

## Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Mutual Aid and Cooperation in Agricultural Production (Draft)

December 15, 1951

(1) The production enthusiasm developed by farmers on the basis of land reform is manifested in two aspects: one is the enthusiasm of individual economy, and the other is the enthusiasm of labor mutual assistance. These peasants' enthusiasm for production is one of the basic factors for the rapid recovery and development of the national economy and the promotion of the country's industrialization. Therefore, the party's correct leadership of rural production is of great significance.

(2) After the liberation, peasants' enthusiasm for the individual economy is inevitable. The party fully understands the characteristics of peasants, such as small private owners, and points out that the enthusiasm of peasants, such as individual economy, cannot be ignored and rudely frustrated. In this regard, the party has adhered to the policy of solidly uniting the middle peasants. For the rich peasant economy, let it develop. According to the current economic conditions of our country, the individual peasant economy will still exist in large numbers for a long period of time. Therefore, the Common Program of the Political Consultative Conference once pointed out that: "All kinds of social and economic components should be led by the state-owned economy, divided into labor and cooperation, and each has its own place, so as to promote the development of the entire society." Individual economy". In addition, the Common Program also stipulates the following: "In areas where land reform has been implemented, the ownership of the land that farmers have acquired must be protected."

(3) However, the Party Central Committee has always believed that it is necessary to overcome the difficulties of many peasants in decentralized operations, to enable the vast number of poor peasants to rapidly increase production and embark on a path of adequate food and clothing, and to enable the country to obtain much more than it has now. Commodity grains and other industrial raw materials are also high farmers' purchasing power, so that the country's industrial products can be sold in a wide range. It is necessary to promote "organization" and develop farmers' enthusiasm for mutual assistance in labor in accordance with the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit. This kind of mutual labor assistance is collective labor based on the individual economy (based on the private property of the peasants), and its development prospect is the collectivization or socialization of agriculture. Facts over a long period of time have proved that this policy of the Party Central Committee is completely correct. Based on the long-term experience of the People's Liberation Area and the Party Central Committee's policy, the Common Program of the Political Consultative Conference has made correct provisions: "In all areas where land reform has been thoroughly implemented, the people's government should organize farmers and all laborers who can engage in agriculture to develop agriculture. Production and its sideline tasks are the central task, and farmers should be guided to organize various forms of mutual labor and production cooperation in accordance with the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit." Obviously, this policy of the Party Central Committee and the common program is actually teaching The broad masses of peasants gradually understand that labor mutual assistance and production cooperation have great advantages compared to a purely isolated individual economy, which inspires them to gradually transition from an individual economy to a collective economy.

