

Struggle to mobilize all forces to build our country into a great socialist country - Outline for studying and promoting the Party's general line in the transition period

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First, the Party's General Line in the Transition Period

(I) The entire Chinese revolutionary movement led by the CPC includes two stages: the New Democratic Revolution and the Socialist Revolution. The task of the first stage of the Chinese revolution was for the working class to lead the masses of the people in overthrowing the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in China and transforming the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society into a New Democratic society. This task has been successfully accomplished. The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the basic end of the first stage of the Chinese revolution and the beginning of the second stage of the Chinese revolution. The task of the second stage of the Chinese revolution is to establish a socialist society in China. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out the development and transformation of the Chinese revolutionary movement: "The first step and the first stage of this revolution is by no means and cannot be the establishment of a capitalist society under the dictatorship of the Chinese bourgeoisie, but the establishment of a new democratic society under the joint dictatorship of all revolutionary classes in China, led by the Chinese proletariat, in order to complete its first stage. Then, it will develop to the second stage to establish a socialist society in China." ("On New Democracy") "The entire Chinese revolutionary movement led by the Communist Party of China is a complete revolutionary movement that includes the two stages of democratic revolution and socialist revolution; these are two revolutionary processes of different natures. Only by completing the former revolutionary process can we complete the latter revolutionary process. The democratic revolution is the necessary preparation for the socialist revolution, and the socialist revolution is the inevitable trend of the democratic revolution. The ultimate goal of all communists is to strive for the final completion of socialist society and communist society." (The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party) When we say that what marks the change in the nature of the revolution, the basic end of the new democratic revolution stage and the beginning of the socialist revolution stage is the change of political power, the demise of the Kuomintang counter-revolutionary regime and the founding of the People's Republic of China, it does not mean that such a great task as socialist transformation can be immediately implemented in all aspects of the country after the founding of the People's Republic. No, at that time, we still need to solve the feudal system in the vast rural areas. The contradiction between feudalism and democracy, that is, between landlords and peasants. The main contradiction in the countryside at that time was the contradiction between feudalism and democracy, not the contradiction between capitalism and socialism. Therefore, it took two to three years to implement land reform in the countryside. At that time, we implemented democratic land reform in the countryside, and immediately took over bureaucratic capitalist enterprises in the cities and turned them into socialist enterprises, established socialist state banks, and at the same time set about establishing socialist state-owned commerce and cooperative commerce throughout the country. In the past few years, we have begun to implement state capitalist measures in private capitalist enterprises. All these show the complex image of the first few years of our country's transition period.

(II) The task of the second stage of the Chinese revolution is to establish a socialist society in China and completely eliminate the elements of capitalism in urban and rural areas. However, the

completion of this revolutionary task is not achieved by overthrowing the existing regime and establishing a new regime, but by the already established state power of the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the working class, leading from top to bottom, and obtaining the direct support from the bottom to top from the broad masses of the people, especially the basic masses of workers and peasants, to gradually develop the socialist elements in society and gradually transform the non-socialist elements. The reason why this revolution takes the form of top-down is that the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship established after the victory of the new democratic revolution in our country is led by the Communist Party of China and the Chinese working class. The basic task of this power is to lead the working people of the whole country. After completing the task of the democratic revolution, it will immediately create conditions and take steps to gradually establish a socialist society that eliminates exploitation and classes.

(3) The new democratic society established after the successful completion of the tasks of the first stage of the Chinese revolution is a transitional society. From the founding of the People's Republic of China to the establishment of a socialist society, it is a historical period of transition from a new democratic society to a socialist society in our country, that is, a period of changing the existing capitalist economy and petty commodity economy into a socialist economy, expanding the existing socialist economy, and making the socialist economy basically the only economic foundation of our country. Since the first stage of the revolution in our country is a revolution of the masses of the people led by the working class against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, the new democratic society established after the victory of this revolution must include both socialist and non-socialist elements. In our new democratic society, there are five economic elements: state-owned economy, cooperative economy, individual economy of peasants and handicraftsmen, state capitalist economy and private capitalist economy. The state-owned economy is socialist in nature, the cooperative economy is socialist (supply and marketing cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, credit cooperatives, collective farms and some handicraft cooperatives) or semi-socialist (the current general agricultural production cooperatives and another part of the handicraft cooperatives), and part of the state capitalist economy also has some socialist characteristics (in different degrees) under the conditions of our country. The socialist economy and its leading role in the entire national economy are the socialist factors in the economic aspect of our new democratic society. In our new democratic society, there are classes such as the working class, peasants and other petty bourgeoisie, and the national bourgeoisie. Our country has established a people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance; the leadership of the working class and the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class are the socialist factors in the political aspect of our new democratic society. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out that the "entire result of China's new democratic revolution is: on the one hand, there is the development of capitalist factors, and on the other hand, there is the development of socialist factors. What are these socialist factors? They are the growth of the proportion of the proletariat and the Communist Party in the country's political forces, the fact that the peasants, intellectuals and urban petty bourgeoisie have or may recognize the leadership of the proletariat and the Communist Party, and the state-owned economy of the democratic republic and the cooperative economy of the working people. All these are socialist factors." ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") In our new democratic society, the socialist factors have already occupied the leading position both economically and politically, but the non-socialist factors still account for a large proportion. In our new democratic society, the socialist factors and non-socialist factors are struggling with each other. Due to the superiority and leading position of the socialist factors, as well as the assistance of the Soviet Union and the overall favorable international situation, it is

determined that the socialist factors will continue to grow and will win the final victory, and the non-socialist factors will continue to be restricted, transformed and even eliminated. All these show that our new democratic society is a transitional society that belongs to the socialist system and gradually transitions to a socialist society. Marx said: "Between capitalist and socialist society there is a revolutionary period of transition, in which the former passes into the latter." (Critique of the Gotha Programme) Lenin said: "There is no doubt in theory that between capitalism and communism there lies a considerable period of transition. This period of transition cannot but contain the characteristics or features of these two social and economic structures. This period of transition cannot but be a period of struggle between dying capitalism and growing communism." (Economy and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat) "What does the word 'transition' mean? Does it mean, economically, that in this system there are both capitalist and socialist elements, parts or factors? Everyone admits that it is so." (On 'Left-Wing' Childishness and Petty-Bourgeois Character) Lenin also said that in the transition period "the basic social and economic forms are capitalism, small commodity production, and communism" and "the basic forces are the bourgeoisie, the petty bourgeoisie (especially the peasantry) and the proletariat." (Economy and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat) The present reality of our country, like the history of the Soviet Union in the period after the October Revolution, proves that these assertions of Marx and Lenin are completely correct.

(IV) The reason why the transitional historical period from the new democratic society to the socialist society is necessary and will take a considerable period of time is that: first, the backwardness of our economy and culture requires a considerable period of time to create the economic and cultural prerequisites necessary to ensure the complete victory of socialism; second, our country has extremely large individual agriculture and handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce, which account for a large proportion of the national economy, and it requires a considerable period of time to transform them. Lenin said: "The goal of the proletariat is to create a socialist society, eliminate the phenomenon of social division into classes, make all members of society workers, and eliminate the basis of the system of exploitation of man by any one person. This goal cannot be achieved all at once, but requires a relatively long transition period from capitalism to socialism: on the one hand, because reorganizing production is a difficult task, on the other hand, because it takes time to fundamentally change all sectors of life, and thirdly, because the huge force of habit of operating in a petty-bourgeois and bourgeois manner can only be overcome after a long and persistent struggle." ("Salute to the Hungarian Workers") Stalin said: "The dictatorship of the proletariat should not be regarded as the transition from capitalism to communism. The transition from capitalism to socialism should not be viewed as a fleeting period, as a batch of "most revolutionary" laws and decrees, but as a whole historical epoch... This historical epoch is necessary not only to create the economic and cultural prerequisites that guarantee the complete victory of socialism, but also to enable the proletariat to: first, educate and train itself into a force capable of managing the country; second, re-educate and transform the petty bourgeoisie in the direction of ensuring the organization of socialist production." (On the Foundations of Leninism) It is on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the transition period from capitalism to socialism and in accordance with China's specific conditions that the Communist Party of China has determined our line, methods and steps for gradual transition to socialism.

