

## Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Development of Agricultural Production Cooperatives

(Passed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on December 16, 1953. This resolution does not apply to areas of certain ethnic minorities)

(1) The resolution on mutual assistance and cooperation in agricultural production made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1951 has been implemented throughout the country over the past two years. The general line of the Chinese people's gradual transition to a socialist society is consistent. The Party's general line in the transitional period is to gradually realize the socialist industrialization of the country and to gradually realize the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce. According to this general line of the Party, the construction of our national economy requires not only an upsurge in the industrial economy, but also a corresponding upsurge in the agricultural economy. However, the isolated, scattered, conservative and backward individual economy restricts the development of agricultural productivity, and a great contradiction is increasingly exposed between it and socialist industrialization. This small-scale agricultural production has increasingly shown that it cannot meet the needs of the vast peasants to improve their lives, and cannot meet the needs of the entire national economy. In order to further improve agricultural productivity, the most fundamental task of the Party's work in the countryside is to be good at educating and promoting the peasant masses to gradually unite and organize, using principles and methods that are easy to understand and acceptable to the peasants. Carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, so that agriculture can change from a backward individual economy of small-scale production to an advanced cooperative economy of large-scale production, so as to gradually overcome the contradiction between the two economic sectors of industry and agriculture, which are incompatible with the development of The peasants can gradually and completely get rid of poverty and achieve common prosperity and a generally prosperous life.

According to our country's experience, the concrete way for peasants to gradually unite in production is the temporary mutual aid group through simple common labor and the perennial mutual aid group that implements some division of labor and industry on the basis of common labor and has some small amount of public property. From agricultural production cooperatives that implement land ownership and unified management and have more public property, to higher-level agricultural production cooperatives (that is, collective farms) that implement complete socialist collective peasant public ownership. This development path of co-operative development from having the germs of socialism, to having more socialist elements, to complete socialism is the road pointed out by our Party to gradually realize the socialist transformation of agriculture.

(2) As pointed out in the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on mutual assistance and cooperation in agricultural production: After the working class leads the peasants to overthrow the land system of the feudal landlords, the peasants' enthusiasm for production is manifested in two aspects: on the one hand, the enthusiasm of the individual economy; enthusiasm for mutual

cooperation. The enthusiasm of these two aspects reflects the dual nature of peasants (mainly middle peasants) themselves as laborers and private owners. The enthusiasm for mutual assistance and cooperation developed from the nature of farmers as laborers shows that farmers can lead to socialism; the enthusiasm for individual economies developed from the nature of farmers as private owners and sellers of agricultural products shows the enthusiasm of farmers. The spontaneous trend is capitalism. This inevitably gave rise to a struggle between the two development paths of socialism and capitalism in the countryside, and due to the recovery and gradual rise of the agricultural economy, the struggle between the two development paths became more and more obvious, properties that cannot be ignored. Our policy is to actively and cautiously pass through many concrete, appropriate and various transitional forms, to bring the enthusiasm of the peasants' individual economy to the track of mutual assistance and cooperation, so as to overcome the tendency of the spontaneous forces of capitalism on an economic basis to gradually transition to socialism. The possibility of realizing this policy is determined by the following factors: firstly, the people's power headed by the working class and the leadership of socialist industry; secondly, the peasants have obtained liberation and land under the leadership of the working class; the third is that the working class and the peasant masses have common interests and the poor and middle peasants have common interests, and all these common interests are that everyone strives or hopes to get rid of capitalist exploitation, because capitalist exploitation of socialism only makes a very few people rich through exploitation and speculation, while the vast majority will fall into poverty and bankruptcy because of this.

Over the past few years, my country's agricultural production mutual assistance and cooperation movement has been expanding in scale. Up to now, there are more than 47.9 million peasant households participating in temporary and perennial mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives across the country, accounting for 43 percent of the total number of rural households; among them, there are 10,000 agricultural production cooperatives. There are more than 4,000 farmers, and more than 273,000 farmers participated. Although the development of this kind of movement in various regions is uneven, the role this kind of movement has played in promoting agricultural production just shows that the Party's policy is gradually gaining the support of the vast number of working peasants and is gradually being adopted by them. Possibilities become reality. It can be seen from this that the party must adopt an active leadership attitude, rather than a passive and laissez-faire attitude, in transforming the individual small-scale peasant economy and developing mutual assistance and cooperation in agriculture. If we adopt a passive and laissez-faire attitude towards the mutual aid and cooperation movement, if we are only content with the status quo of the small-scale peasant economy and do not point out the correct, bright and broad way out for the small-scale peasant economy, socialist transformation will surely develop to abandoning the position of socialism in the countryside and helping the spontaneous growth of capitalism in the countryside will certainly hinder the rise of agricultural productivity and the continuous improvement of peasant life, destroy the balance between industry and agriculture, destroy the planned economy and the industrialization of the country, and destroy the workers and peasants' alliance. This approach and approach is obviously wrong.

