

Dates of Meeting:

October 23 - November 1, 1951

Type of Meeting:

3rd SESSION OF THE 1st NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPPCC

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendants:

The First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) consisted of 180 persons, including the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Standing Committee members, and members. Of these, two had passed away, thirty-five were on leave or outside Beijing, and 143 persons registered and attended the Third Plenary Session.

Chairman

- Mao Zedong

Vice-Chairmen

- Zhou Enlai, Li Jishen, Shen Junru, Guo Moruo, Chen Shutong

Standing Committee Members

- Liu Shaoqi, Li Weihan, Wang Kunlun, Jiang Guangnai, Zhang Lan, Zhang Bojun, Huang Yanpei, Zhang Naiqi, Ma Xulun, Zhang Xiruo, Yang Xiufeng, Ulanhu, Zhu De, Liu Ningyi, Deng Yingchao, Feng Wenbin, Shen Yanbing, Liang Xi, Chen Jiageng, Shao Lizi

Members

- Lin Boqu, Dong Biwu, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Wang Jiaxiang, Chen Shaoxian, Zhu Yunshan, Li Renren, Yu Xinqing, Cai Tingkai, Luo Longji, Zhou Xinmin, Chu Tunan, Zeng Zhaolun, Sha Qianli, Guo Guanjie, Hu Juwen, Shi Fuliang, Chen Sisheng, Ma Yinchu, Li Da, Fu Dingyi, Xu Guangping, Chen Qiyu, Xu Deheng, Li Jinxi, Xie Xuehong, Jiang Nanxiang, Xiao Hua, Yang Mingxuan, Lan Gongwu, Zhang Dingcheng, Lin Feng, Che Xiangchen, Zhang Zhen, Kui Bi, Zhang Youyu, Zhou Shutao, Du Guoxiang, Zhao Shoushan, Gao Shuxun, He Jifeng, Chen Mingren, Liu Ziji, Zhang Weizhen, Yi Lirong, Li Fenglian, Li Dequan, Chen Shaomin, Zhang Qinqiu, Shen Ziji, Zhang Ye, Wang Guohua, Tan Yubao, Hu Ming, Li Xiuzhen, Liao Chengzhi, Qian Sanqiang, Wu Han, Song Xiheng, Sheng Pihua, Li Fanyi, Jian Yujie, Bao Dasan, Zhu Junxin, Kui Yanfang, Zhou Yang, Li Siguang, Hou Debang, Deng Chumin, Cheng Fangwu, Ye Shengtao, Lin Liru, Hu Qiaomu, Jin Zhonghua, Wang Yunsheng, Pan Zhenya, Huan Xiang, Li Chenggan, Zhang Chong, Zhu Zaoguan, Zhu Dehai, Situ Meitang, Dai Ziliang, Yi Meihou, Zhuang Mingli, Fei Zhendong, Wu Yaozong, Ma Jian, Zhao Puchu, Soong Ching-ling, Tao Menghe, Dong Luan, Qian Changzhao, Li Shucheng, He Yushi, Huang Qixiang, Li Minghao, Li Mingyang, Ning Wu, Chen Jinkun, Chen Qiyuan, Zhang Wen, Leng Yu, Zhang Zhizhong, Zhang Shizhao, Huang Shaohong, Jiang Yong, Cheng Qian, Fu Zuoyi, Deng Baoshan, Lin Zun, Zhou Xinfang, Mei Lanfang, Saifuding, Abuhayi Ertuli, Li Shiliang

List of Attendees (Non-Members)**1. Members of the Central People's Government (20 persons)**

(e.g. Chen Yi, Li Lisan, Ye Jianying, He Xiangning, Wu Yuzhang, Bo Yibo, Nie Rongzhen, Xu Teli, Liu Geping, Gao Chongmin, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Zemin, Li Zhuchen, Li Zhangda, Chen Mingshu, Tan Pingshan, Zhang Nanxian, Liu Yazhi, Zhang Dongsun, Long Yun)