(V) The resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party held in March 1949 has already stipulated the main contents of the general line and general tasks of the transition period. The resolution of the Second Plenary Session pointed out that the task after the victory of the new democratic revolution in our country is to "rapidly restore and develop

production, deal with foreign imperialism, and steadily transform China from an agricultural country to an industrial country, and from a new democratic country to a socialist country." The resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee pointed out: "Although China's modern industry still accounts for only about 10% of the total output of the national economy, it is extremely concentrated. The largest and most important capital is concentrated in the hands of the imperialists and their running dogs, the Chinese bureaucratic bourgeoisie. Confiscating these capitals and returning them to the People's Republic led by the proletariat will enable the People's Republic to hold the country's economic lifeline and become the leading component of the entire national economy. This part of the economy is socialist, not capitalist." "For a considerable period after the victory of the revolution, it is necessary to make the best use of the enthusiasm of urban and rural private capitalism in order to facilitate the forward development of the national economy. ... However, the existence and development of capitalism in China, the existence and development of free competition and free trade, are not unrestricted and allowed to run rampant like in capitalist countries... It will be restricted in several aspects." "The scattered individual agricultural and handicraft economies, which account for 90 percent of the total national economy, can and must be carefully, gradually, and actively guided to develop in the direction of modernization and collectivization. The view of letting them take their own course is wrong. It is necessary to organize production, consumption, and credit cooperatives and leading organs of cooperatives at the central, provincial, county, district, and township levels. ... With only state-owned economy but no cooperative economy, we cannot lead the individual economy of the working people to gradually move towards collectivization, we cannot develop from a new democratic country to a future socialist country, and we cannot consolidate the leadership of the proletariat in the state power." The resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee also pointed out: "It is necessary to restrict private capitalism. The policy of the people's democratic revolution is bound to be resisted by the bourgeoisie in various degrees and in various ways... Restriction and anti-restriction will be the main form of class struggle within the new democratic state. "After the victory of the Chinese revolution throughout the country, there are still two basic contradictions in China. The first is domestic, namely the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The second is foreign, namely the contradiction between China and the imperialist countries. Because of this, the state system of the people's republic led by the proletariat cannot be weakened after the victory of the people's democratic revolution, but must be strengthened. "The main spirit of the resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is also correspondingly stipulated in the provisions on economic policy in the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the great victories in the work of eliminating the remnants of the Kuomintang army, unifying the whole of China, resisting the US and aiding Korea, land reform, suppressing counter-revolutionaries, restoring production, increasing production and saving, opposing the "three antis" and "five antis" of the bourgeois offensive, the ideological transformation of intellectuals, and other various democratic reform movements are all the result of correctly implementing the resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee and the Common Program. During the first three years of the transition period, the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship was consolidated, the proportion of the socialist economy in the entire national economy increased, its leading role was established and strengthened, and economic recovery was basically completed. Since 1953, my country has entered the stage of planned economic construction and systematic transformation of non-socialist economic elements from the stage of economic recovery. It is necessary to further clarify and concretize the Party's general line in the transition period.

(VI) Comrade Mao Zedong gave the following instructions on the Party's general line for the transition period: "The period from the founding of the People's Republic of China to the basic completion of socialist transformation is a transition period. The Party's general line and general task for this transition period is to gradually realize the socialist industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce over a fairly long period of time. This general line is the beacon that illuminates all our work; any work that departs from it will commit Rightist or 'Leftist' errors." To realize the Party's general line for the transition period is to fully develop socialist industry and transform existing non-socialist industries into socialist industries, transform my country from an industrially underdeveloped and backward agricultural country into an industrially developed and advanced industrial country, and make socialist industry the decisive and leading force in the development of the entire national economy of my country. To realize the Party's general line for the transition period is to expand socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by members of cooperatives, transform the private ownership of peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labor into collective ownership by members of cooperatives, and transform capitalist private ownership based on the exploitation of the surplus labor of the working class into ownership by the whole people. The tasks of developing socialist industry and carrying out socialist transformation are interrelated and inseparable, because on the one hand, "socialist industry is the material basis for the socialist transformation of the entire national economy. Only a sufficiently strong socialist industry can attract, reorganize and replace capitalist industry, support socialist commerce, transform and replace capitalist commerce, use new technology to transform individual agriculture and handicrafts, expand production most rapidly, accumulate funds, train socialist construction personnel, cultivate socialist habits, and thus create the economic, cultural and political prerequisites for ensuring the complete victory of socialism." On the other hand, if capitalist industry and commerce and individual agricultural handicrafts are not socialist-transformed and are left to their own devices, they will not only be unable to seriously support the development of socialist industry, but will inevitably produce various contradictions in the cause of socialist industrialization, and the ultimate goal of socialist industrialization, the fundamental

goal, will certainly not be achieved. The essence of the Party's general line in the transition period is to make socialist ownership of the means of production

the only economic foundation of our country's state and society. We must do this because only by completing the transition from private ownership of the means of production to socialist ownership can we promote the rapid development of social productivity and bring about a technological revolution, changing the situation in which most of our social economy uses simple and backward tools and implements to the use of all kinds of machines, including the most advanced ones, so as to achieve the goals of large-scale production of various industrial and agricultural products, meet the people's growing needs, improve people's living standards, strengthen national defense, oppose imperialist aggression, and finally consolidate the people's political power and prevent the restoration of counter-revolution. [1] To accomplish this task, it will take about three five-year plans.

The plan is to build China into a great socialist country in about fifteen years (starting from 1953 and basically completed by 1967, plus the three years of economic recovery, it will be

eighteen years, four of which have already passed). Mobilizing all forces to build our country into a great socialist country is the great and glorious task of the whole Party and the people of the whole country.

Second, the struggle for the socialist industrialization of the country

(I) Although a certain amount of modern industry has developed in our country, the foundation of our old industry is very backward and weak.

This backwardness in our economy has made us weak and poor for more than a hundred years, and we have suffered from the aggression and oppression of the capitalist imperialist powers. Industry accounts for only a small proportion of our entire national economy: in 1949, the output value of industry using machines accounted for about 17% of the total industrial and agricultural output value, while the output value of agriculture and its sideline industries, individual handicrafts and factory handicrafts accounted for about 83% of the total industrial and agricultural output value. Our old industry was of a colonial and semi-colonial nature, that is, it was mainly light industry. Even if there was some heavy industry, it was mostly repair shops of imperialist countries in China (ships, railways, etc.) and mines and factories that provided raw materials and semi-finished products to imperialist countries. It was incomplete and economically not independent. Our original steel industry had an extremely weak foundation. There was no real machine manufacturing industry and no modern defense industry. Capitalist industry accounted for a large proportion of our modern industry. In 1949, state-owned industry accounted for only about 34% of the total industrial output value, while private industry accounted for about 63% (in addition, cooperative-run and public-private joint-venture industries accounted for about 3%). This was the industrial situation in our country at the beginning of the transition period. After the three-year recovery period of 1950, 1951 and 1952, my country's economy has made a step forward: in 1952, the output value of modern industry using machines accounted for about 28% of the total industrial and agricultural output value, and the output value of agriculture and its sideline industries, individual handicrafts and factory handicrafts accounted for about 72% of the total industrial and agricultural output value; and of the total industrial output value, state-owned industry accounted for about 51%, and capitalist industry accounted for about 40% (in addition, cooperative-run and public-private joint-venture industries accounted for about 9%). That is to say, modern industry has grown significantly, but its proportion in industrial and agricultural production is still less than one-tenth; state-owned industry has occupied a dominant position in modern industry, but capitalist industry still accounts for a considerable proportion (the above figures are based on the preliminary calculations of the National Bureau of Statistics in March 1953). In terms of the level of national economic development, my country is still a backward, poor agricultural country that cannot manufacture cars, tractors, and airplanes by itself, cannot manufacture heavy and precision machinery by itself, and has no modern defense industry. In 1952, the average annual output of steel in my country was about 2.4 kilograms per person, while that in the Soviet Union was about 150 kilograms per person; the average annual output of cotton cloth in my country was about 9 meters per person, while that in the Soviet Union was about 23 meters per person. Therefore, after the victory of the revolution, the basic task of our Party and the people of the whole country is to change the economic situation of the country and transform it from a backward, poor agricultural country to a prosperous, socialist industrial country. This requires the realization of the socialist industrialization of the country, so that our country has a strong heavy industry that can manufacture all necessary industrial equipment by itself, so that modern industry can fully lead the entire national economy and occupy an absolute advantage in the total value of industrial and agricultural production, and make socialist industry the only industry in our country. The realization of the socialist industrialization of the country can promote the modernization of agriculture and transportation, establish and consolidate a modern national defense, and ensure the gradual completion of the transformation of non-socialist economic