(4) The development of the mutual aid and cooperation movement of farmers in agricultural production in various regions follows the development of the rural economy and the requirements of production in various regions. There are various historical and complex forms, but in general there are three main forms. The first form is simple labor mutual assistance, which is the most basic, mainly temporary and seasonal. This form has been the largest in the old liberated areas from the beginning to the present. In the new liberated areas, it is also suitable for the peasants' inherent mutual assistance habits and facilitates mass development. But this form is generally small; in addition to the needs of individual circumstances, generally it can only be small. The second form is the perennial mutual aid group, which is a higher form than the first form. Some of them began to implement the combination of agriculture and sideline mutual assistance; some simple production plans, and then gradually combined labor mutual assistance and technology improvement, and some technical division of labor; some mutual assistance groups gradually set up a part Public farm tools and livestock have accumulated a small amount of public property. This kind of form still accounts for a minority in various places; but in areas where the simple mutual labor movement has a foundation, that is, the vast number of farmers have been organized to overcome difficulties, and there have been some developments in production and some improvements in life. In some areas, this form of mutual assistance is required by many farmers, and it is increasing year by year. The farmers included in the above two forms of mutual aid organizations have grown to account for 60% of all farmers in North China, and 70% in Northeast China. The third form is an agricultural production cooperative characterized by land shareholding, so it is also called a land cooperative. This form includes a number of important features that already exist in some places in the second form, that is, the above-mentioned combination of agriculture and sideline, a certain degree of production planning and technical division of labor, and some are more or less common. Improved agricultural tools and public property used, etc., but in a more expanded form. Because there are some public improved agricultural tools and new-style agricultural tools, there is a certain division of labor, or construction of water conservancy, or reclaimed wasteland, it has aroused the requirement of unified land use in production. This is still an agricultural production cooperative based on private or semi-private land. The use of land to buy shares is similarly based on the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit, and shares can be withdrawn on the principle of voluntariness. However, in terms of production, on the one hand, it is convenient to plan the operation of land in a unified manner, planting according to the land, and making the best use of the land; on the other hand, it is more convenient to adjust labor and semi-labor, and to give play to the enthusiasm of labor division. In these two aspects, it is possible to gradually overcome the weaknesses of the small-scale peasant economy at several points. In the third form of land and sideline operations, except for some cooperation, because it is not really voluntary by the masses, or the operation is unreasonable, it cannot succeed. In addition, production and income have generally increased greatly. Generally speaking, this kind of land-shared cooperatives is usually developed on the basis of a better mutual aid movement. It is the current advanced form of the agricultural production mutual aid movement. It currently only exists in a few counties and the number is not very large. However, there are already more than 300 in the Northeast and North China Regions, and they are under development.

The above-mentioned three forms are not necessarily completely divided in various places, nor are they all proceeding in a uniform and orderly manner. There are also a few individuals who, under special circumstances, practice land joint shares soon after the farmers are organized. According to the different conditions in various places, the masses often have many different forms of interlocking at the same time, and the development of different places is very uneven. Generally speaking, the mutual aid and cooperation movement is advancing on a concrete and tortuous road. Regardless of

the conditions and experience of the masses, it is certainly wrong to attempt to use an abstract formula to mechanically impose an intrusion, and it will damage the development of the mutual aid and cooperation movement.

According to the general law of movement development and the necessity of developing rural productivity, the party's current policy for the development of mutual aid and cooperation movement should have the following three aspects:

1. In all parts of the country, especially in the newly liberated areas and areas where the mutual aid movement is weak, the leadership has developed the first form of the mutual aid cooperative movement in large numbers (that is, temporary and seasonal simple labor mutual aid). If you underestimate this primitive form that is currently acceptable to the majority of farmers, you may even think that temporary and seasonal change of jobs is not called mutual assistance. Only the perennial mutual assistance group is called mutual assistance, and they are reluctant to actively lead the promotion. it's wrong.
2. In areas with a preliminary foundation for mutual aid movement, the second form (ie, perennial mutual aid groups with more content than simple labor mutual aid) must be gradually promoted with leadership. It is also wrong to be satisfied with temporary and seasonal mutual assistance without attempting to further consolidate and improve it, so that farmers may obtain more benefits through year-round mutual assistance.
3. In areas where the masses have relatively rich experience in mutual assistance and strong leadership backbones, there should be a leadership position and a focused development of the third form (that is, agricultural production cooperatives in which land is invested). If we disregard the needs of the masses in production, the basis of the mutual aid movement, the backbone of the leadership, the enthusiasm of the masses, and sufficient brewing conditions, we are just lofty and try to rely solely on top-down arrangements and commandist methods. To engage in this third form, this is formalism and reckless action, of course it is wrong.

The policy of the Party Central Committee is to advance steadily according to possible conditions. The Party's rural branches in various regions should, under the guidance of the Party Central Committee's policy, educate their Party members to actively participate in these different agricultural mutual aids and cooperation.

(5) Regarding the issue of mutual aid and cooperation in agriculture, there are generally two different wrong tendencies: one tendency is to adopt a negative attitude towards the mutual aid and cooperation movement, and it cannot be seen that this is what our party guided the broad masses of farmers to produce from an early age. The individual economy is gradually moving towards a collective economy that uses machines for farming and harvesting on a large scale, denying that the various agricultural production cooperatives that have emerged are a form of transition to

agricultural socialization, and denying that they have socialist elements. This is a right-leaning wrong thinking. Another tendency is to adopt an impetuous attitude, disregarding the various necessary conditions of farmers' willingness and economic preparation, prematurely and inappropriately attempting to deny or restrict the private property of farmers participating in cooperatives, or attempting to treat mutual aid groups and organizations. The members of agricultural production cooperatives practice absolute egalitarianism, or are attempting to quickly establish higher-level socialist collective farms, believing that they can now achieve socialism in the countryside completely overnight. These are "Left" erroneous ideas. The Party Central Committee criticized these two erroneous ideological tendencies, and believed that the mutual aid organizations of the peasant working masses and the various forms of agricultural production cooperatives developed on the basis of the mutual aid movement have very important and positive significance. The central government estimated their two aspects, namely: on the one hand, the nature is based on private property. Farmers have private rights to land and other means of production. Farmers have to allocate a certain amount of harvest according to the land they hold shares. A reasonable price can be obtained based on the tools and livestock of the stock; on the other hand, the nature of the work is based on the common labor, the implementation of wages based on labor, dividends based on labor, and certain public property. These are the factors of socialism. At the same time, the nature of these two aspects also explains: Although the so-called agricultural production cooperatives are the advanced forms of mutual aid movement, they are compared with the complete socialist collective farms (that is, higher-level agricultural production cooperatives). This is still a lower level form, so it is only a form of transition to socialist agriculture. However, this form of transition to socialism is precisely a promising form that is full of life. The correctness of the party's policies lies in properly assessing their above-mentioned two aspects, and thus cautiously and actively guiding them forward on the basis of gradual development. Ignoring any of the above-mentioned two aspects, such as the right tendency, and ignoring the above-mentioned latter nature, will inevitably manifest itself as tailism that lags behind in life; another example is the "left" tendency, which ignores the above-mentioned former nature. , It must be manifested as adventurism that transcends the possibility of living conditions.

(6) Past experience has proved that in the agricultural mutual aid and cooperation movement, the leadership method of forcing orders is wrong, but it is also wrong to let it go. Forced orders violate the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit, and can easily harm the policy of uniting middle peasants. Even if the movement can be vigorous for a while, it cannot be consolidated. Laissez-faire will cause the mutual aid cooperation movement to sink and disintegrate, or make mutual aid groups and cooperatives grow capitalist tendencies, thus increasing the difficulties of poor peasants in production and the situation of selling land, the result is only conducive to the development of the rich peasant economy and not conducive to the development of the rich peasant economy. The rise in the economic status of poor and farm labourers is of course very harmful. The main mistakes that occurred in the areas where the mutual aid movement began to develop were the former. In areas where production in rural areas has developed significantly, middle peasants have become the majority, and the mutual aid movement needs to move forward, the main errors are the latter. In some places, comrades have begun to make the mistake of forcing orders, such as "forced grouping", "full-scale grouping", "making great changes in work teams" and blindly pursuing "high-level forms". After encountering difficulties, he went to the other extreme of laissez-faire. Therefore, we must always pay attention to correcting and preventing these two wrong leadership methods, and master the correct leadership methods. This kind of correct leadership method is first to adopt a typical demonstration and gradually promote the method, generally from small to large, from less to more,

from low to high. Second, in the process of work, always study the experience of the masses anytime and anywhere, concentrate their opinions, educate the masses, promote the right things and avoid repeating the wrong things. Third, in dealing with any problems that exist within mutual aid groups and production cooperatives, there is a principle that must be absolutely observed, which is to implement the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit.

(7) Demonstration is in many aspects, but everything needs to be able to truly increase productivity, achieve the goal of producing more food or other crops, and increasing income. It is only possible to mobilize farmers to organize under the call of producing more food and increasing income. Only when this is truly achieved can the agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives truly serve the farmers and are welcomed by the masses, so they may be consolidated and influence the surrounding farmers to gradually organize. Therefore, to increase productivity, to produce more food or other crops than to go it alone, and to increase the income of the general members is the standard for checking the quality of the work of any mutual aid group and production cooperative. Whenever the opposite happens, we must carefully explore the reasons and overcome the weaknesses or mistakes.

(8) According to various local materials, the current internal problems of the agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives are critical to their consolidation and development. The following items must be paid attention to:

First, we must conscientiously do a good job in agricultural production, implement intensive farming, build water conservancy, improve soil, and turn dry land into water land where possible, and plant various crops and improve varieties in a planned way.

Second, under suitable local conditions, develop mutual assistance combining agriculture and sideline industries (handicrafts, processing industries, transportation, animal husbandry, afforestation, cultivation of fruit trees, fisheries, and others). In accordance with the needs of agriculture and sideline business and personal expertise, a reasonable division of labor should be implemented, and women and other semi-labor forces should be organized to make people do their best. However, the division of labor under the current rural conditions should be flexible, and it is impossible to be too strict.

Third, in order to expand reproduction, and based on the complete voluntariness of team members and members, funds can be organized in a democratically negotiated manner to purchase additional public production tools and livestock. At present, some perennial mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives adopt the method of accumulating provident funds and public welfare funds to prepare the material basis for expanding production and to prevent natural and man-made disasters. This is possible if it is completely voluntary by the people. But if the masses are still unwilling, they should not force it. The ratio of the provident fund and the public welfare fund to the mutual aid groups and production cooperatives' annual revenue must not be too much now, and generally can only be set at a relatively appropriate level of 1% to 5% of the revenue. When the

harvest is not good, the provident fund may not be collected. Members have complete freedom to bring out their investment funds and provident funds when they withdraw from the group. However, if the members of the production cooperatives with shares in the land retreat, it should be appropriate after the year's harvest is completed. If the production cooperative used to spend a lot of money to improve soil or water conservancy equipment on the returned land, the retired party should pay a fair price to the cooperative.

Fourth, in the production cooperatives with joint stocks of land, the distribution of harvests according to the proportion of land and labor should not be too deadly at the beginning. It should be based on the voluntary of various members, taking care of the local economic development conditions, and making Members with more labor and less land and members with more land and less labor can obtain reasonable benefits. Then, in the process of production development and changes caused by land processing, according to the awareness and income of the masses The gain is gradually changed to a more reasonable and acceptable ratio.

Fifth, on the issue of equivalence or mutual benefit, we must: on the one hand, oppose non-calculating and unequal methods; on the other hand, oppose mechanical, cumbersome, and formalist calculation methods; and focus on life and reality The various forms of mutual benefit, focusing on those simple and easy calculation methods for the masses' habits.

Sixth, establish some necessary concise and easy production management systems and labor disciplines.

Seventh, stipulate that the members' representative meetings, group meetings and family meetings that are convenient for the masses to be implemented, not necessarily limited to a fixed form, are regular and necessary, in order to discuss, check and improve the production plan. During the production process The issue of mutual benefit among members, the issue of mutual assistance in case of natural disasters and disasters, the implementation of necessary criticism and self-criticism, etc.

Eighth, promote the mutual education and mutual learning movement of new and old production technologies, popularize and improve the useful and reasonable parts of the old technology and old experience, gradually combine with those new technologies that may be applied, and continuously improve agricultural practices.

Ninth, to promote the patriotic and productive competition among the group and the group, the society and the society, the group members and the group members, and the members and the members. It is necessary to put forward patriotic slogans in the rural areas to link the production of farmers with the requirements of the country. It is wrong to unilaterally put forward the slogan of "getting rich".

Tenth, cultivate and reward production activists and technical experts, and train production team leaders. Communist Party members and youth league members implement the principle of mutual assistance and cooperation, actively produce, and observe discipline. They should become models for all farmers and must not take advantage of any non-discriminatory advantage in mutual assistance groups and cooperatives.

