

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

(This resolution was issued to the party committees at all levels in the form of a draft on December 15, 1951, for trial implementation by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. By February 15, 1953, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China adopted it as a formal resolution, and made part of it. Revised.)

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

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

(3) However, the Party Central Committee has always believed that it is necessary to overcome the difficulties of many peasants in decentralized operations, and to enable the vast number of poor peasants to rapidly increase production and embark on a path of adequate food and clothing, so that the country must obtain much more than it currently does. Commodity grains and other industrial raw materials will also increase the purchasing power of farmers and make the country's industrial products available for sale. It is necessary to advocate "organization" and develop farmers' enthusiasm for mutual assistance and cooperation in accordance with the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit. This kind of mutual assistance and cooperation is now collective labor based on the individual economy (on the basis of peasants' private property), and the future of its development is the collectivization or socialization of agriculture. Facts over a long period of time have proved that this policy of the Party Central Committee is completely correct. Based on the long-term experience of the People's Liberation Area and the Party Central Committee's policy, the Common Program of the Political Consultative Conference has made correct provisions: "In all areas where land reform has been thoroughly realized, the people's government should organize farmers and all laborers who can engage in agriculture to develop agriculture. Production and its sideline tasks are the central task, and farmers should be guided to organize various forms of mutual labor and production cooperation in accordance with the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit."

Obviously, this policy of the Party Central Committee and the common program is actually teaching the broad masses of peasants have gradually understood that the purely isolated individual economy has great advantages due to mutual labor and production cooperation, and inspired them to gradually transition from the individual economy to the collective economy.

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

The above three forms are not necessarily completely divided in various places, and they are not necessarily all in a uniform and orderly manner. There are also a few individuals who, under special circumstances, practice land joint shares shortly after the farmers are organized. According to the different conditions in various regions, the masses often have many different forms of interlocking each other at the same time, and the development of various regions is very uneven. Generally speaking, the mutual aid and cooperation movement is advancing on a concrete and tortuous road. Regardless of the conditions and experience of the masses, it is certainly wrong to attempt to use an abstract formula to mechanically impose an intrusion, and it will damage the development of the mutual aid and cooperation movement.

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

1. In all parts of the country, especially in the newly liberated areas and areas where the mutual aid movement is weak, the leadership has developed the first form of the mutual aid cooperative movement in large numbers, that is, temporary and seasonal simple labor mutual aid. If you underestimate this initial form that is currently acceptable to the majority of farmers, you even think that temporary and seasonal change of jobs is not called mutual assistance. Only the perennial mutual assistance group is called mutual assistance, and they are reluctant to actively lead the promotion. it's wrong.

2. In areas with a preliminary foundation for mutual aid movement, the second form must be gradually promoted with leadership, that is, the perennial mutual aid group with more content than simple labor mutual aid. It is also wrong if we are only satisfied with temporary seasonal mutual assistance for a long time without attempting to further consolidate and improve it, so that farmers may obtain more benefits through year-round mutual assistance.

3. In areas where the masses have relatively rich experience in mutual assistance and relatively strong leadership backbones, there should be a leadership position and a focused development of the third form, that is, agricultural production cooperatives in which land is invested. If you disregard the needs of the masses in production, the basis of the mutual aid movement, the backbone of the leadership, the enthusiasm of the masses, and sufficient brewing conditions, you are just going high and trying to rely solely on top-down arrangements and commandist methods. To engage in this third form, this is formalism and reckless action, and of course it is wrong.