elements. The realization of the socialist industrialization of the country can greatly develop socialist commerce, greatly strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and greatly increase the country's economic and financial strength and the people's income, so that the material and cultural living standards of all the people can be reliably and continuously improved. Stalin said: "Industry is the brain of the entire national economy (including the rural economy). Industry is a key. With the help of this key, backward and scattered agriculture can be transformed on the basis of collectivization." ("On National Industrialization and the Right Deviation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)") "National industrialization can guarantee our country's economic independence, consolidate its national defense capabilities, and create the conditions necessary for the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union." ("A Brief Course on the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)" Chapter 9) Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Without industry, there will be no consolidated national defense, no people's welfare, and no prosperity of the country." ("On the Coalition Government") Since imperialism is seriously threatening our country's security and world peace, since our country's defeated counter-revolutionary classes and parties are trying to collude with imperialism every day and every hour to restore and overthrow the people's revolutionary regime, and since our country is still very backward economically and technologically, and our people's lives are not yet prosperous, we must gradually realize the country's socialist industrialization at a certain speed. The task of the first five-year plan is to lay a solid foundation for our country's socialist industrialization.

(II) The central link in realizing the socialist industrialization of the country is to develop the country's heavy industry in order to establish the foundation for the industrialization of the country and the modernization of national defense. Stalin said: "It does not mean that any random development of industry is industrialization. The center and foundation of industrialization is the development of heavy industry (fuel, metallurgy, etc.). In the final analysis, it is the development of the production of means of production and the development of the country's machinery manufacturing industry." (On the Economic Situation in the Soviet Union and the Party's Policy) Only by establishing heavy industry can all industries, transportation and agriculture obtain the necessary equipment for development and transformation. Because the foundation of our country's heavy industry was extremely weak in the past, we could not be independent economically and our national defense could not be consolidated. Imperialist countries bullied us. We Chinese people have suffered enough. If we do not establish heavy industry now, imperialism will definitely bully us again. Because in the past, my country had almost no heavy industry, and transportation was not developed: there were only more than 20,000 kilometers of railways in the vast territory, and the locomotives could not be made by ourselves, and most of the rails were imported from foreign countries; before liberation, there were only more than 75,000 kilometers of highways open to traffic, and there were very few freight and passenger vehicles, and they were all imported from foreign countries; inland waterway shipping and ocean shipping were not developed, there were only a few old steamships on the inland rivers, and there was almost no ocean shipping; there was no aviation industry of our own. If we did not build heavy industry, our transportation industry would remain in its current shabby state. Although there are some light industries, they are far from meeting the needs of the people, and because my country has no heavy industry, many light industrial machines, especially precision machines, cannot be manufactured; if we do not build heavy industry, our existing light industry will become more and more shabby, and will not be supplemented or transformed with new equipment, and it will be difficult to expand light industry and build new light industries. Because there was no heavy industry, in the past, almost no machinery was used in our agriculture, and chemical fertilizers were rarely used; if we do not develop the machinery industry and chemical industry now, our farmers will not be able to get new

agricultural tools and agricultural machinery for a long time, and will not be able to get more and better chemical fertilizers for a long time, and our agricultural collectivization and the increase of agricultural output will encounter difficulties. All this shows that the focus of the country's socialist industrialization must be the development of heavy industry. Starting from the development of light industry, capitalist countries generally took 50 to 100 years to achieve industrialization, while the Soviet Union adopted the policy of socialist industrialization and started with the construction of heavy industry. In more than ten years (from 1921 to the completion of the first five-year plan in 1932), it achieved national industrialization. The path taken by the Soviet Union in the past is exactly the example we should learn from today. Because the Soviet Union adopted the policy of socialist industrialization and started with the establishment of heavy industry, it was able to defeat the invasion of German and Japanese fascism in the Great Patriotic War from 1941 to 1945 and became the world's first powerful socialist country. Because the Soviet Union established heavy industry, it had a machine-building industry, automobile, aircraft, tractor and other industries, a modern national defense industry, and was able to achieve continuous and powerful development of the transportation industry and light industry, and to obtain various new machines and chemical fertilizers for agriculture, and quickly realize the collectivization of agriculture. It is based on the Soviet experience that my country has realized the socialist industrialization of the country and started with the establishment of heavy industry. Of course, while concentrating on the development of heavy industry, it is necessary to develop the transportation industry, light industry, agriculture, commerce and cultural and educational undertakings accordingly and in a planned manner. Without the corresponding development of these undertakings, not only will the people's lives not be improved and many of their needs not be met, but even the development of heavy industry and the realization of industrialization will be impossible.

(3) To achieve socialist industrialization, we must first develop state-owned industry, and develop state-owned transportation, state-owned commerce and cooperative commerce, gradually implement the co-operation of agriculture and handicrafts and the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, and ensure the socialist economy in the national economy. The proportion continues to grow. Stalin said: "What we need is not just any kind of industrialization. The industrialization we need is to ensure that the socialist form of industry has an increasing advantage over the small commodity form, especially the capitalist form of industry." Industrialization. The characteristic of China's industrialization is that it is socialist industrialization, an industrialization that ensures that the public sector in industry defeats the private sector, that is, the small commodity economy sector and the capitalist sector. Summary Report on the Political Work of the Central Committee at the Sixteenth Congress") In order to develop socialist industry, on the one hand we must strive to build new socialist industries (new factories, new mines, etc.), on the other hand we must improve and manage Improve existing socialist industries, expand and reconstruct existing socialist industries as possible and necessary, make full use of existing socialist industries, improve the production conditions of existing socialist industries, and increase their labor productivity. The vast majority of the newly built socialist industries in our country are heavy industries that lay the foundation for our country's industrialization. They are equipped with the latest technology and are huge in scale. They are the "lifeblood" of our country. Efforts to build new socialist industries are of extremely important significance, because new industries must be established in order to technologically transform our country's economy and build our country's industry, transportation and agriculture on a highly developed technological basis. Therefore, the basic construction work must be done well when building the factory, and we must truly achieve "a century-old plan, quality first" and achieve "good, economical, fast and safe". We must transfer strong cadres to newly built large enterprises, strengthen political work in capital construction, promote advanced experience in

capital construction, and complete the capital construction plan on schedule or in advance. On the other hand, reconstructing, running well and making full use of existing industries is also of extremely important significance to realizing the country's socialist industrialization. Some comrades are not satisfied with working in existing factories and complain that no new factories have been built there. This is completely wrong. It should be noted that my country's existing socialist industries have great potential that can be explored, and labor productivity and equipment utilization can be greatly improved. If these socialist industries are improved, it will make a great contribution to the country's industrialization. It is necessary to improve the management and management of existing socialist industries, improve technology, strengthen planned management and technical management, and strengthen economic accounting in order to reduce costs, improve quality, increase output while ensuring quality, and comprehensively complete and exceed the national plan to meet the country and the people's ever-increasing demands for means of production and means of living. Existing factories and industrial bases not only have to bear the main responsibility for industrial production for a considerable period of time, but also have to bear the responsibility of helping to build new factories and new industrial bases. This means supplying new factories and new mines with machinery and various equipment. Supply new factories and new mines with cadres and skilled workers, and accumulate the funds needed to develop new industries. Existing capitalist industries also bear a great deal of responsibility for current production and the construction of new industries. Currently, the equipment utilization rate and labor productivity in these enterprises are very low, and the waste of funds is great. This must be seriously implemented in these enterprises. Improve business management, improve product quality, increase production in accordance with the needs of the country, cultivate technical personnel, and accumulate funds. To this end, it is necessary to gradually implement socialist transformation of these enterprises. Only after the socialist transformation of existing capitalist industry and handicrafts is completed can our country achieve complete socialist industrialization.

(4) The basic tasks of our country's first five-year plan are to concentrate main efforts on developing heavy industry and establish the foundation for national industrialization and national defense modernization; to cultivate construction talents accordingly and develop transportation, light industry, agriculture and commerce; to promote the development of heavy industry in a step-by-step manner Cooperate agriculture and handicrafts, continue to transform capitalist industry and commerce, and at the same time give full play to the role of individual agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce; ensure the steady growth of the socialist component of the national economy and ensure the gradual growth of production on the basis of development of production. Improve people's material and cultural living standards. The successful completion of our country's first five-year plan will take a great step forward in the cause of national socialist industrialization. According to preliminary calculations by the State Planning Commission, according to the draft of the First Five-Year Plan, by 1957, the country's total industrial output value will approximately double that of 1952, that is, an average annual increase of 15% The total output value of state-owned industries (including local state-owned industries) will increase by about one and a half times, that is, an average annual increase of about 20%; the proportion of modern industry in industrial and agricultural production will increase to about 40% ; Grain will increase by about 30%, and cotton will increase by about 34%. During the first five-year plan, the Soviet government will help our country build and reconstruct 141 large-scale projects, including steel complex enterprises, non-ferrous metallurgical enterprises, power stations, coal mines, oil refineries, mother machinery and machine manufacturing factory, automobile factory, tractor manufacturing factory, chemical factory, etc. These factories will start production between 1953 and 1959 respectively. According to preliminary calculations by the State Planning Commission, at the end of the first Five-Year Plan

period (1957), the annual output of China's main industrial products will reach the following scale: 4.6 million tons of pig iron and 4.5 million tons of steel, 3.15 million tons of steel, 93 million tons of coal, 1.65 million tons of oil, 16 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, 510,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, and 1.05 million tons of cotton yarn, 7.3 billion meters of cotton cloth. Various other industries will have great development. By 1959, after all the 141 huge enterprises newly built or renovated during the first five-year plan period have been completed and started, China's annual steel output will increase to 5.2 million to 5.8 million tons, the annual output of trucks is 90,000 units, the annual output of tractors is 15,000 units, and the annual output of coal will increase to nearly 100 million tons. Except for the heavy-duty ones and the most sophisticated ones, we can make them ourselves. At that time, our country's industrialization will gain a solid foundation. In terms of the output of certain important products, by 1959 our country's industry will be roughly equivalent to the level of the Soviet Union in 1932 or Japan's level in 1937. The completion of our country's first five-year plan and the completion of factory construction work constructed during the first five-year plan period can lay a solid foundation for industrialization. After about fifteen years (1953 to 1967), when our country has basically become a socialist country, our country's appearance and our country's economic situation will undergo fundamental changes. By that time, we will have our own strong steel industry, machine manufacturing and modern defense industry, we will have a large number of automobiles, aircraft, locomotives, ships and agricultural machinery manufactured by ourselves, and we will have better and more developed light industry and With modern transportation and modern agriculture, our country will have a much higher technical level than it does now. By that time, our country will be stronger and more prosperous, and the material and cultural living standards of our people will be greatly improved than today.

(5) Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Zedong, our people will certainly be able to successfully accomplish the task of socialist industrialization of our country. China has more than 500 million people who are rich in revolutionary traditions, love their motherland and love labor, and have long hoped to get rid of backwardness and poverty. Their enthusiasm and creativity are an immeasurable force. The patriotic labor enthusiasm of our workers has risen dramatically in the past few years of economic recovery and the campaign to increase production and save money. Our country has a solid worker-peasant alliance, and our industrialization cause is supported by the efforts of tens of millions of farmers. Our country has abundant resources. Our country has a large number of cadres who have transferred to industry or are transferring to industry to learn, master and manage industry. Our country not only has the advanced experience of the Soviet Union to learn from, but also directly receives Soviet equipment and technical assistance from Soviet experts. These are all favorable conditions for completing the socialist industrialization of our country. However, this does not mean that there are no difficulties in the process of realizing industrialization. Our country has a weak industrial foundation, backward technology, unclear resources, insufficient funds, and a shortage of industrial cadres. At the same time, small peasant economy and individual handicrafts are still a vast ocean in the national economy, capitalist economy still accounts for a large proportion, and the people's cultural level is generally not high. These are all difficulties. Moreover, since industrialization must focus on the development of heavy industry, which requires a lot of capital, has low profits and is slow to meet the people's consumption needs, and its products cannot directly meet the people's consumption needs, we must tighten our belts and work hard during the industrialization period. However, these difficulties must be overcome and can be overcome. The whole Party and the whole people must be educated to recognize the extremely important significance of the country's socialist industrialization, to recognize that it is the highest interest of the people of the whole country, and that all the local and temporary interests of the people of the whole country should be subordinate

to this highest interest. We must criticize all erroneous ideas that violate the general line, such as the idea that our country can do without industrialization, can be slow to industrialize, can reduce the speed of industrialization, can not focus on the development of heavy industry, that industrialization is not good for farmers and the general public, and that with the Soviet Union's assistance, our country's industrialization is not important. On the other hand, we must also criticize the idea that we can ignore the actual possibility and demand to realize socialist industrialization in a very short time instead of a long time, as well as the blind and reckless idea of reviving all the wastes and rapidly improving people's lives and completing all good things in one morning. Industrialization requires a large amount of funds; the Soviet experience shows that this cannot be mainly dependent on other sources, but must rely on accumulation within the national economy, first of all within the industry. Stalin said: "The path of saving for industry, the path of socialist accumulation, this path, Comrade Lenin has repeatedly pointed out, is the only path for our country's industrialization." ("On the Economic Situation in the Soviet Union and the Party's Policy") To achieve the socialist industrialization of the country, since it depends on the people of the whole country to improve labor productivity, strive to increase production, implement strict economy, and implement the economic accounting system in order to accumulate funds for industrialization construction, and light industry and agriculture that produce living materials cannot fully meet the needs of the people in a short period of time, the improvement of people's lives must have a certain limit; it must be subject to the development of production, and its speed must be lower than the speed of production development. During the struggle for the industrialization of the country, the Soviet people "willingly endured sacrifices, practiced extreme economy in all aspects, saved food, saved education funds, and saved cloth, in order to accumulate the funds necessary for the establishment of industry" (Stalin: "Speech at the Graduation Ceremony of the Red Army Academy Students Held in the Kremlin"), this spirit of the Soviet people is exactly what we should learn. We must inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army, and the Chinese working people in the three civil revolutionary wars, the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and the struggle against Putin and aid Korea, and build our country's industry.

Third, gradually realize the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts by the state

(I) After the successful completion of land reform, China's agricultural productivity has been liberated from the feudal exploitation system. However, the absolute advantage in China's agriculture is still the small peasant economy. The small peasant economy is scattered and backward. Each family is a production unit. The land is divided into small plots for operation. The farm tools are still ancient. Cultivation relies on human and animal power. There is no ability to adopt agricultural machinery and new farming systems. The harvest is low and it is impossible to quickly expand the cultivated area and increase production. Although China's grain output in 1952 has increased by 45% compared with 1949, according to the national population average, each person only has more than 500 catties of grain per year, while the Soviet Union averaged more than 1,300 catties per year in the same year. The small peasant economy is powerless to resist natural disasters; at present, 20 to 40 million farmers in my country are still affected by natural disasters of varying severity every year. On the basis of the small peasant economy, many farmers cannot support themselves due to insufficient production, and the difficulties of widows, widowers, orphans and farmers who have lost their labor force cannot be completely solved; at present, there are generally about 10% of households in rural areas in many areas of my country that are short of food and need help. This small peasant economy based on the private ownership of the means of production of working farmers restricts the development of agricultural productivity and cannot meet the growing needs of the people and