Eleventh, within the agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives, the exploitation of wage labor (that is, the exploitation of rich peasants) should not be allowed. Therefore, the group members or the long-term workers of the community members should not be allowed to join the group, and the mutual-aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives should not be allowed to cultivate the land. If there is such a situation, the group members and the members' meeting shall discuss and formulate the method for correction or reorganization. However, mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives have to hire day laborers, pastoralists and technical personnel for production needs.

Twelfth, strengthen the party's internal political work on mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives, establish regular political and cultural education, and raise the awareness of the masses to encourage their enthusiasm for production.

The Party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out: When the specific methods to solve the various problems of the agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives are to stipulate their specific systems, not only should differences between localities, but also between townships and villages and even between townships and villages be allowed. There are differences between mutual aid groups and cooperatives in one township and one village. Therefore, they must be flexible and suitable for gradual improvement. They should never simply force uniformity and make hard decisions.

(9) Supply and marketing cooperatives should establish sales, ordering, and loan contractual relationships with agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives to help them overcome difficulties in production (insufficient funds) and exchange (market isolation), so that agricultural and sideline production Possibility can be fully and reliably connected with the possibility of exchange in domestic and foreign markets.

(10) The people's government should appropriately adopt the following methods to assist the development of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives:

First, the state-owned economic agencies may establish various possible economic contracts through supply and marketing cooperatives, or directly with agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives.

Second, use seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to lend to farmers, so as to help them organize effectively, pay special attention to suitable areas, consider the needs of the country and the people, and help farmers establish various special crops, such as cotton, hemp, peanut, Tobacco and other mutual aid groups and production cooperatives, various sideline and handicraft production cooperatives, as well as mutual aid groups and cooperatives for repairing water conservancy, beach repairing, afforestation, operating aquatic products and livestock. Among them, it is particularly important to organize cotton farmers to join mutual aid groups and cooperatives.

Third, because the development of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives has saved a large amount of labor, in addition to many people working in factories and mines one after another, people's governments at all levels should cooperate with the country's overall economic construction plan to gradually organize some possibilities. The necessary and necessary public utilities, such as public handicraft industry (manufacturing agricultural tools, chemical fertilizers, medicines, etc.), public semi-machine industry (some processing industries, etc.), large-scale afforestation, construction of water conservancy, construction of roads, etc. Etc., so that the surplus labor force in rural areas has a proper way out under current conditions.

Fourth, the people's governments at and above the county level and the party committees at all levels should set up special personnel and appropriate institutions to keep in close contact with financial and economic agencies and supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels, and frequently study and promptly guide the organization of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives Production planning, supply, transportation and sales matters, and organize necessary cadre training courses for them.

(11) State-owned farms should be promoted. Each county has at least one or two state-owned farms. On the one hand, it uses improved agricultural technology and the use of new agricultural tools as examples of the superiority of modern large farms to educate all farmers, and on the other hand, according to the possibility Under the conditions, provide technical assistance and guidance to agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives. Where farmers fully agree and have machine conditions, a small number of socialist collective farms can also be piloted, such as one to several in each province, in order to gain experience and demonstrate for farmers.

(12) The party and the people's government must take care of the unity between farmers in agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives and farmers with individual businesses. If we do not actively take care of the farmers of mutual aid groups and cooperatives, this is not correct; but it is also not correct if we do not actively take care of the individual farmers who currently account for a large number of farmers. Agricultural loans must be allocated reasonably in these two areas. It must be understood that if we express our concern for and properly take care of individual farmers now, it is possible for these individual farmers to gradually join the mutual aid cooperative organization in the future, and it is also possible to achieve our final goal in the countryside and guide all farmers to socialism and communism.

(13) Representative meetings of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives, at the district and county levels, may be convened once a year before spring plowing and after autumn harvest. In the province and the whole country, a working meeting with appropriate cadres is convened every year. Based on the original documents provided by the Central Archives