

1951

## Meetings

**Dates of Meeting:**

12-02-1951

**Type of Meeting:**

National Conference on Demobilization and Reintegration

**Place of Meeting:**

Beijing

**Attendance:**

convened by the Central Demobilization Committee

Zhou Enlai, Nie Rongzhen

**Major Agenda Items:****Speeches/Reports:**

**Zhou Enlai:** addressing three main topics:

1. The general situation of demobilization work;
2. The current political situation;
3. The relationship among demobilization, mobilization, and militia work.

He emphasized that the central issue of the current political situation is the Korean question, and that the main effort of the Chinese people is the resistance against U.S. aggression and aid to Korea. Demobilization, mobilization, and militia work should be integrated and carried out as a unified system. Demobilization is a long-term task, and a permanent system and organizational structure should be established. The country should rely on the militia system as the foundation for mobilization, gradually transitioning from a volunteer military system to a conscription system, thereby continuously strengthening our combat capability.

**Nie Rongzhen:** presented a report at the conference titled *“Summary of the 1950 Demobilization Work.”* He stated that the demobilization work in 1950 was the largest and most organized and planned in the history of the Party and the People’s Army. It was carried out based on the fundamental victory of the people’s revolutionary struggle nationwide and was guided by the principle of balancing national defense needs with economic and financial considerations—this constituted the essential spirit of the demobilization policy.

**Other Decisions and/or Actions:**

Initially, demobilization was of a restructuring nature. Later, with the outbreak of the Korean War and the threat it posed to China’s security, the policy shifted toward a streamlining type of demobilization to cope with American imperialist aggression. Those deemed unfit for military service were demobilized. In total, 250,000 people were demobilized in 1950, and proper arrangements were made for their resettlement

**Remarks:**