(3) In order to continue to develop agricultural production, promote a new upsurge in agricultural production, and continue to limit and gradually eliminate the exploitation of rural capitalism, Party committees at all levels must earnestly implement the decisions made by the Party Central Committee in December 1951. The resolution on mutual assistance and cooperation in

agricultural production, taking into account the different conditions of various regions in terms of politics, economy and culture, and studying the differences in the speed of development of various regions and various forms of mutual assistance and cooperation, and engage in work. At the same time, it should be estimated that the development of the agricultural mutual assistance and cooperation movement in various regions over the past few years has shown a characteristic, that is, not only the number of households participating in mutual assistance and cooperation has increased, but also the quality has improved significantly. The improvement of agricultural production is manifested in the increase in the perennial mutual aid groups, and especially in the pilot operation and development of different scales of agricultural production cooperatives featuring land ownership and unified management in different regions. The superiority of this agricultural production cooperative and its important role have been fully demonstrated in the process of trial operation and initial development:

First, agricultural production cooperatives can resolve some of the conflicts that are difficult to resolve in mutual aid groups, especially those concerning joint labor and decentralized management, thus providing a legitimate outlet for the mutual aid movement that has developed to a certain extent.

Second, the implementation of unified management of land enables planting according to local conditions, and is more able than mutual aid groups to carry out a more reasonable and planned division of labor and division of labor on the basis of collective labor, and to rationally and uniformly use labor force, thus greatly improving labor's efficiency.

Third, centralized management will have a larger labor force and economic strength, and can make more and better use of new agricultural technologies, facilitate the technical reform and capital construction of agriculture, and thus may effectively and gradually expand the reproduction of agriculture. .

Fourth, because more labor time and labor can be saved, more sideline production can be developed, thereby strengthening the economic status of farmers.

Fifth, because of the implementation of a certain distribution system according to work, it can greatly encourage farmers' enthusiasm and creativity for labor and learning techniques.

Sixth, the agricultural production cooperatives can have the strength to ensure the unity of the poor and middle peasants, and thus can more effectively combat capitalist activities in the countryside and the phenomenon of the gap between the rich and the poor.

Seventh, agricultural production cooperatives can gradually carry out planned production, and thus can more easily integrate with the state-run socialist economy in terms of supply, production and sales, and facilitate their gradual incorporation into the track of the national economic plan.

Eighth, general industry production cooperatives, because of their "good direction, high output, and high income", may drive the individual economy to develop into mutual aid groups more and faster, and open the way for more development of agricultural production cooperatives.

Ninth, due to the benefits of collective management and the improvement of everyone's life, the agricultural production cooperatives can become a good school for farmers to receive collectivism and patriotism in the economy and the relationship between life.

Tenth, as a result of the foregoing, the present form of agricultural production cooperatives can be an appropriate form for guiding farmers to transition to higher fully socialist agricultural production cooperatives (collective farms). That is to say, this is a transitional form that naturally attracts the peasantry to socialism without being reluctant. This form enables individual peasants and "peasants who have joined mutual aid groups" not to feel abrupt when they enter the fully socialist economic system of agriculture, but to be mentally and materially prepared in advance, and thus be able to avoid sudden losses caused by changes.

These advantages of agricultural production cooperatives and the role they play have made them increasingly important in the current mutual aid and cooperation movement, and have increasingly become an important link for us to lead the mutual aid and cooperation movement forward. Therefore, the Central Committee believes that it is necessary for party committees at all levels to pay more and better attention to the leadership of the development of agricultural production cooperatives, prepare the conditions for the gradual pilot operation and gradual implementation according to the specific local conditions, and continue to implement the "permit to run well, The policy of "No Disposal" has driven the whole movement of mutual aid and cooperation forward. At present, the party committees in many regions have paid too little attention to this aspect, and the state of lack of leadership or no leadership must be changed.

(4) The development of agricultural co-operation must be based on the fundamental principle of farmers' voluntariness no matter when and where. The cause of socialist transformation in the small-scale peasant economy can never be accomplished with a simple call. It is absolutely impossible to merge the poor and middle peasants into cooperatives by means of coercion, and it is absolutely impossible to use expropriation to publicize the means of production of the peasants. If the means of coercive order and expropriation of peasants are used, it can only be a criminal act of destroying the alliance of workers and peasants and the alliance of the poor peasants and middle peasants, and thus a criminal act of destroying agricultural co-operation, and absolutely cannot bring any point to agricultural co-operation. benefit.

That is to say, blind impatient adventurism is absolutely unnecessary.

