

MAIN DOCUMENTS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL
PEOPLE'S CONGRESS
OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1965

Printed in the People's Republic of China

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Appendix:

A Revolutionary, Democratic and United Session

(*Renmin Ribao* editorial, January 5, 1965)

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**Resolution of the First Session
of the Third National People's Congress
of the People's Republic of China
on the Report on the Work of the Government,
the Main Targets Set
in the 1965 National Economic Plan
and the Preliminary Arrangement of
the State Budget for 1965**

*(Adopted on January 4, 1965, at the First Session
of the Third National People's Congress)*

The First Session of the Third National People's Congress heard the report on the work of the government made by Premier Chou En-lai on behalf of the State Council and fully discussed it in the group meetings of deputies and plenary sessions.

The Congress decides to approve Premier Chou En-lai's report on the work of the government, the main targets set in the 1965 national economic plan and the preliminary arrangement of the state budget for 1965 submitted by the State Council. The Congress authorizes its Standing Committee to examine and approve, when the draft state budget for 1965 is formulated, the draft budget and the final state accounts for 1964.

The Congress points out with satisfaction that since the First Session of the Second National People's Con-

gress, the people of all nationalities of China, under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, holding aloft the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and carrying out resolutely the general line of socialist construction, that is, going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, have unfolded on a national scale the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and won great victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and construction.

The Chinese people have overcome comparatively smoothly the difficulties arising from serious natural calamities and the perfidy of others, corrected shortcomings and mistakes in their practical work, and have, in a relatively short space of time, accomplished the task of readjusting the national economy, made the system of the people's commune—the great creative contribution to the road of socialist advance in China—even more sound and taken a new leap forward in increasing the variety and improving the quality of industrial products, thereby creating still better conditions for future socialist construction in China. Our people have been able to do all this precisely because they have the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the great leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and because the great people of China, united as one, have struggled hard and displayed the spirit of self-reliance.

In short, China has made enormous achievements in the fields of agriculture, industry, communications and transport, commerce and finance, culture and education, science and technology and national defence construc-

tion over the past few years. These achievements testify to the superiority of the socialist system, the correctness of the general line of socialist construction and the fact that the masses of the people, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, are invincible.

The people of all nationalities of China must continue to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance, carry out the general line of socialist construction, implement the guiding general principle of national economic development — with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, make a good and timely summing up of the experiences and lessons learned in all kinds of work, make full use of and bring into full play existing strength and conditions, and strive for a more rapid new development of all aspects of the socialist cause in the country.

The Congress points out that the past five years have been years in which the socialist revolution in our country has gone even deeper. Iron-clad facts both within China and abroad have proved that classes, class contradictions and class struggle will continue for a very long period in socialist societies. To press forward successfully the socialist cause, the people of all nationalities of China must carry through to the end the socialist revolution on the economic, political, and ideological and cultural fronts. The socialist education movement now being unfolded in the countryside and the cities is of great revolutionary and historic significance and is a great motive force promoting the advance of all kinds of socialist work. We must resolutely rely on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary cadres, the revolutionary intellectuals and the other revolutionaries and mobilize the masses boldly,

thereby ensuring that complete and thorough victory will be achieved step by step in this socialist education movement.

The Congress points out that the present international situation offers an outstanding confirmation of Chairman Mao's famous proposition that "the East Wind prevails over the West Wind".

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, our people have implemented in the past five years the general line of China's foreign policy, that is, they have developed relations of friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation with various countries of the socialist camp on the basis of proletarian internationalism; they have striven for peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war; and they have supported the revolutionary struggles waged by all oppressed peoples and nations. The general line of our foreign policy is completely correct.

Internationally, we have waged tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism, the reactionaries of various countries and modern revisionism and have scored great victories.

We have won great successes in our conduct of foreign relations. We have friends all over the world.

The Congress considers that the main tasks for the Chinese people in 1965 are: to carry even deeper the socialist education movement; to unfold a mass campaign for comparing oneself with the advanced, learning from and overtaking them, and helping the less advanced to catch up, and for increasing production and practising economy; to organize energetically a new upsurge in

industrial and agricultural production; and to fulfil or overfulfil the 1965 national economic plan. All these are to prepare the ground well for the third five-year plan beginning in 1966, and to ensure and promote the smooth development of all other aspects of the socialist cause.

The Congress calls on the workers, peasants and intellectuals of all nationalities of China, the democratic parties and other democrats, the patriotic national bourgeois elements, the patriotic overseas Chinese and all other patriots to unite even more closely, consolidate and develop the people's democratic united front, and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to continue to display the heroic spirit of working vigorously and self-reliantly and strive to build China, within not too long a historical period, into a great and powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology.

The Congress calls upon the Chinese people to keep ever in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely liquidating big-nation chauvinism and maintaining always the fine traditions of modesty and prudence, to do their work more assiduously and well and continue to carry through the general line of China's foreign policy.

The Congress calls upon the Chinese people to continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thinking, the banner of proletarian internationalist solidarity and the militant banner of opposing U.S. imperialism and defending world peace; and, together with the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp, the peoples of Asian, African

and Latin American countries, the world's people, and all peace-loving countries and people, to strive for new victories in the cause of world peace, national liberation, people's democracy and socialism.