2. Heads of Ministries and Commissions of the Central People's Government (144 persons)

- State Administrative Council (98 persons): including Xie Juezai, Luo Ruiqing, Teng Daiyuan, Li Fuchun, Chen Boda, Liu Jingfan, Qi Yanming, Sun Qimeng, Xin Zhichao, Qu Wu, Tao Xijin, Zhang Weiyi ... [list continues]
- People's Revolutionary Military Commission (32 persons): Li Tao, Liu Zhijian, Dai Jingyuan, Zou Dapeng, Wang Zheng, Xiao Ke, Fu Qiutao, Fu Zhong, Wei Chuanzhong ... [list continues]
- Supreme People's Court (10 persons): Wu Gaizhi, Zhang Zhirang, Xu Zhizhen, Li Peizhi, Jia Qian, Wang Huaian, Wu Yuheng, Min Ganghou, Lu Hongyi, Yu Zhongluo
- Supreme People's Procuratorate (4 persons): Li Liuru, Yang Qiqing, Feng Jiping, Liu Huizhi

3. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Local Consultative Conferences (40 persons)

(e.g. Wang Baozhen, Liu Shaobai, Xie Fang, Hu Kaiming, Su Qianyi, Liu Ren, Huang Huoqing ... [list continues])

4. Heads of Local Governments (43 persons)

(e.g. Lai Ruoyu, Wang Shiyong, Chao Zhefu, Lü Fu, Sun Lanfeng, Huang Jing, Gao Yang, Zhou Chiheng, Rao Bin, Yang Yingjie, Luo Chengde ... [list continues])

List of Specially Invited Attendees (271 persons)

1. Chinese People's Volunteer Army (20 persons) – e.g. Zhang Honglin, Zheng Qi, Chen San, Wang Wanxia, Liu Xiuzhen ...
2. People's Liberation Army (10 persons) – e.g. Ma Yisheng, An Yufeng, Zhou Jianhua ...
3. Model Workers from Industry (26 persons)
4. Model Workers from Agriculture (16 persons)
5. Old Revolutionary Base Areas (32 persons)
6. Minority Nationalities (20 persons)
7. Industrial and Commercial Circles (22 persons)
8. Experts (23 persons)
9. Educators (22 persons)
10. Literary and Artistic Workers (23 persons)
11. Youth Workers (7 persons)
12. Women's Workers (7 persons)
13. Overseas Chinese (9 persons)
14. Religious Circles (8 persons)
15. Social Figures (21 persons)
16. Other Groups – including representatives of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives and the Chinese People's Relief Administration.

Speeches and Reports:

Mao Zedong: Opening Speech, [GREAT VICTORIES IN THREE MASS MOVEMENTS.](#) October 23, 1951.

Zhou Enlai: " [Political Report](#) on nationalities," October 23, 1951.

He warned that waste and bureaucratism were threatening to "divorce" the Party and government from the masses.

"If we had not attached great importance to the uprooting of the remnant forces of the counter revolutionaries, it would have been impossible to consolidate important measures for the people's cause, such as the movement to resist America and aid Korea"

There was still a shortage of personnel in offices responsible for economic affairs and for education, Zhou said, but other agencies were too large. Accordingly, the Government Administration Council was planning a conference on governmental reorganization with a view to reducing the size of those overstaffed agencies

"Lawful rights and interests of these people [the Overseas Chinese], as a result of unreasonable discrimination and even persecution on the part of certain countries, have been seriously infringed. This cannot but arouse serious attention and deep concern of the Chinese people."

Reports by representatives of national minorities

Guo Moruo: " [Report on Cultural and Education Work](#)," October 25, 1951

"Within 5 or 6 years, economic reconstruction will require approximately 150,000 high-level technicians and managerial personnel; 500,000 secondary and primary technicians; 10,000 teachers for higher education; 100,000 teachers for secondary education; 1,500,000 teachers for primary education; 200,000 high- and secondary level workers for public health; and tremendous numbers of cadres for economic, financial, political, and national minorities works" "...we must still have schools which require longer periods of attendance; he stated, "but within the coming 5 to 10 years, such schools can only be of a limited number restricted to a smaller number of students, and subjects while the short course method must be adapted for the preponderant number of students and subjects."

