

Government Administration Council Directive on the  
Establishment of Accelerated Secondary Schools for  
Workers and Peasants, and Cultural Remedial Schools  
for Industrial and Agricultural Cadres

(December 14, 1950)

1. Industrial and agricultural cadres are the backbone of the building of a people's state. During the long period of war, however, they seldom had the opportunity to systematically learn culture and receive education. In order to significantly raise their educational level so as to meet the needs of our national construction, the people's government must provide them a special opportunity to receive an education, and to develop into new intellectuals. Therefore, the Government Administration Council has decided to establish, systematically and on a nation-wide basis, accelerated secondary [literally: middle] schools for workers and peasants, and industrial and agricultural cadre schools for cultural remedial education, which will admit industrial and agricultural cadres of various educational levels. These schools will provide them with as much general education as possible, in an appropriate length of time, in order to raise the educational standard of all industrial and agricultural cadres in the nation to the equivalent of a secondary school education.

2. Tentatively, three years are required for the completion of the curriculum of an accelerated secondary school for workers and peasants. When necessary, the time required may be extended. The curriculum is equivalent to the basic courses of

an ordinary secondary school. Tentatively, two years are required for the completion of the curriculum of the cultural remedial schools for industrial and agricultural cadres. When necessary, the time required may be extended. Their curriculum is equivalent to the basic courses of a complete primary school education. The curriculums of the two types of schools must be basic and practical, so that they are tailored to the needs of national reconstruction and are consistent with the characteristics of industrial and agricultural cadres.

3. Students of these schools shall be selected and recommended, according to plans, by government offices, factories, and schools. Eligible for admission to the accelerated secondary schools are: industrial and agricultural cadres with more than three years of revolutionary experience, and industrial workers with three years of service, who have an education equivalent to the completion of the senior primary school (6th grade), are between 18-35 years old, and are healthy. Requirements for admission to the industrial and agricultural cadre schools for cultural remedial education are as follows: more than 3 years of revolutionary experience, and 18 years of age. When selecting and recommending students, all government offices, factories, and schools should recognize the cadres' urgent needs for education and should take into consideration the long-range interests of national construction. They should make recommendations according to regulations, and they must not handle this important matter perfunctorily merely to make up the quotas assigned to them.

4. These two types of school must be staffed with competent faculty and employees to perform teaching and administrative duties, and the schools must provide necessary facilities and equipment.

5. In order to encourage outstanding industrial and agricultural cadres and production workers to go to school, the length of military and industrial service of personnel who are on leave from their work to study should include the time they remain in school. In school, those cadres who are on a "payment-in-kind system" [payment of cadres in this case includes room

and board, all essential necessities of daily life, and some cash allowance] will retain their previous status and standards of living. Those cadres who are on a wage schedule will be paid by the same schedule. Ordinary workers on leave to study will be paid according to a common "payment-in-kind" system. While their parents are in school, dependents of students with financial hardships will receive necessary allowances from the government. Wages for faculty and employees of these two types of school should be a little higher than those in the local ordinary secondary and primary schools.

6. Until further notice, the Central Ministry of Education and the ministries of education of large administrative districts are responsible for the planning of the establishment and direction of the accelerated secondary schools for workers and peasants. Various high-level government offices as well as provincial, municipal, and county people's governments may establish the cultural remedial schools for industrial and agricultural cadres.

7. In accordance with the above regulations, the Central Ministry of Education has announced measures to establish accelerated secondary schools for workers and peasants and industrial and agricultural cadre schools for cultural remedial education, and has begun to systematically train teachers and prepare teaching materials for the needs of these schools. The systems, curriculums, teaching materials, and instructional plans of all such schools in the nation must be consistent with the regulations promulgated by the Central Ministry of Education.