

1951

Meetings

Dates of Meeting:

12-04-1951 – 22-04-1951

Type of Meeting:

1st National Supervision Work Conference

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:

The conference was convened by the People's Supervision Committee of the Government Administration Council. Chairman of the People's Supervision Committee, Tan Pingshan, presided over the meeting. A total of 149 people attended the conference, including those responsible for supervision work from central government departments, major administrative regions, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and various provinces and cities.

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

Tan Pingshan: delivered the opening speech

Lin Boqu pointed out that over the past year, the supervision work had achieved many accomplishments. To do a good job in supervision, it is essential to closely rely on and connect with the masses, base efforts on reality with a focused approach, and regularly exchange experiences. Chen Yun and Huang Yanpei, Deputy Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Li Liuru, and Vice President of the Supreme People's Court Zhang Zhirang also delivered speeches at the meeting.

The conference listened to and discussed several reports: Tan Pingshan's summary of the 1950 supervision work and tasks for 1951; a report by Deputy Chairman Liu Jingfan on several issues in supervision work; and a report by Deputy Chairman Pan Zhenya on the drafting and revision process of several regulations, methods, and general rules.

Before the conclusion of the conference, Deputy Director of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee of the Government Administration Council, **Peng Zhen**, delivered a speech. He stated: Supervision work should be carried out with great momentum, focusing on combating major negative tendencies in current work; it must follow the mass line — coming from the masses and going to the masses.

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

The conference affirmed that the People's Supervision work had achieved results over the past year. People's Supervision Committees were established in five major administrative regions, one centrally-administered autonomous region, 28 provinces, 12 cities under central or regional administration, eight administrative regions equivalent to provinces, and 345 counties (cities and banners). Over the year, 7,309 accident and misconduct cases were handled, most of which had been resolved.

The main tasks for the 1951 supervision work were to revolve around key objectives such as resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, land reform, suppressing counterrevolutionaries, production development, and democratic construction. The focus should be on implementing financial and economic policies, democratic systems, and national confidentiality regulations, and continuing the fight against negative tendencies such as bureaucratism, violations of law and discipline, corruption, extravagance, and waste in government organs and among public servants. At the same time, vigilance should be heightened to uncover and report on hidden counterrevolutionaries.

The fundamental method for current supervision work is to concentrate efforts, target critical issues, oppose major negative tendencies, gain experience, and promote overall progress.

As for the establishment of supervision bodies, the current emphasis should be on setting up district-level institutions. For counties and cities where institutions have already been established, leadership should be strengthened; where they have not been established, they should temporarily not be created. In certain business departments, supervisory agencies may be set up under a guidance relationship as pilot cases, to be expanded gradually based on the experience gained.

The conference also discussed the relationships and division of labor between supervisory organs at different levels, the relationship between supervisory organs and various departments, and issues related to the discipline of cadres. The organizational general rules for the People's Supervision Committees at the levels of major administrative regions, provinces (cities), and counties (cities) were also studied.

Remarks: