

Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Mutual Assistance in Agricultural Production

30-09-1951

The main contents of the "Resolution (Draft)" are:

1. According to the specific conditions of the rural areas after the land reform, it is necessary to overcome the difficulties of farmers' decentralized management, so that the vast number of poor farmers can quickly embark on the road of adequate food and clothing. The state acquires more commercial grains and industrial raw materials, and at the same time increases the purchasing power of farmers, so that industrial products have a broad market for sales. Organizations must be promoted, and farmers' enthusiasm for mutual assistance and cooperation must be developed in accordance with the principle of voluntary and mutual benefit.
2. There are roughly three forms of mutual assistance and cooperation: simple seasonal temporary mutual assistance groups for mutual labor assistance; perennial mutual assistance groups; agricultural production cooperatives characterized by land shareholding, namely land cooperatives.
3. The party's policy for the development of mutual aid and cooperation movement includes three aspects: New areas and areas where the mutual aid movement is weak, develop the first form in large numbers; areas where there is a preliminary mutual aid movement, gradually promote the second form; the economy is relatively rich in areas where the backbone of leadership is relatively strong, there is leadership and focused development of the third form.
4. Attention must be paid to prevent two different wrong tendencies: one is to passively treat the right-leaning errors of the mutual aid movement; the other is to be simple and impatient and disregard the voluntary "left" errors of the farmers. It should be cautiously and actively on the basis of step-by-step development to guide them forward.
5. In terms of leadership methods, forced orders and self-exile are both wrong. The correct method is: 1. The typical demonstration and gradually popularized method is generally from small to large, from less to more, from low to high; 2. Concentrate the opinions of the masses anytime and anywhere, sum up experience and lessons; 3. The two principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit must be strictly observed.
6. 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 and exchange.
7. The party and the people's government shall, through economic contracts, lend various agricultural tools, develop various operations, organize necessary public undertakings, set up special personnel and specialized agencies to be responsible for researching and guiding mutual aid cooperative movements and other methods to assist agricultural mutual aid cooperative movements.
8. To take care of independent farmers with enthusiasm, help and educate them, and not allow them to be hit by ridicule, threats and restrictions. Only in this way can the individual peasants gradually embark on socialism and communism.

This "resolution (draft)" is the party's first programmatic document on agricultural co-operation. After more than a year of practice, the party Central Committee only officially published it after it was revised in March 1953. It unified the ideology of the whole party, played an important guiding

role in my country's agricultural mutual aid and cooperation movement, and promoted the development of agricultural production.