industrialization for grain and raw materials. Its decentralized production of small commodities is not compatible with the planned economic construction of the state. Therefore, the contradiction between this small peasant economy and the socialist industrialization cause has become increasingly apparent with the progress of industrialization. At the same time, the small peasant economy is unstable and is always polarizing. Some people are impoverished and bankrupt due to natural disasters and man-made disasters, while others exploit others by means of speculation, lending money and hiring workers. If it is not socialist-transformed, a few people in the countryside will develop into rich peasant exploiters, while the majority of people will have to endure the pain of poverty or even bankruptcy. Therefore, we must gradually transform our agriculture in accordance with the principles of socialism, so that our agriculture will move from small-scale, backward individual agriculture to large-scale, advanced collective agriculture. We must use tractors and other agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and scientific farming methods, and machinery for irrigation and water conservancy projects, expand the area of cultivated land, and carry out immigration and reclamation in areas with sparse populations and vast lands. In this way, we can increase agricultural production, meet the needs of planned economic construction, ensure the development of industrialization, and gradually and universally improve the lives of farmers. Stalin said: "Can the Soviet regime and socialist construction be built on two different foundations for a long period of time, on the basis of the largest and most concentrated socialist industry and the most scattered and backward small commodity peasant economy? Of course not. If this continues, the entire national economy will one day completely disintegrate. What is the way out? The way out is to make this agriculture a huge agriculture, to make it an agriculture that can carry out accumulation and realize expanded reproduction, and thereby transform the agricultural basis of the national economy. But how can it be made a huge agriculture? To achieve this step, there are only two ways to go. One is capitalist. The only way out for our country's agriculture is the socialist road, which is to cultivate capitalism in agriculture and make agriculture a huge agriculture, with the result that the peasants will be impoverished and capitalist enterprises will develop in agriculture. We oppose this road because it is incompatible with Soviet economy. The other road is the socialist road, which is to cultivate collective farms and Soviet farms in agriculture, with the result that small farmers will unite into huge collective farms armed with technology and science, and the capitalist elements will be driven out of agriculture. We advocate taking this second road." (On Several Questions of Soviet Land Policy) Similarly, the socialist road is the only way out for our country's agriculture.

(2) To carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, we must go through the road of collectivization. We must rely on the poor peasants (including the old poor peasants who have become new middle peasants after the land reform), consolidate our alliance with the middle peasants, gradually develop mutual aid and cooperation, and gradually limit the exploitation of the rich peasants and finally eliminate the exploitation of the rich peasants. Developing the mutual aid and cooperation movement and constantly improving agricultural productivity will be the focus of the Party's work in the countryside in the future; this means that we must use easy-to-understand and acceptable principles and methods for the peasants to educate and promote the peasant masses to gradually unite and transform the backward small-scale individual economy into an advanced large-scale cooperative economy. The specific path for the peasants to gradually unite in production is to go through temporary mutual aid groups for simple joint labor, and permanent mutual aid groups that implement certain divisions of labor and trade on the basis of joint labor and have a small amount of public property, to agricultural production cooperatives that implement land equity and unified management and have more public property, and to higher-level agricultural production cooperatives (that is, collective farms) that implement fully socialist collective peasant public ownership. This development path from collectivization with socialist embryos to more socialist

factors and then to fully socialist is the path to gradually realize the socialist transformation of agriculture. Although the agricultural production cooperatives established in various parts of the country have only been around for a short time, they have already shown that they have many advantages and important roles. For example, they can resolve some contradictions in mutual aid groups, especially the contradiction between joint labor and decentralized management, greatly improve labor productivity, effectively and gradually expand agricultural reproduction, integrate with the national economy in a planned way, and become schools for farmers to receive collectivism and patriotism education. Therefore, agricultural production cooperatives can become an appropriate form to guide farmers to transition to higher-level, fully socialist agricultural production cooperatives (collective farms). In addition to cooperation in agricultural production, supply and marketing should also be cooperative. Gradually, the purchase and sale of things by farmers should be done through cooperatives instead of private merchants. In this way, the connection between farmers and the bourgeoisie can be severed, and farmers can be protected from exploitation by private merchants, and farmers themselves can also avoid becoming private merchants who exploit others. At the same time, the state should lead farmers to fight against usury in rural areas and gradually eliminate usury by means of bank loans and the development of credit cooperation. All these methods are to restrict the development of capitalism in rural areas and the development of rich peasants. At present, the Party's policy towards the rich peasants in the countryside is to restrict them rather than to eliminate them. Therefore, various efforts should be made to fight against the exploitation of the rich peasants. We should neither prohibit them by law nor allow them to develop freely in practice. The development of agricultural cooperation is the main method to restrict capitalism in the countryside and increase agricultural production. In the work of developing agricultural cooperation, we must persist in consolidating the union of poor and middle peasants, adhere to the principle of voluntary participation by the peasants, and oppose subjectivism and commandism. We must use the methods of persuasion, demonstration and state assistance to make the peasants unite voluntarily. It is wrong to try to promote cooperation by simple calls or forced orders. For the peasants who are temporarily unwilling to participate in the mutual aid and cooperation movement and who work alone, we must adopt an attitude of warm care, help and patient education, give full play to the possible production enthusiasm of the peasants who work alone, provide necessary loans and technical assistance, help them overcome the difficulties they encounter, make them feel the benefits of mutual aid and cooperation, and realize from facts that mutual aid and cooperation are better than working alone, so that they gradually join the mutual aid groups and cooperatives. The methods of forced orders and the methods of depriving the peasants not only cannot promote the progress of the cooperative cause, but are also criminal acts that undermine the worker-peasant alliance. Lenin said: "It is a completely absurd idea to use some kind of rapid method, some kind of order to force the transformation from the outside, from the side. We clearly understand that if we want to influence the small peasant economy of millions of people, we can only adopt a gradual and cautious method and use practical exemplary examples to show that the peasants are very practical and are very closely connected to the old agriculture. It is not enough to make them make some serious changes by mere advice and book knowledge. If we do so, it will be both impossible and absurd." (Speech at the First Congress of Agricultural Communes and Agricultural Artils) However, the realization of the socialist transformation of agriculture by the state cannot be left to its own devices, because if socialism does not occupy the rural positions, capitalism will occupy them. Therefore, we must actively lead and move forward steadily. At present, there are about 47.9 million farmers participating in temporary and permanent mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives throughout the country, accounting for 43% of the total number of rural households. Among them, there are more than 14,000 agricultural production cooperatives, with more than 273,000 farmers participating. According to the requirements of the resolution of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of China on the development of agricultural production cooperatives, by the time the first five-year plan is completed, that is, by 1957, the number of agricultural production cooperatives in the country should reach about 800,000, and the number of farmers participating in agricultural production cooperatives will account for about 20% of the total number of farmers in the country.

(3) In the process of realizing the socialist industrialization of the country and the socialist transformation of agriculture, it is of great significance to realize the planned purchase and supply of grain and other important agricultural products by the state. With the development of industrialization, the number of workers and urban population has increased, the area of raw material crops has expanded, and the demand for commercial grain and non-staple foods such as vegetables, oils, meat, and sugar has also increased rapidly; but since the foundation of China's agriculture is a small peasant economy, the growth of commercial grain and other commercial crops is extremely slow, and the existence of the free market and the disruption of speculators have affected farmers' storage and waiting, hindering the completion of the state's purchase plan. The implementation of the policy of planned purchase and planned supply of grain and other agricultural products can ensure the needs of the country and the supply to the people, stabilize prices, and safeguard economic construction; it can strike at profiteers and exploiters who hoard goods; it can combine the individual interests of the peasants with the common interests of the country and the entire people, and combine the immediate interests of the peasants with their long-term interests. Since the implementation of planned purchase and planned supply of grain has basically abolished the free market for grain, it can weaken the connection and influence of the bourgeoisie on the peasants, strengthen the connection and cooperation between the peasants and the socialist economy, and guide the peasants to abandon the capitalist road and actively take the socialist road of mutual assistance and cooperation.