Chen Yun: " [Report on Economic and Financial Work](#)," October 25, 1951

Reports on the following regions in China: Northeast, North, East, Central-South, South, Northwest, Southwest.

when commenting on the region's report of "Increasing Production and Austerity and Furthering the Struggle against Corruption, Waste, and Bureaucratism, " CC declared that the experience of the Northeast Region had nationwide implications. (3-anti's, **Sanfan**)

Liu Shaoqi delivered a major (but still unpublished) speech on qualifications for Communist Party members

Shen Junru: " Report on Judicial Work," October 31, 1951 According to incomplete statistics, during the first half of this year the people's courts of various levels have handled 820,285 civil and criminal cases under their original jurisdiction. However, the qualifications of the cadres at present available are still below the requirements of the tasks. Efforts must be continued to raise it [them? — the qualifications?] to a higher level.'

Li Fuchun: " Report on Industry," October 31, 1951.

Ye Jizhuang: " Report on Trade," October 31, 1951.

Teng Daiyuan: " Report on Railways," October 31, 1951

Li Shucheng: "Report on Agriculture"

Liang Xi: " Report on Forestry," October 31, 1951

Fu Zuoyi: " Report on Water Conservancy," October 31, 1951

Li Dechuan: "Report on Public Health"

Chen Shutong: " Report on Committee Affairs," October 24, 1951

Peng Zhen: "Report on Resist America-Aid Korea and Safeguard the Homelands Campaign"

Ma Jian: "report..." October 31, 1951. The works of Mao Zedong are translated into Arabic

Mao Zedong: [Closing Speech of the Third Meeting of the First National Committee of the CPPCC](#), November 1, 1951

Zhou Enlai: "Report Summing Up the Meeting"

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

- Passed a resolution supporting the appeal of the World Peace Council for conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact.
- Also passed resolution endorsing the reports on the work of government, National Committee affairs, and the proposal examination committee, November 1, 1951
- Passed resolution on the work to Resist America and Aid Korea, October 24, 1951
- 18 additional members for the later "liberated" areas were elected by the First National Committee at its third session in October, 1951, with two more seats being kept open for Taiwan
- One hundred industrial model workers were selected as the representatives for the First China People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Among them the most extraordinary example was again Hao Jianxiu, the new model textile worker.
- The 'Thought Reform Campaign' was officially launched on October 23 *Renmin Ribao* commentary entitled 'Seriously carry out the thought reform and study campaign in higher education institutions'.

Remark

1. Mao launches the 3 anti-campaign Sanfan. Attacking the three evils of corruption, waste, and bureaucratism. This Three-Anti campaign initially targeted CCP members but later broadened in scope. There is no document that supports the earlier belief that the Three-Anti had a trial run in Manchuria. If the Three-Anti campaign was tested in Manchuria, Gao would have employed the specific phrase "Three-Anti" in his report to Mao. But the phrase "Three-Anti" does not appear in the party-controlled media nor internal party documents, and thus one has no reason to believe that such a mass campaign was ongoing in early-autumn 1951.
2. By 1951, the Party's guidelines for land reform had been consolidated into six steps, of which steps 2 to 6 are crucial to Chinese-style policy experimentation to the present day: (1) train work team cadres and send them down to the localities; (2) carry out model experiments; (3) accomplish breakthroughs in a key point; (4) broaden the campaign from point to surface; (5) integrate point and surface with regard to the applied measures; (6) unfold the campaign in steady steps. 39 Based on Zhou Enlai's report to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference as given in *RMRB*, 3 November 1951, p. 1. Heilmann (2008). From local experiments to national policy: the origins of China's distinctive policy process *The China Journal*, 59 Page 10