

Dates of Meeting:

04-02-1953 – 07-02-1953

Type of Meeting:

4th session of the 1st national committee of the CPPCC

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Speeches and Reports:

Zhou Enlai: " Political Report," February 4, 1953:

"The Chinese people's struggle to resist American aid to Korea must be continued and intensified and China's defensive strength further consolidated and raised. We must mobilise the whole people to press on with increased production, practise economy, to work hard, so as to support the great struggle to resist American aid to Korea. The people of the whole world have clearly seen that China has victoriously completed the period of economic rehabilitation and entered that of large scale planned construction, that the Chinese people are filled with enthusiasm for peaceful construction and the desire to maintain a lasting peace.. If the new American Government still desires to end the Korean War by peaceful means, then it should resume the Panmunjom negotiations unconditionally."

"The present U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression is a universal menace that threatens the peaceful life of all the peoples of the world. The American imperialists have occupied and are building a large number of military bases in many countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. They are ruthlessly interfering in the domestic affairs of these countries, enslaving their people and forcing them to supply manpower and material for the unjust war of aggression In Korea. The U.S. government is tightening its control over the already weakened British and French colonialists and spurring them on in the wars they are waging in Malaya and Viet-Nam where they are massacring the people. Under the pretence of "aid," it is actually trying to control and seize all the British and French colonies in Asia and Africa. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to attain their sinister end of extending aggression by means of intrigues to make "Asians fight Asians." They are trying by every means to gather a handful of reactionaries throughout Asia, above all to rearm the militarist forces of Japan and organize an aggressive Pacific bloc, seriously threatening the security of the Asian nations. The barbaric U.S. imperialists have the habit of using the people of Asia for "testing" their "new weapons."

Their first two atomic bombs were dropped in Asia; their first germ bombs were dropped in Asia.

Korean and Chinese prisoners of war have been constantly sent to secret places and used as victims in such "tests." Obviously, American imperialism has become the biggest menace to peace in Asia and the whole Far East. Only by checking and throwing back this threat can the people of Asia achieve peace and security. This is the common task of the peoples of all Asian countries.

"We believe that countries with different systems can coexist peacefully. We insist on peace policy, and oppose war policy and aggressive policy"

He also stated "Our task during the past three years and more has been to concentrate all our efforts on creating the necessary conditions for our people to be able to strive for national industrialization and to ensure that our country proceeds steadily towards socialism,"

The reform of the individual economy of the peasants and handicraftsmen has begun and there is a great expansion in the agricultural mutual-aid and cooperative movement. In the old liberated areas, organized peasant households now average more than 65 per cent of the whole, and in the newly liberated areas they generally account for some 25 per cent. Throughout the country, nearly 4,000 agricultural producer's cooperatives have been set up, and more than ten experimental collective farms, over 2,000 state farms, and more than 2,600 handicraft producer's cooperatives have been organized

Chen Shutong: " Work Report of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC," February 4, 1953

Guo Moruo: " Report on the Congress of the People for Peace," February 4, 1953

Other minor speeches.

Speakers at the plenary session included Vice Chairman Li Jishen, Committee Member Zhao Zhankui, Committee Member Huang Yanpei, Committee Member Zhang Bojun, Committee Member Ma Xulun, Committee Member Deng Chumin, Committee Member Li Xiuzhen, Committee Member Cheng Qian, Committee Member Shi Liang, Committee Member Qian Sanqiang, Committee Member Tan Kah Kee, Committee Member Zhang Zhizhong, Committee Member Saifuding, Committee Member Sheng Pihua, Committee Member Xiong Kewu, Committee Member Wu Yaozong, and Committee Member Wang Yunsheng. Also speaking at the plenary session were Vice Chairman Gao Chongmin of the Northeast Administrative Committee and Liuxia Thubten Thapa, head of the Tibetan tribute delegation. In their speeches, they unanimously endorsed Vice Chairman Zhou Enlai's political report, Vice

Chairman Chen Shutong's conference report, and Vice Chairman Guo Moruo's report on the proceedings and achievements of the World People's Peace Conference. They expressed their commitment to fully achieving this year's three major tasks: continuing to strengthen the fight against US aggression and aid Korea, completing and overfulfilling the 1953 construction plan, and implementing universal suffrage.

Speakers at the plenary session included Dong Biwu, Ma Yinchu, and Liang Xi. An Ziwen, Minister of Personnel of the Central People's Government and Vice Minister of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, addressed the meeting, stating, "We must wage a resolute struggle against bureaucracy, commandism, and lawlessness and disorder nationwide and at all levels of government."

Mao Zedong: "[Closing Speech at the Fourth Session of the First National Committee of the CPPCC](#)," February 7, 1953 "There must be a great nationwide upsurge of learning of the Soviet Union to build our country "See also Chengdu Conference march 1958

Dong Biwu, "[The Meaning of Bu Xuan](#)" February 7, 1953 on general elections

Documents passed:

- Passed resolution in support of reports by Zhou, Chen, and Guo (Resolution on the Political Report," the "Resolution on the Standing Committee's Work Report," and the "Resolution on Supporting the Demands of the World People's Peace Conference.")
- The meeting elected 23 new members to the Standing Committee of the First National Committee.
- The meeting approved a telegram addressed to the Chinese People's Volunteer Army.

Remarks:

1. British reports from Peking to the Foreign Office, 9 February 1953, also cover this session of the Political Consultative Conference and state that it concluded with the issuing by Mao of a three point directive; Embassy comments are in brackets:
"(a) Uncompromising declaration of China's determination to fight on, on the grounds that American Imperialists are determined to hold the Chinese and Korean prisoners, are sabotaging the armistice talks and wildly trying to expand the Korean War. (The declaration, which is in simple language calculated to evoke response amongst the Chinese common people, is the culmination of several weeks' propaganda evidently designed to give the Chinese people second wind for the struggle after temporary let-up whilst the Indian resolution was afoot).
(b) Exhortation to study Soviet technique to further national construction, needs no comment.
(c) Call to oppose bureaucracy. (After several recent developments pointing in this direction Mao has laid the stage for intensive push designed to make all levels of the administration fitter for their tasks. It will be recalled that Mao himself initiated the fiercest phase of the anti-corruption drive in January, 1952. Since the Central People's Government was formed no ministers have been dropped, but some upset now seems imminent both of party and non-party men. At the root it is a question of confidence of the people in the administration, and this evidently needs serious attention just now. Onset of the programme of industrialization has also revealed the inadequacy of many officials).."
2. Mao deletes the sentence in Zhou's report on the 'new democratic order' and afterwards attacks him on this opinion. This opinion was at that moment the CCP's position.
3. Twenty-three members of the Standing Committee of the First National Committee were co-opted at the meeting.