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

(5) Regarding the issue of mutual assistance and cooperation in agriculture, there are generally two different wrong tendencies: one tendency is to adopt a negative attitude towards the mutual assistance and cooperation movement, and it cannot be seen that this is what our party guided the broad masses of farmers to produce from an early age. The individual economy is gradually moving towards the necessary path for a collective economy that uses machines for farming and harvesting. It denies that the various agricultural production cooperatives that have emerged are a form of transition to agricultural socialization, and denies that they have socialist elements. . This is a right-leaning wrong thinking. Another tendency is to adopt an impetuous attitude, disregarding all necessary conditions of farmers' willingness and economic preparation, prematurely and inappropriately attempting to deny or restrict the private property of farmers participating in cooperatives, or attempting to treat mutual aid groups and organizations. The members of agricultural production cooperatives practice absolute egalitarianism, or are trying to quickly establish more advanced socialist collective farms, believing that they can now fully achieve socialism in the rural areas in one fell swoop. These are "Left" erroneous ideas. The Party Central Committee criticized the above two erroneous ideological tendencies and believed that the mutual aid organizations of the peasant working masses and the various forms of agricultural production cooperatives developed on the basis of the mutual aid movement have very important and positive significance. The central government estimated their two aspects, namely, the nature of private ownership and the nature of cooperation. The members of the primary mutual aid group, their means of production are completely privately owned, but they also have the nature of common labor. This is the germ of socialism. The perennial mutual aid group has allowed this kind of budding to grow further. Agricultural production cooperatives are established on the basis of private property. Farmers have private rights to land and other means of production. Farmers can allocate a certain amount of harvest according to the share of land, and can obtain reasonable income based on the tools and livestock of the share. In terms of these conditions, it retains its private nature. As far as it is able to use the land uniformly, use tools rationally, work together, pay for work, pay dividends according to work, and have certain public properties after farmers have invested in land as shares, it has more than the usual mutual aid group. Socialist factors. At the same time, the nature of these two aspects also explains: Although the so-called agricultural production cooperatives are the advanced forms of the mutual aid movement in the current transitional period, they are compared with the complete socialist collective farms (that is, higher-level agricultural production). Cooperatives), this is still a lower-level form, so it is only a form of transition to socialist agriculture. However, this form of transition to socialism is precisely a promising form that is full of life. The correctness of the party's policies lies in properly assessing their above-mentioned two aspects, and thus cautiously and actively on the basis of gradual development, Guide them forward. Ignoring any of the above-mentioned two aspects, such as the right tendency, and ignoring the above-mentioned latter nature, will inevitably manifest itself as taylorism that lags behind in life; another example is the "Left" tendency, which ignores the above-mentioned former nature. It will inevitably manifest as adventurism that transcends the possibility of living conditions.

(6) Past experience has proved that in the agricultural mutual aid and cooperation movement, the leadership method of compulsory command is wrong, and it is wrong to let it go. Compulsory orders violate the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit, and can easily harm the policy of uniting middle peasants. Even if the movement can be vigorous for a while, it cannot be consolidated. Laissez-faire will cause the mutual aid and cooperation movement to sink and

disintegrate, or make mutual aid groups and cooperatives develop capitalist tendencies, thereby increasing the difficulties of poor farmers in production and the situation of selling their land, and the result is only conducive to the development of the rich peasant economy and not conducive to the development of the rich peasant economy. The rise in the economic status of poor and farm labourers is of course very harmful. The main mistakes that occurred in the areas where the mutual aid movement began to develop were the former. In areas where production in rural areas has developed significantly, middle peasants have become the majority, and the mutual aid movement needs to continue to advance, the main errors are the latter. In some places, comrades have begun to make the mistake of forcing orders, such as "forced grouping", "full-scale grouping", "making great changes in work teams," and blindly pursuing "high-level forms" and so on. After encountering difficulties, he went to the other extreme of laissez-faire. After criticizing and correcting the laissez-faire tendency, it is easy to turn around and produce irritable and aggressive emotions. Therefore, we must always pay attention to correcting and preventing these two wrong leadership methods, and master the correct leadership methods. This kind of correct leadership method, first of all, is to adopt a typical demonstration and gradually promote the method, generally from small to large, from less to more, from low to high. Second, in the process of work, always study the experience of the masses anytime and anywhere, concentrate their opinions, educate the masses, promote the right things, and avoid repeating the wrong things. Third, in dealing with any problems that exist within mutual aid groups and production cooperatives, there are two principles that must be absolutely observed, namely, the principle of voluntariness and the principle of mutual benefit.

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

(8) According to the materials of various places, the existing problems in the agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives are crucial to their consolidation and development. The following items must be paid attention to:

First, we must do a good job in agricultural production. The overriding work in the countryside is agricultural production work, and other jobs are centered around agricultural production work and serve it. Any so-called tasks and working methods that hinder agricultural production must be avoided.

Second, implement intensive farming, build water conservancy, improve soil, and turn dry land into water land where possible, plant various crops in a planned way, and improve varieties.

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

Fourth, in order to expand reproduction, and based on the complete voluntariness of team members and members, funds can be organized in a democratically negotiated manner to purchase additional public production tools and livestock. At present, some perennial mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives adopt the method of accumulating provident funds and public welfare funds to prepare the material basis for expanding production and to prevent natural and man-made disasters. If it is completely voluntary by the masses, this is okay. But if the masses are still unwilling, they should not force it. The ratio of the provident fund and the public welfare fund to the mutual aid groups and production cooperatives' annual revenue must not be too much at present, and can generally only be appropriately set at 1% to 5% of the annual revenue. When the harvest is not good, the provident fund may not be collected. Members have complete freedom to bring out their investment funds and provident funds when they withdraw from the group. However, if the members of the production cooperatives who have invested in the land want to withdraw from the cooperative, it should be appropriate after the one-year harvest is completed. If the production cooperative used to spend a lot of money to improve soil or water conservancy equipment on the returned land, the retired party should pay a fair price to the cooperative.

