

**Dates of Meeting:**

June 14-23, 1950

**Type of Meeting:**

2nd session of the 1<sup>st</sup> national committee of the CPPCC

**Place of Meeting:**

Beijing

**Agenda:**

Land reform

**Speeches and Reports:**

Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen give the same report of the cc meeting [06-06-1950](#).

**Mao Zedong** "[Opening Speech at the Second Meeting of the National Committee of the CPPCC](#)"

**Liu Shaoqi:** "[speech](#) "On the Problem of Land Reform," June 14, 1950

**Zhou Enlai:** "Political Report" June 19, 1950 Firstly, as the revolution had only just been achieved, the Party lacked clear notions about the bourgeoisie. Secondly, considering the problems of escalating prices and economic recovery the nation was facing at present, it must make use of the bourgeoisie to improve the situation. Thus the Party should adopt a policy that made some concessions to the bourgeoisie.

**Bo Yibo:** "Finance and Economics Report" June 15, 1950

**Chen Shutong:** " Work Report of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC," June 14, 1950

**Bo Yibo:** "[Report on the Question of Adjusting Tax](#)," June 15, 1950

**Chen Yun:** "[Questions on the Economic Situation and the Readjustment of Industry, Commerce, and Taxation](#)," June 15, 1950

"In China, a country poorly exploited from the industrial point of view, the development of industry and industrial investments undertaken for a long time by the national capitalists, if they remain progressive in character, will be useful to the State as well as to the people. Although Chinese commercial capital causes inflation in the big cities, we take into account that China is a vast country where small, dispersed production plays a predominant role and the existence of private traders is inevitable." Periodically, the government will announce which branches of industry are over-producing "so that the people will take warning and minimize the harmful effects of lack of planning. The government will also purchase part of the products of agriculture and will "provide facilities for industrial goods which can be exported, but which are having difficulties" Private enterprises will be called upon to improve management methods and labor and capital relationships in an effort to solve all difficulties jointly with the workers.

In the commercial field state-owned trading corporations are to assume the responsibility for adjusting supply and demand, stabilizing commodity prices, and assisting the people's cooperatives. The government will seek to fix 'an appropriate difference between wholesale and retail prices and between prices in various areas'.

**Guo Moruo:** " Work Report on Culture and Education," June 17, 1950:

He gave an optimistic report and listed the 'accomplishments' of the nation-wide political study programme as follows:

"By studying the three documents adopted by the Chinese PPCC, especially the Common Programme, the fundamental differences between old and New China have become clear to the broad masses of the people . . . Self-criticism is practised by many old-style intellectuals, and government personnel engage in self-criticism of their old erroneous ideas. The influence of the fallacious idea of a so-called 'middle road' has, in the main, been eradicated

The broad masses of the people have also gained a better understanding of the two great camps in the world; the camp of world peace and world democracy headed by the U.S.S.R., and the camp of imperialist aggression headed by the U.S.A.

The concept that labour is the creator of civilization has been decisively established among the broad masses of the working people and the intellectuals. . .

The idea of serving the people has become prevalent among intellectuals and government personnel. After political study, many intellectuals and young students have taken part in the work of revolution and construction. The great majority of them are very industrious and have displayed initiative in their work."

"Political institutes and training classes have been set up throughout the country. In universities and middle schools, political classes on the history of social development, political economy and new democracy have been instituted and political studies have also been organized among teachers"

"Self-criticism is practiced by many old-style intellectuals and government personnel," Guo reported, in order to eradicate their predilection for a "middle road" between socialism and capitalism and to encourage "the idea of serving the people" among them. He called for greater efforts "to win over all patriotic intellectuals," whose help the party would need to "reform the old educational system." To help promote the "Great Study Movement," the government had organized "...literary and artistic propaganda work, newspapers, broadcasts, exhibitions and published books and journals in large numbers." Guo called attention to the National Journalists' Conference called by the Press Administration in April (1950) and opined that "...it had established closer ties with the masses," had developed "criticism and self-criticism" and had improved all journals' foci and coverage of economic reconstruction.<sup>55</sup>

**Nie Rongzhen:** "Report on Military Affairs"

**Shen Junru:** " Report on the Work of the People's Courts," June 17, 1950 President of the Supreme People's Court, announced that legal procedures are being simplified. He listed the two main tasks of the people's courts as (1) suppressing all counter-revolutionary activities and (2) adjusting relations among the people so as to help consolidate their unity.

**Mao Zedong:** "BE A TRUE REVOLUTIONARY" Closing Speech, June 23, 1950

Also numerous other minor speeches:

**Documents passed:**

"Method for Calling on the People of the Whole Country to Unfold a Signature Campaign to Protect World Peace"

**Other Decisions and/or Actions:**

- Passed in principle the draft of the Land Reform Law of the PRC and asked the government to implement it after proper inquiry and approval
- Agreed with the reports listed above (except Chen Yun)
- Decided to designate the week of July 1-7 as "Peace Signature Movement Week"
- Decided to send a "comfort telegram" to the fighters of the army
- the Report on the Handling of the Proposals moved at the First CPPCC Plenary Session were passed.
- Decision of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Concerning Local CPPCC Committees