

Resolution of the Central People's Government Committee on the convening of the National People's Congress and local people's congresses

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The Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference stipulates: "The state power of the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise state power are the people's congresses and governments at all levels. The people's congresses at all levels are elected by the people by universal suffrage. The people's congresses at all levels elect the people's governments at all levels. When the people's congresses at all levels are not in session, the people's governments at all levels are the organs that exercise all levels of power. The highest organ of power in the country is the National People's Congress. The government is the highest organ for the exercise of state power." (Article 12) The Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "The government of the People's Republic of China is a government of the People's Congress based on the principle of democratic centralism." (Article 2) Three years ago, when the country was first established, many revolutionary work was still underway, the masses were not fully mobilized, and the conditions for convening the National People's Congress were not mature enough. Therefore, in accordance with Article 13 of the Common Program, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference The first plenary session implements the functions and powers of the National People's Congress, formulates the Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, elects and delegates the functions and powers of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to exercise state power.

In the past three years, thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao, the unity and efforts of all ethnic groups, democratic classes, democratic parties, and people's organizations across the country, we have basically completed land reforms and democratic reforms of industrial and mining enterprises across the country. As well as various other social reforms, we carried out the victorious movement to resist US aggression and aid Korea, the Three Anti-Five Anti Movements, and the ideological transformation of various intellectuals, resolutely suppressed the counter-revolutionaries and eliminated the remaining bandits, especially due to the correct measures taken to stabilize Prices have restored and increased industrial and agricultural production, and have strived for a fundamental improvement in the country's economic conditions, resulting in a preliminary improvement in the people's lives. This series of great victories has greatly improved the people's organization and consciousness, and greatly It consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship and prepared the conditions for the first five-year national construction plan. In the future, our central task will be: on the one hand, continue to strive for victory in the War of Resist US Aid Korea, on the other hand, mobilize, organize, and educate the people to realize the various national construction plans. To this end, it is necessary to promptly convene the National People's Congress, which is elected by the people by universal suffrage, in accordance with the provisions of the Common Program, instead of the current plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to implement the powers of the National People's Congress. The national people's congress replaces the current form of local people's congresses acting on behalf of the people's congresses, so as to further strengthen the connection between the people's government and the people, and make the national system of people's democratic dictatorship more complete to adapt to national plans. Requirements.

The Central People's Government Committee believes that the conditions for convening the National People's Congress are now in place. According to the provisions of Article 7, Paragraph 10 of the Organization Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, the Committee of the People's Provincial (municipal) people's congresses at all levels, and on this basis, the National People's Congress will be held. At this National People's Congress, the Constitution will be formulated, the outline of the country's five-year construction plan will be approved, and the new Central People's Government will be elected.

In order to draft the Constitution and the Electoral Law, and decided to establish the Constitution Drafting Committee of the People's Republic of China, with Mao Zedong as chairman, Zhu De, Song Qingling, Li Jishen, Li Weihai, He Xiangning, Shen Junru, Shen Yanbing, Zhou Enlai, Lin Boqu, Lin Feng, Hu Qiaomu, Gao Gang, Wulanfu, Ma Yinchu, Ma Xulun, Chen Yun, Chen Shutong, Tan Kah Kee, Chen Boda, Zhang Lan, Guo Moruo, Xi Zhongxun, Huang Yanpei, Peng Dehuai, Cheng Qian, Dong Biwu, Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Zihui, Sai Fuding, Bo Yibo, Jao Shushi for It is composed of committee members; the People's Republic of China Election Law Drafting Committee was established, with Zhou Enlai as the chairman, with An Ziwen, Li Weihai, Li Zhuchen, Li Zhangda, Wu Yuzhang, Gao Chongmin, Chen Yi, Zhang Zhizhong, Zhang Xiruo, Zhang Bojun, Zhang Naiqi, Xu Deheng, Peng Zhen, Peng Zemin, Liao Chengzhi, Liu Geping, Liu Lantao, Liu Ningyi, Deng Xiaoping, Cai Tingkai, Cai Chang, Xie Juezai, and Luo Ruiqing are the members. The above two committees should immediately develop their own working procedures.