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

Sixth, on the issue of equivalence or mutual benefit, we must: on the one hand, oppose the method of exchanging human and animal power without calculating the accounts and without the principle of equivalence; on the other hand, oppose mechanical, cumbersome, and formalist calculation methods; and focus on life In addition to the various forms of mutual benefit in reality, it pays attention to those simple and easy calculation methods that are accustomed to the masses. ((1) (2))

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

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

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

Tenth, to promote the patriotic and productive competition among groups and groups, companies and companies, group members and group members, and members and members. It is necessary to put forward patriotic slogans in the rural areas and link the production of farmers with the requirements of the country. It is wrong to put forward the slogan of "getting rich" one-sidedly. Of course, it is wrong not to specifically link the patriotic slogan with improving the lives of farmers.

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

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

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

The Party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that in solving the various problems of the above-mentioned agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives or stipulating their specific systems, not only differences between localities should be allowed, but also

between townships and villages should be allowed. There are differences between mutual aid groups and cooperatives in one township and one village. Therefore, they must be flexible and suitable for gradual improvement. They should never simply force uniformity and make hard decisions.

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

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

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

Second, use seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools to lend to farmers, so as to help them organize effectively. Pay special attention to suitable areas, considering the needs of the country and the people, to help farmers set up various special crops, such as mutual aid groups and production cooperatives for cotton, hemp, peanuts, tobacco, etc., production cooperatives for various sideline and handicraft industries, as well as water conservancy, Mutual aid groups and cooperatives for beach repairing, afforestation, aquatic products and animal husbandry, etc. Among them, it is particularly important to organize cotton farmers to join mutual aid groups and cooperatives.

Third, because the development of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives has saved a large number of laborers, under current conditions, care should be taken to help make this excess labor available for land processing and development of the local rural economy. In accordance with the needs of industrial development, a group of people have been recruited to work in factories and mines in a planned way. In order to provide more outlets for the rural labor force, people's governments at all levels should cooperate with the country's overall economic construction plan and gradually organize possible and necessary public undertakings, such as public handicrafts (making farm tools, chemical fertilizers, etc.). Pharmaceuticals, etc.), certain public processing industries, large-scale afforestation, construction of water conservancy, road construction, etc.

Fourth, the people's governments at and above the county level and the party committees at all levels should set up special personnel and appropriate institutions to keep in close contact with financial and economic agencies and supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels, and frequently study and promptly guide the organization of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural

production cooperatives. Production planning, supply, transportation and sales matters, and organize necessary cadre training courses for them.

(11) State-owned farms should be promoted. In addition to the planned establishment of a number of state farms with mechanical and semi-mechanical farming, each county has at least one or two state farms of the nature of agricultural testing grounds. On the one hand, it uses improved agricultural technology and the use of new agricultural tools as an example of the superiority of modern farms. Educate all farmers; on the other hand, provide technical assistance and guidance to agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives in accordance with possible conditions. Where farmers fully agree and have appropriate economic conditions, a small number of socialist collective farms can also be piloted, such as one to several in each province, in order to gain experience and demonstrate for farmers.

(12) Representative meetings of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives can be convened at the district and county levels each year before spring plowing and after autumn harvest. In the province and the whole country, a working meeting with appropriate cadres is convened every year.

(13) After solving many problems related to agricultural mutual aid and cooperation, the Party Central Committee believes that it is necessary to repeatedly call the attention of party committees at all levels and all comrades and non-party activists engaged in rural work, and to be fully enthusiastic and without barriers. To take care of, help and patiently educate the peasants who work alone, they must recognize that their work alone is legal (as stipulated by the Common Program and the Land Reform Law). Do not ridicule them, do not scold them for being backward, and do not allow threats and restrictions to be used to combat them. Agricultural loans must be reasonably granted to both mutual-aid cooperative organizations and individual farmers. Loans should not only be given to mutual-aid cooperative organizations and not to or under-represented to individual farmers. In a rural area, even if the vast majority of farmers have joined mutual aid groups or cooperatives, there are only a small number of farmers who work alone, and an attitude of respecting and uniting these few people should be adopted. It must be understood that when we express our concern for and properly take care of the farmers alone, it is possible for these farmers to join the mutual aid cooperative organizations gradually in the future, and it is also possible to achieve our final goal in the countryside-to guide all farmers to society Ism and communism.