

Dates of Meeting:

23-06-1953 – 02-07-1953

Type of Meeting:

2nd National Congress of the NDYL

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:

Mao, 495 representatives on behalf of the 380,000 grassroots organizations and 9 million members

Major Agenda Items:

Revision constitution

Speeches/Reports:

Wu Han: opening speech

Mao [Speech](#) "Youth league's work needing to consider youth's characteristics"

Liu Shaoqi: [Speech](#), June 23, 1953 evaluates the last 4 years. Youth League has to play the party's assistant and reserve force,

Deng Zihui: Speech: "for large-scale development of agricultural production, we must gradually realize the mechanization of agriculture." The need to limit development of small peasant economy and place restrictions on rich farmers, while at the same time continuing to warn against adventurism. "We cannot allow our rural economy, after the conclusion of agrarian reform, to remain forever on the present stage of individual economy and small production and small private ownership. Neither can we allow the growth, on the foundations of the economy of the small peasant, of the capitalist development on a free basis."

"The first mention of widespread slaughtering of draft animals as a form of protest in response to unreasonable prices offered for land and farming animals incorporated into the cooperatives came in early 1953."

"The co-operatives now developed in different areas only transfer the one major production material, land, and with the voluntary assent of the peasants, from private cultivation to common utilisation by the co-operatives. Other production materials, like farm tools and draft animals, are still the private property of the peasants, and the co-operatives may only hire their use, or else purchase them at a price, but cannot use them without payment of consideration or transfer them to common property without compensation."

Hu Yaobang: Speech, China's Youth March Forward, July 6, 1953

"Comrades, the youth movement in modern China has always developed under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, The Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao always show extraordinary concern for the Chinese youth movement. Our Party and Chairman Mao consider the Chinese youths to be "an important front army" in the revolutionary struggle of our country ever since the May Fourth Movement."

Hu went on to say that "the past four years' experience tells us that the subordination of the NDYL to party leadership has decisive significance for the NDYL work." He proceeded to lay out such future tasks for the Youth League as "to rally the whole body of young workers to labor emulations," "to mobilize young peasants to take an active part in the patriotic production-increase movement/" "to teach NDYL members to observe school discipline and fulfill pedagogical plans," and "to further the campaign for learning from the Soviet Union among the League members and all the youths of China." Hu Yao-pang also stressed the need for united front work and leadership by the NDYL in other youth organizations. These include the All China Federation of Democratic Youth (of which the NDYL is one of the member groups) with a membership of 18,000,000 and the All China Students' Federation with a membership of 3,290,000 in early 1953

Zhu De: [Speech](#), July 2, 1953 he encouraged the Youth League to follow Chairman Mao's instructions, and guide young people to actively participate in the construction of the great motherland, young people toward the path of communism.

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

- revised its constitution to tie it more centrally to the party and bring it more closely into line with its Soviet model, the Komsomol.

Remarks:

- the membership of the league was more than 12,000,000. These members are scattered in more than 470,000 cells or branches, which exist wherever there are three or more members in the same block, school, village, factory, or other location