(4) The alliance of workers and peasants during my country's transitional period must be based on the working class leading the peasants to take the socialist road. Stalin said: "The alliance of workers and peasants under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not a simple alliance. This alliance is a special form of class alliance between the working class and the peasant working masses. Its purpose is to: (1) Strengthen the working class position, (2) ensure the leadership role of the working class in this alliance, and (3) eliminate classes and eliminate class society." ("On the Food Front") This is also applicable to our country. In order to realize the country's socialist industrialization, we must produce more food and industrial raw materials. Therefore, we must help farmers develop agricultural production, promote the development of the mutual assistance and cooperation movement in agricultural production, and improve farmers' living standards. Otherwise, the rapid growth of industry will be affected. In order to develop and transform agriculture, in addition to gradually adopting new labor organizations and gradually changing the old ownership system into new ownership, we must also gradually provide agriculture with advanced technology. In particular, in order to help the socialist transformation of agriculture achieve complete and complete victory and fundamentally destroy the capitalist positions in the countryside, agriculture must be armed with new technologies. Therefore, in order to develop and transform our country's agriculture, we must concentrate on developing industry, especially heavy industry. Otherwise, we will not be able to produce new agricultural tools and other agricultural machines, and we will not be able to produce large amounts of chemical fertilizers. Therefore, agricultural production will not be able to grow rapidly, and the agricultural society will not be able to grow rapidly. Socialist transformation cannot be completely successful. Therefore, developing industry in order to further transform and improve agriculture with new technologies is the basis of the new economy of the workers' and peasants'

alliance during the transitional period. In the past struggle against imperialism and feudalism, and in the future struggle to build our country into a great socialist country, our farmers have been reliable allies of the working class. This is the main and basic aspect of our country's farmers. . However, since both the peasant small commodity economy and the capitalist economy are based on private ownership of the means of production, farmers have spontaneous capitalist tendencies, which is the backward side of farmers. The current development of this spontaneous tendency in our country's rural areas is manifested in the beginning of some development in the differentiation between the rich and the poor in the countryside, and some development in speculation, trading and usury exploitation; it is manifested in the unwillingness of some wealthy farmers in the countryside to participate in the mutual aid and cooperation movement. , unwilling to sell surplus grain to the country. If this spontaneous tendency is allowed to develop, the position of capitalism in the countryside will be strengthened and the position of socialism will be weakened. Lenin said: "Since the peasants are workers, they tend to socialism and prefer the dictatorship of the workers to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Since the peasants are food sellers, they tend to the bourgeoisie and to free trade, that is, to retreat to 'Usual' old 'traditional' capitalism" ("Homage to the Hungarian Workers") Lenin also said that the peasant economy "has a very broad and deep-rooted capitalist foundation. On this basis, capitalism can be preserved. Of course, it is necessary to engage in a very cruel struggle against communism. The form of this struggle is to oppose the state's procurement of grain (and other agricultural products) through the activities of speculators and profiteers, and generally to oppose the distribution of agricultural products by the state." ("Economy and Politics in the Era of the Proletarian Dictatorship") To realize the socialist transformation of agriculture and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, we must strengthen the leadership of the working class and carry out patient and hard economic and political work to overcome the spontaneous capitalist tendencies of the farmers. Raise the socialist consciousness of farmers. Stalin said: "We must take all measures to raise the consciousness of the peasants, educate them, and bring them closer to the working class, the leader of our revolution. In this way, we will make the peasants a firmer and more reliable ally of our proletariat." ("On the Peasants, Allies of the Working Class") Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The serious problem is to educate the peasants. The peasant economy is decentralized. According to the experience of the Soviet Union, it will take a long time and careful work to socialize agriculture. Without agricultural socialization, there will be no complete and consolidated socialism." ("On the People's Democratic Dictatorship") Since the path of capitalism brings the peasants a painful path in which a few people become exploiters and the majority become impoverished and bankrupt. The road of socialism is the bright road for all farmers to become wealthy and develop rapidly. After farmers understand this truth, they will tend to socialism and reject capitalism.

(5) The handicraft industry accounts for a large proportion of China's national economy. According to preliminary calculations by the National Bureau of Statistics, the output value of the handicraft industry (including individual handicrafts and factory handicrafts) accounted for approximately 10% of the total industrial and agricultural production in 1952. Around 13, reaching more than 10 trillion yuan (if the output value of farmers' handicraft sideline industries is included, the output value of handicraft industry accounts for more than 20% of the total industrial and agricultural production), and the national urban and rural handicraft workers and independent handicraft workers are about For more than 10 million people. At present, my country's handicraft industry supplies residents with many types of means of production and means of living, such as various metal products and woodware (mainly agricultural tools), cotton and woolen fabrics, clothing, etc. Among the means of production and means of living currently needed by farmers in our country, handicraft products account for 60%, 70%, and sometimes even 80%. Since our country is currently unable to develop a

large number of modern light industries, while the people's purchasing power and demand for various daily necessities are increasing day by day, although part of our country's handicraft industry has been replaced by industry and cannot be maintained, a large part of it still has value. and room for development. Even under the socialist system, handicraft industry was still an indispensable assistant to machine industry. However, the production of decentralized individual handicrafts is very backward and cannot use new technologies. It will encounter many insurmountable difficulties in production and sales, and will be exploited by private traders. At the same time, individual handicraft industry is a small commodity economy, which is also unstable. If it is allowed to develop spontaneously, it will also follow the path of capitalism, a painful path in which a few people get rich and the majority go bankrupt. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out socialist transformation of individual handicrafts and guide handicraft workers to take the road of socialism. Realizing the socialist transformation of individual handicrafts during the transitional period is an indispensable part of the party's general line and general tasks during the transitional period. The state's socialist transformation of individual agriculture is to change the individual ownership of working farmers into collective ownership through the road of co-operation. Therefore, the socialist transformation of individual handicrafts is also to change the individual ownership of handicraft workers through the road of co-operation. Change to collective ownership. Gradually organizing craftsmen into various forms of handicraft cooperatives (handicraft production groups, handicraft production supply and marketing cooperatives, handicraft production cooperatives, etc.) is the only way for the country to implement socialist transformation of handicraft industry. According to the calculations and plans of the General Cooperative, by the end of 1953, there were approximately 300,000 members in China's handicraft production cooperatives, and the total value of products was approximately more than 5 trillion yuan. By the end of 1954, members of various forms of handicraft cooperatives The number of people will soon increase to more than 910,000, and the total value of products will increase to more than 10 trillion yuan. Comparing the existing handicraft cooperatives in our country with the individual handicraft industry, it has shown its obvious superiority. Although craftsmen are workers on the one hand, they are also private owners. Therefore, the socialist consciousness of handicraft workers must be raised through persuasion, demonstration and state assistance, so that they can voluntarily organize themselves into handicraft cooperatives. State-owned commerce and local supply and marketing cooperatives must establish close ties with handicraftsmen, supply them with the raw materials they need, market their finished products, and help handicraftsmen organize themselves in terms of supply and marketing.

Fourth, gradually realize the state's socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce

(I) my country's capitalist industry and commerce have two aspects: positive effects that are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood, and negative effects that are detrimental to the national economy and people's livelihood. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party has adopted a policy of utilizing, restricting and transforming capitalist industry and commerce, namely: utilizing the positive effects of capitalist industry and commerce that are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood, restricting the negative effects of capitalist industry and commerce that are incompatible with the national economy and people's livelihood, and gradually implementing socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. It is necessary to utilize the positive effects of capitalist industry and commerce, because China's private capitalism is still an important force that cannot be ignored; in 1952, there were still about 3.8 million employees in capitalist industry and commerce, and the output value of capitalist industry still accounted for about 40% of the total industrial output value. Since my country's economy is still very backward, socialist industry and commerce cannot quickly replace the existing capitalist industry