**Premier Chou En-lai's Report
on the Work of the Government
to the First Session
of the Third National People's Congress
of the People's Republic
of China**

Summary

(December 21-22, 1964)

On behalf of the State Council, Premier Chou En-lai gave a report on the work of the government at the First Session of the Third National People's Congress on December 21 and 22, 1964.

The report consists of three parts: (1) the national economic achievements and the tasks of construction; (2) the socialist revolution and the people's democratic united front; and (3) the international situation and China's foreign relations.

Premier Chou En-lai began by pointing out that, holding aloft the glorious banner of Mao Tse-tung's thinking and adhering to the general line of socialist construction, that is, going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, all the nationalities of our country, under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party,

have won one great victory after another since the First Session of the Second National People's Congress in unfolding the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment on a national scale and carrying on a tit-for-tat struggle internationally against imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism.

Speaking on the country's economic achievements, Premier Chou stated that after the great expansion of 1958-60, China's national economy in 1961 entered a period of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards. At present, the task of readjusting the national economy has been basically accomplished, there has been an all-round upsurge in agricultural and industrial production, and the entire economy has taken a turn for the better and is entering a new period of development.

Premier Chou said that several years ago, at a time when China's national economy had achieved a great expansion, it encountered some difficulties which were quite serious. The three successive years of natural disasters from 1959 to 1961 brought grave difficulties to the national economy as a whole. There were also some shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Moreover, in 1960 Khrushchov abruptly and perfidiously tore up several hundred agreements and contracts, withdrew the Soviet experts working in China and cut off the supply of important items of equipment, thus seriously upsetting our original plan for national economic development and adding greatly to our difficulties.

But the great Chinese people were not cowed by these serious difficulties. United as one man, working hard and forging ahead by relying on their own efforts, the

people of our country, led by the Party, have in the space of four years consolidated the achievements of the three years of great expansion, corrected shortcomings and mistakes in our work, surmounted numerous obstacles, strengthened the system of people's communes, made a new leap in improving the quality and increasing the variety of industrial products, and have accomplished the arduous task of readjusting the national economy in not too long a period of time, thereby laying sound foundations for the future development of China's socialist construction.

In the past few years, we have made a preliminary summing up of the experience gained by the masses in their practice, formulated a series of specific policies and worked out a number of draft regulations for our work, in accordance with the basic spirit of the general line. These specific policies and draft regulations have played an important role in the readjustment of the national economy, although some of them still have shortcomings. At the same time, we have concentrated our main efforts on strengthening the agricultural front and increasing the output of necessities for the people, readjusted the relationship between industry and agriculture, switching industry and work in other fields onto the road of serving agriculture which is the foundation of the economy, and readjusted the relations among the various branches of industry, strengthening the weak links and developing new industries. As a result, the relations among the various branches of our national economy have become comparatively harmonious on the new basis and our economic strength is greater than before.

Premier Chou outlined the great achievements in the readjustment of the national economy in the four main fields of agriculture, industry, finance and trade, and culture and education.

First, after the successive increases in output in 1962 and 1963 and the still better harvests this year, agricultural production has reached the level of the high-yielding years of the past. It is estimated that grain, cotton, cured tobacco, sugar-cane, pigs, sheep and the other chief agricultural and livestock products will all surpass the levels attained in 1957, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan period. Compared with 1957, the number of tractors employed in agriculture has increased 5 times, irrigation facilities (in terms of horse-power) 13 times and power supply in rural areas 23 times, and chemical fertilizers supplied by the state have more than trebled. There have been immense achievements in water conservancy, which has already played a positive role in agricultural production and will play a still greater role in the future.

Second, there has been a new expansion of industrial production and a new leap in the variety and quality of products. In 1964, the total value of industrial output is expected to be more than 15 per cent greater than in 1963 and to be far higher than in 1957. The output of steel, petroleum, chemical fertilizers, cement, motor vehicles, cotton yarn, sugar, cigarettes and other major industrial products will all increase over 20 per cent in 1964 as compared with 1963. In the past four years, there have been about 24,000 new varieties of major industrial products, trebling the figure of the period of the great expansion in 1958-60. There has been a general rise in the quality of products, with some reaching or

approaching advanced international standards. The management of industrial enterprises has been vastly improved, consumption quotas of raw and other materials and fuels as well as costs of production have been sharply reduced, and labour productivity has constantly risen.

Third, there has been a marked improvement in supplies of commodities, prices have remained stable, revenue and expenditure are in balance, confidence in the currency has become still greater, and there has been a considerable expansion of foreign trade. In recent years living conditions have gradually improved both in the cities and in the countryside. Supplies of pork, mutton, vegetables and other non-staple foodstuffs in 1964 are more than 30 per cent greater than in 1957; for machine-made paper, aluminium utensils, enamel ware, bicycles, radios and other important consumer goods the increases are over 50 per cent. Commodities are in relatively abundant supply on the market today and one can see signs of prosperity everywhere.

Fourth, there have been new developments in culture, education, public health work and physical culture, and the level of scientific research has been raised. In recent years, we have improved the work of teaching and raised the quality of education in accordance with the policy that education must serve the politics of the proletariat and must be combined with productive labour. A number of schools of a new type, on the basis of part-time work and part-time study or of part-time farmwork and part-time study, have been tried out in various places, and this has increased the proportion of the children of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants among pupils and students. We have continued to carry on the patri-