of the collar stamp reads "People's Police" and the other reads "Jiao (or household, etc.) Zero Zero Zero One".

(4) Clothing should be dark green in winter and beige in summer. The Ministry of Public Security of the Central Committee ordered one in Shanghai and sent it to each strategic area for demonstration.

### 3. Staff:

(1) The necessary equipment for the police: wide belts, leather shoes, leggings, gloves, coats, raincoats, water bottles, etc. (Mainly refers to traffic police, firefighting, water police, equipped with necessary equipment suitable for the task).

(2) The uniforms and equipment of the police in each strategic area should be gradually made decent, standard and beautiful according to the possible conditions, especially the police in big cities, and the public security forces should also be better.

Clothing and equipment is an important task in the construction of military police. Where possible, it should be gradually tidied together.

### 5. Other issues:

(1) In the future, the weapons of the public security forces and the police will be uniformly ordered after the military industry is completed.

(2) Printing letters are uniformly prepared and issued.

(3) Those below the cadre level of the public security organ can be classified as section chief, section member, section chief, section member or secretary.

(4) Regarding the reform of the old police, the old institutions must be completely smashed, but smashing the old institutions does not mean that all the old police should be discarded, and all available ones should be retained. Chairman Mao called it "surrender". The part that can be changed is rebuilt, and the part that cannot be changed is cleaned. The so-called cleaning does not mean that it should be kicked out and left alone. Various methods should be used to properly deal with it. For example, centralized learning or centralized production are all feasible methods.

(5) The Ministry of Railways should consult the Party Committee or administrative regulations of the Ministry of Railways to retain the registered special agents. If the Ministry of Railways cannot stipulate it, it should report to the Central Committee or the Military Commission.

(7) Regarding the classification of the people's police levels and the supply and treatment issues:

1. Classification:

(1) There are two types: sheriff and police officer (not including cadres).

(2) Police officer refers to the current police worker who has passed the training and examination for a certain period of time.

(3) Sheriffs and police sergeants are evaluated according to three levels, that is, first-, second-, and third-class sheriffs, and first-, second-, and third-class police officers.

(4) Ratings are based on political attitudes, work achievements, technical skills, and conditions for contacting the masses. Localities formulate specific measures according to actual conditions, which are approved by the Ministry of Public Security, Departments, and Bureaus above provinces, strategic areas, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and report the implementation situation to the Public Security Bureau. department.

2. Clothing:

(1) In order to be uniform and to facilitate the execution of tasks, the clothing is issued by the state.

(2) When resigning for some reason, the clothes will be handed over to the public. (Necessary modification fees will be issued when actually needed).

3. Salary:

(1) According to the living standard of the general local people, in addition to the necessary living expenses of the police, the salary of the third-class policeman is used as the starting point, and the salary of the third-class policeman is increased by 3% step by step. The third-class policeman can support one and a half people, which is equivalent to millet.

(2) The third-class policeman can support one and a half people, the second-class policeman increases by 3%, the first-class policeman increases by 6%, the third-class sheriff increases by 9%, the second-class sheriff increases by 12%, and the first-class sheriff increases 15% increase.

(3) The previous salary increase system will be cancelled, and those with special skills (such as firefighters) and outstanding achievements in work may be rewarded or promoted to a higher level as appropriate.

(4) Salary benefits: For a third-class police officer in Beijing, his monthly salary is 260 catties of millet. Except for his own 140 catties deducted according to the lump-sum system, the remaining 120 catties are generally enough for one and a half people to live. The first-class policeman increased by about 15 catties, the third-class sheriff increased by 23 catties, the second-class police chief increased by 31 catties, and the first-class police chief increased by 39 catties. It is from 260 catties for a third-class policeman to 299 catties for a first-class sheriff.

5. Ideological issues: According to the report of this meeting, there are quite uneasy phenomena among the cadres at present. After analysis, some of them have other reasons, and some of them start from personal wrong understanding. No matter which one is unfavorable to work, it must be overcome. The comrades in charge have the responsibility to solve this problem with all their strength first, and only then can the team be strengthened. The main focus of the solution is persuasion and education, but appropriate criticism is also indispensable, some specific problems should also be properly resolved, and proper encouragement to cadres in the work should also be paid attention to. Political treatment can be properly resolved according to the Central Committee's decision and the opinion of the Organization Department.

It is not easy for cadres to improve their work. No one knows what they have done. The main reason is to review it from the leaders. We have not done enough publicity, and there is no good solution for spare-time learning.

On the other hand, the issue of ideology is that leading comrades should strengthen their ideological and political leadership in the future, and this will become a major task for our leadership, otherwise it will be impossible to improve the ideology of cadres. This is also a very important aspect of strengthening the team. First of all, we must start with clearing up our minds. We must pay great attention to the mental health of cadres. Once we find out, we must diagnose and treat them, and we cannot leave them alone.

To exchange experience and mobilize the masses, we need to run a publication to strengthen the publicity of public security work, so that our work can mobilize the masses to do it, and obtain the consent and support of the masses. If we do not do publicity, we will isolate ourselves.

Style issues: Advocate the style of hard work, hard work, and seeking truth from facts; oppose the style of showing off, extravagance, and exaggeration. Show off, extravagant. Exaggeration is more harmful to the public security department.

Disciplinary issues: I haven't considered a few issues yet, but one that should be basically observed by everyone is to keep secrets. The public security department must oppose small broadcasting, which is very dangerous.

Funding issues: each strategic area should be resolved by itself, and those who must be assisted by the Central Ministry of Public Security can ask for instructions on individual issues.

Finally, for the issues decided at this meeting, comrades should report to the party committee when they go back, and obtain the support of the party committee. There must be steps, a plan, and priorities, taking into account the specific conditions of various places, and gradually seek solutions.