

1954

Meetings

Dates of Meeting:

19-06-1954

Type of Meeting:

32nd meeting of CPGC

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:

Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Soong Ching Ling, Li Jishen and Zhang Lan, as well as members of the Central People's Government Committee.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in Beijing, the State Councilor of the Central People's Government and the leaders of the committees, ministries, commissions, departments and communes, the People's Revolutionary Army of the Central People's Government

Vice Chairman of the Supreme People's Court, Member of the State Planning Commission, Head of the People's Organizations, Chiefs of the Administrative Commissions in Beijing, Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Beijing and Tianjin, etc. More than 40 people

Major Agenda Items:

6 regional bureaus

Speeches/Reports:

Liu Shaoqi, vice-chairman of the Central People's Government, the meeting adopted the Decision on Revoking Administrative Organs at the Regional Level and Merging Several Provinces and Municipalities. He spoke on the issue of abolishing administrative agencies at the regional level and merging several provincial and municipal institutions: Now, various social reforms have been completed, and it has reached a period of large-scale planned economic construction, which requires unified centralization. Unified and centralized leadership is a necessary condition for large-scale economic construction. There are many construction undertakings that must be carried out by concentrating the efforts of the whole country, and cannot be accomplished by the strength of one large region or one province or city. Regions have been abolished, and at the same time, provincial and municipal leadership must be strengthened. The central government must have direct contact with provinces and municipalities and directly lead them. There are 150,000 people in the regional-level institutions and tens of thousands of cadres. By abolishing the regional-level institutions, we can strengthen the central government and the provinces and cities.

Deng Xiaoping: [Report on the completion of the national grassroots elections \(summary\)](#)

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

the approval of the Suiyuan Province was placed under the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

Remarks:

"Decision on the Abolition of Regional First-Grade Administrative Machinery and Changes in Provincial and Municipal Structures"

The Southwest Administrative Committee was not dissolved until August

in the North-Eastern division, "because of the particularities in local conditions," the administrative committee continued to function until the end of 1954 and the agencies attached to it probably did, too, including the local branch of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Li Xiannian is made minister of finance

Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Luoda, Anshan, Fushun, Benxi, Changchun, Harbin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing and Xian were administered by central government until 1954.

Only Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai remained to be administered directly by the central government

Concurrently liquidated the branches of the Supreme People's Procuratorate attached thereto, which until then had represented the second highest rung in the procuratorial hierarchy. Their elimination

not only contributed to the further centralisation of the procuratorial apparatus, but did two other things as well: it enhanced the status of the provincial offices which stood most closely in touch with the actual implementation of national policy at the grass-roots level; and, it freed a considerable corps of experienced personnel for local assignment, thereby helping to ease the pressure generated by the deficiency of qualified cadres which was still making itself strongly felt despite increasing availability of newly trained people