and commerce. For a considerable period after the victory of the revolution, it is necessary to utilize their enthusiasm as much as possible to increase the supply of industrial products, increase the accumulation of national industrialization funds (taxes and public accumulation funds), expand the circulation of commodities, maintain employment for workers, and train technical workers and managers, so as to facilitate the forward development of the national economy. However, restrictions must be imposed on capitalist industry and commerce because the profit-seeking nature of the bourgeoisie will inevitably have a destructive effect on the national economy and people's livelihood. It is necessary for the state to implement socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce because the contradictions between capitalist ownership and socialist ownership, between capitalist ownership and the social nature of capitalist production, between the anarchic state of capitalist production and the planned economic construction of the state, and between workers and capitalists in capitalist enterprises are all insurmountable. Due to the above-mentioned contradictions, the equipment utilization rate and labor productivity of these enterprises are low, the cost is high, a lot of funds are wasted, and the ability to expand reproduction is small or even non-existent, which affects the supply of industrial products in the market and the destruction of national plans. If this situation is not changed, this vast part of social productivity cannot be fully and rationally developed to meet the needs of the national economy and people's livelihood, and my country's socialist industrialization cannot be fully realized. It is possible for the state to carry out socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce because our country has established a state power of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class, which has established a powerful socialist state-owned economy and controls the economic lifeline of the country; because our national bourgeoisie grew up in a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, on the one hand, its strength is relatively weak, and on the other hand, because it has always been restricted or oppressed by imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, it often adopts a neutral attitude towards the new democratic revolution. Some of its representatives have participated in considerable revolutionary struggles at certain times, and after the victory of the new democratic revolution, they have recognized the leadership of the working class. At the same time, in the past few years, the great superiority of the socialist economy and the inferiority, irrationality and disadvantages of the capitalist economy to the national economy and people's livelihood have been gradually manifested, so that the vast majority of people in the country, especially the workers and employees in capitalist enterprises, have demanded the transformation of the capitalist economy, and many people who have connections with capitalism have gradually realized that socialism is indeed the general trend and the aspiration of the people. Therefore, in order to build our country into a great socialist country, it is necessary and possible to gradually transform capitalist industry and commerce through certain steps over a fairly long period of time so as to finally eliminate capitalist private ownership of the means of production.

(II) The first step in the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce by the state is to guide private capital onto the track of state capitalism through the state's supervision and management of capitalism and through the connection and cooperation between the state-owned economy and capitalism. The nature and role of state capitalism depend on the nature of the state. Lenin once made the following statement about the state capitalism of the Soviet Union after the October Revolution: "State capitalism is a kind of capitalism that we can restrict and define its limits. This state capitalism is linked to the state, and this state is the workers, the advanced section of the workers, the vanguard, and us." (Political Report of the Central Committee of the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (Bolsheviks)) Similarly, state capitalism under the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship in our country is a capitalist economy under the management of the people's government, linked and cooperating with the socialist state-owned

economy in various ways, and supervised by the working class. This state capitalist economy is no longer the capitalist economy before liberation. It mainly produces for the needs of the state and the people, and capitalists can no longer do whatever they want for profit. Of course, workers in state capitalist enterprises still produce a part of the profits for capitalists, but this part of the profits only accounts for about a quarter of the total profits. The remaining profits, which account for about three quarters, are produced for the state (income tax), for workers (welfare funds) and for expanding enterprise equipment (public accumulation funds - here a small component of profits for capitalists is included). Therefore, this capitalism is no longer capitalism in the ordinary sense, but a special kind of capitalism, that is, a new type of state capitalism under the leadership of the working class. Part of the economy of this state capitalist economy has some (in different degrees) socialist characteristics. It must be pointed out that not all or most capitalist factories have reached this step at present. It has not yet. It will take several years of hard work to achieve this step, but it will definitely be achieved. In accordance with the degree to which they are under the leadership of the socialist state-owned economy and under the supervision of the state and the working class, state capitalism in our country includes the advanced form of public-private partnership and other forms such as processing, ordering, unified purchase, exclusive sales, purchase, distribution, purchasing on behalf of others, and sales on behalf of others. The advanced form of state capitalist economy is superior to other forms of state capitalist economy in production and management, and all forms of state capitalist economy are superior to general private capitalist economy to varying degrees. Lenin said: "State capitalism is an improvement over the spontaneous forces of small private owners (small patriarchal and petty bourgeois). ... The whole question - whether theoretical or practical - is to find a legitimate way, how to guide the inevitable development of capitalism (which is inevitable to a certain extent and within a certain period) onto the track of state capitalism, and this must rely on certain conditions, how to ensure that state capitalism will be transformed into socialism in the near future." ("On the Grain Tax") The form of state capitalism did not actually develop significantly during the transition period in the Soviet Union, but under the conditions in our country, it is of great significance to realize the state's transformation of capitalist industry and commerce through the path of state capitalism. Our country must, within a certain period of time, systematically and in a differentiated manner, transform all capitalist enterprises that are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood and are needed by the state into state capitalist enterprises, and steadily and systematically develop the lower form of state capitalism into a higher form of state capitalism. With the progress of socialist industrialization and the strengthening of the advantages of the socialist economy, with the strengthening of state control over the entire national economy, with the progress of cooperative development in agriculture and handicrafts and the reduction and elimination of their ties with capitalism, with the increase of state funds and state management power in state capitalist enterprises, and with the development of the people's understanding of and demand for socialism, the state can gradually transform the state capitalist economy into a socialist economy.

(3) Utilizing, restricting and transforming capitalist industry and commerce is a new form of class struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie during the transitional period. In the process of realizing the state's policy of utilizing, restricting and transforming private industry and commerce, we should continue to strengthen solidarity with progressive elements of the bourgeoisie who are willing to accept socialist transformation and develop production in accordance with the national plan, and continue to maintain support for all patriotic and law-abiding members of the bourgeoisie. To unite the elements, strengthen the education of their patriotism and national policies, and at the same time, we must overcome the various forms of resistance that capitalists will inevitably adopt to ensure the smooth progress of the cause of socialist transformation. Lenin pointed out: "Concession

system, one of the forms of state capitalism, is also a kind of struggle, the continuation of another form of class struggle, and it is by no means a substitute for class struggle with class peace." ("On Food Tax") Lenin also pointed out: "We can and should now combine these two methods. On the one hand, we must ruthlessly punish uncivilized capitalists, that is, punish those who are unwilling to accept any 'state capitalism' and do not imagine any compromise. Capitalists who only continue to destroy Soviet facilities by means of speculation and bribery of the poor; on the other hand, we must cooperate with civilized capitalists, that is, with those who are willing to accept "state capitalism", be able to implement this kind of capitalism, and be able to make real use of life. The qualifications of smart and sophisticated organizers of large enterprises that supply products to millions of people have emerged, and they can seek compromises with the capitalists who are beneficial to the proletariat, or implement redemptions from them." ("Left" Infantile Disease and Petty-Bourgeois Nature") We adopt the state. Capitalist methods are used to transform capitalist industry and commerce. In a few years, the working class in these enterprises will produce many trillions of yuan in profits for the bourgeoisie. This is a kind of redemption for the bourgeoisie.

(4) In order to realize the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce by the state, the state-owned economy must strengthen its leadership over private industry and commerce through various forms, and the government should strengthen the management of private industry and commerce. In order to realize the state's socialist transformation of capitalist industry, commerce, and agriculture, the state should take various effective measures to gradually sever the ties between the bourgeoisie and the peasants. In order to realize the state's transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, within private capitalist or state capitalist enterprises, on the one hand, workers should assist capitalists to improve business management, reduce costs, expand accumulation, and increase production as needed and possible in accordance with state policies; On the other hand, we should supervise capitalists to abide by national laws, public-private contracts and labor contracts, abide by national financial disciplines, prevent illegal capitalists from buying, corrupting and attacking the working class, prevent and report illegal capitalists' "five poisonous" behaviors, as well as evasion of funds and waste of funds. In order to realize the state's transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, capitalists must be urged and educated to accept the management of the people's government, the leadership of the state-owned economy and the supervision of the workers, and the state's policy of transforming capitalist industry and commerce. Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the Second Session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in June 1950 must be disseminated to them: "As long as the war and land reform hurdles have been passed, the remaining hurdles will be easily passed. , that is the first stage of socialism, the stage of implementing socialist transformation across the country. As long as people make contributions in the revolutionary war and the revolutionary land system reform, they will also be able to carry out economic and cultural construction in the years to come. When the nationalization of private industry and the socialization of agriculture are carried out in the future, the people will not forget them, and their future is bright... As long as anyone is willing to truly serve the people, there will still be difficulties among the people. If he has really helped and done good deeds within a period of time, and he has continued to do them consistently without giving up halfway, then the people and the people's government have no reason not to reject him, and there is no reason not to give him a chance to live and function. Opportunities."

Fifth, strengthen the party's leadership and mobilize the people across the country to strive for the realization of the party's general line during the transitional period

. (1) Strengthening the party's leadership role is the guarantee for the complete victory of our country's general line during the transitional period. Without the leadership of the Communist Party of China, which is armed with Marxist-Leninist theories on the laws of social development and represents the interests of the Chinese working class and all working people, the country's socialist industrialization and socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce are impossible. possible. The party must be consolidated politically, ideologically, and organizationally, and the whole party should work hard for this. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "In addition to the Communist Party of China, no other political party (whether a bourgeois party or a petty bourgeois party) can lead the two great revolutions of China's democratic revolution and China's socialist revolution to complete completion. political party) can shoulder it. The Communist Party of China has placed such dual tasks on its shoulders from the day it founded the party... Such a task is very glorious, but it is also very arduous. . Such a task cannot be accomplished without a nationwide, mass-based, ideologically, politically, and organizationally solid, Bolshevik Communist Party of China. Therefore, it is necessary to actively build such a Communist Party. "The Responsibility of Every Communist Party Member" ("Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party of China") To realize the party's general line during the transitional period, we must strengthen the political and ideological education of the entire party, urge party members and cadres to study Marxist-Leninist theory, and learn from the experience of the Soviet Union's socialist construction. , study the party's general line and the party's instructions. It is necessary to absorb outstanding elements among the working people who have demonstrated socialist consciousness in the construction cause to strengthen the party's organizational strength. As the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce progresses, party members must be educated to fight against the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie within the party and to fight against all ideological tendencies that violate the general line. Party members must be opposed to moneylending, hiring workers, buying land, leasing land, Doing business, participating in business speculation and other activities. Since elements of small producer origin account for a large proportion in the Party, as the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts progresses, it is necessary to overcome the lack of understanding and wavering of the Party's general line that may or has occurred within the Party. Phenomenon. Therefore, it is particularly important to strengthen the party's ideological education work. To realize the party's general line during the transitional period, we must promote intra-party democracy, consolidate party discipline, and enhance party unity. The essence of intra-party democracy is to promote the initiative and enthusiasm of party members, improve their sense of responsibility for the party's cause, and use this to consolidate party discipline and party unity. To carry forward intra-party democracy, we must improve the party committee system, give full play to the collective leadership role of party committees at all levels, and overcome decentralization in the party's leadership work. Collective leadership is the highest organizational principle of our type of party. It can prevent decentralism and prevent the illegal activities of individual careerists within the party (such as Zhang Guotao in China and Beria in the Soviet Union). Therefore, special emphasis must be placed on We must conscientiously implement the collective leadership system of the party organization, and we must never unduly overemphasize the heroic role of any individual, and we must never allow Communists to degenerate from the noble quality of serving the people with enthusiasm and diligence to the status of the bourgeoisie. Despicable individualism. We must strengthen education among all party members in observing party discipline and state discipline, and strengthen disciplinary inspection work. The whole party must be called upon to study the theories and policies of economic construction and improve their professional and cultural levels. All party members in industrial construction positions must delve into production business and work hard to learn scientific and technical knowledge.

(2) Consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and consolidating the state power led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants are of decisive significance in ensuring the realization of the party's general line during the transitional period. Since the imperialist siege still exists, the imperialists, their lackeys and the latent counter-revolutionaries in the country will never be willing to let our country's economic construction proceed smoothly. On the contrary, they are trying to continue to use every opportunity to undermine our cause. Therefore, we must continue to vigorously strengthen our national defense capabilities. All officers and men of the People's Liberation Army must work hard to build a modern and powerful army, navy and air force, and must protect the security of the motherland from aggression by the imperialists and their lackeys. It is necessary to strengthen the people's public security forces and public security organs, raise the people's revolutionary vigilance, severely suppress the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries, and ensure the smooth progress of various national construction projects. State organs must make great efforts to organize economic construction and cultural and educational work, overcome bureaucratic habits, and overcome subjectivism and commandism. Every staff member must be connected with reality, go deep into the grassroots, listen to the voices of the masses, use criticism and self-criticism to expose and overcome shortcomings in the work, and constantly improve their work. We must cultivate and promote workers and peasants activists, and attract the workers and peasants to participate in the construction and management of political power.

(3) The party's general line during the transitional period is the political foundation and banner for uniting the people across the country. The party's general line during the transitional period illuminates the path forward for the people across the country. The task of building our country into a great socialist country is extremely complex and arduous. To achieve this task, it is impossible without the concerted efforts of the people across the country. It is necessary to strengthen the party's contact with the broad masses and strengthen the party's understanding of all kinds of problems. Leadership of mass organizations. In the struggle to realize the Party's general line in the transitional period, the working class, as the leading class, bears a particularly heavy responsibility. It leads the people of the country through its own political party, the Communist Party of China, and leads and unites the people of the country to move forward with its heroic labor and revolutionary consciousness, its organizational discipline and its exemplary role of hard work and self-sacrifice. On the production and construction front, the working class should continue to carry out extensive patriotic labor competition, strive to complete production plans and capital construction plans, strive to increase production and economize, strengthen labor discipline, protect national property, expand and consolidate socialist ownership, and achieve more. To develop better and cheaper industrial products to develop industrial and agricultural productivity, to strengthen and consolidate the integration of urban and rural areas, and to meet the people's growing material and cultural needs. Workers in capitalist industry and commerce should strive to assist the state in the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. The working class must work hard to improve its socialist consciousness and overcome the ideological influence of the petty bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie within the working class (such as saving money to buy land, participating in business speculation, opening small workshops, and one-sided emphasis on increasing wages and welfare and other wrong actions), Strive to improve your cultural and technical standards. Farmers should strive to develop agricultural production, supply more grain and raw material crops needed for socialist industrialization, and actively sell surplus grain and other agricultural products to the country according to national needs. Farmers should actively participate in the mutual aid and cooperation movement, actively support the policies of the Communist Party and the People's Government, overcome the spontaneous capitalist tendencies of small producers, and gradually embark on the

road to socialism. Intellectuals should strengthen their own Marxist-Leninist education, arm themselves with advanced scientific knowledge and train cadres for the country, develop the motherland's economy and culture, and actively participate in national construction. The youth of the United Nations must work hard to exercise, learn scientific knowledge, improve political awareness, and prepare to better serve the country's socialist industrialization. Women across the country play a great role in the struggle to realize the party's general line during the transitional period. They must raise their political awareness, actively participate in production, and actively participate in the cause of socialist transformation, because only under the socialist system can women achieve complete liberation. . Private industrial and commercial operators across the country should strengthen their patriotism education, abide by government laws and regulations, and actively operate industries and commerce that are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood under the leadership of the government. They should take a longer view and accept the government's policy of transforming capitalist industry and commerce. Trade unions, youth leagues, women's federations, cooperative unions, industrial and commercial federations and other mass organizations should, through their own organizations, use the general line and general tasks for the transition period to unite and educate all their members and the masses. The Communist Party of China must continue to strengthen unity with all democratic parties and non-partisan democrats, continue to strengthen the people's democratic united front, and constantly improve the consciousness level of all members of the united front. It must continue to strengthen the unity of all ethnic groups, and based on the needs of ethnic minorities, The specific conditions of historical development have helped all ethnic minorities make steady progress economically, culturally and politically, allowing them to jointly participate in the construction of the great motherland. We must continue to strengthen friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and other people's democracies; we must actively support the peace movements of all peace-loving people in the world against the danger of new wars, and support the liberation struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples; we must continue to implement international peace policy and the development of economic and cultural relations with other countries, we must educate the people of the country to understand the assistance to our country from the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, the strong unity of the entire peaceful democratic socialist camp and the peace-loving people of the world, and the importance of the struggle to defend world peace. Successful development is an indispensable condition for the success of our country's socialist construction cause. In short, we must unite all forces at home and abroad that can and must be united and strive to build our country into a great socialist country.

According to the "Compilation of Reading Documents for Socialist Education Curriculum" (Part 1) published by the People's Publishing House in December 1957, the publication

notes

[1] "The essence of the party's general line in the transitional period... and the final consolidation of the people's political power and to prevent counterrevolutionary restoration." This paragraph was added by Mao Zedong when he reviewed this outline.