Persuasion, demonstration and state aid must be used to bring farmers together voluntarily.

The idea of socialism and co-operativeism should be instilled in the peasants based on their daily life and their personal experience, and they should often be made to understand that there is no way out if they work alone, because they cannot overcome disasters and various difficulties, and they do not have the ability to constantly expand reproduction, even if they can increase production. is also limited. If this kind of single-handed system persists for a long time, the majority of the peasants will become victims of exploitation and speculation by the rich peasants, usurers and commercial capitalists, and will lose their land again. Agricultural co-operation is the only way out for the peasant masses, because only agricultural co-operation can overcome the difficulties of going it alone, continuously expand reproduction, and thus ensure the continuous growth of the entire society and peasants themselves with the development of socialist industrialization. material and cultural needs.

The specific actual list is the most powerful to persuade the peasants. As Lenin said: "The peasants are all pragmatists and pragmatic people, and we should give them concrete examples to prove that the 'commune' is the best thing". "The commune should be well organized in order to gain the confidence of the peasants". Therefore, in the movement to develop agricultural production cooperatives, it is completely correct to adopt the pilot run of leaders at different levels, set a good example, and gradually consolidate and gradually spread. Every province and every county, as long as the land reform has been completed, must have a leadership to identify and run a group of agricultural production cooperatives, so that these cooperatives can operate properly, use their own systems and rely on their own strength to prove that it is superior to solo and mutual aid groups, and is also good at uniting and helping solo farmers and mutual aid groups, so that farmers can see with their own eyes that the cooperative is really for their own interests, and all kinds of relationships inside and outside the cooperative are really reasonable. This will attract the broad masses of peasants to lean towards socialism.

At the same time, as Lenin pointed out: "...we know that these co-cultivation societies, labor associations and collective organizations are new innovations, and if the ruling working class does not help these innovations, they will not develop." . Therefore, a country led by the working class must, as needed and possible, take care of the relationship between cooperative farmers and single farmers, and provide agricultural production cooperatives with appropriate material assistance, such as low-interest loans for agriculture, construction of water conservancy projects, establishment of technology extension stations, and establishment of more advanced agricultural production cooperatives. Large new farm tool stations, etc., this kind of assistance can make farmers feel its practical benefits quickly, and thus promote the greater development of cooperatives.

Obviously, by adopting the above-mentioned series of methods, we can avoid the mistakes of impatience, and lead farmers to develop agricultural cooperatives healthily on a voluntary basis,

from low-level to high-level, from small to large, from less to more, and from Point to face; to be able to lead the peasant masses - part at the beginning, then most, and finally all - to follow us towards socialism. As long as we do our job well, the peasants will walk faster.

(5) The following major tasks must be paid attention to when running agricultural production cooperatives well.

First, increase production and increase the income of members, so that farmers can regard the economic prosperity of agricultural production cooperatives as the main source of continuously improving their material and cultural happiness, which is the fundamental symbol of running agricultural production cooperatives well. In order to achieve this goal, agricultural production cooperatives must make full use of all their superior conditions and do what they can to improve labor productivity, and thus make agricultural social productive forces develop.

A. The work of agricultural capital construction and production reform is the material basis for agricultural production cooperatives to increase production, improve the living conditions of members and enhance their ability to resist disasters. These tasks should be carried out step by step according to the actual situation of the locality and the agency, generally from a small scale to a large scale, from the use of improved or preliminary improved technology to the use of newer technology. In the past few years, the agricultural production cooperatives in various places have done work in these areas, such as building small-scale water conservancy, turning dry land into water land, intensive farming, turning bad fields into fertile fields, purchasing new agricultural tools, using high-quality varieties, carrying out proper dense planting, and actively fertilizing. Reasonable fertilization, efforts to fight against pests and diseases, development of animal husbandry, afforestation, etc. have all played a great role in increasing production, showing the superiority of peasants uniting and collective management, and allowing part of the surplus labor to get an appropriate outlet. Therefore, the agricultural production cooperatives in all regions should study the experience of this type of work, appropriately combine these experiences with the possible conditions of the local and the cooperative, and cooperate with the study of other production experience, and find out specific methods to continue to increase production. To prevent the ramifications of formalism, the possibility of increasing production is often established on a reliable basis.

B. Under the principle of focusing on the development of agricultural production, agricultural production cooperatives can use their surplus labor and financial resources to take care of other possible sideline businesses, and enable the sideline operations to serve the expansion of agricultural production.

Business operations cannot be used as a sideline of agricultural production cooperatives, and agricultural production cooperatives should trade through supply and marketing cooperatives. However, it is permissible to engage in the transportation of materials for power rather than selling for commercial profit.

The management of agricultural production cooperatives should be gradually improved according to the actual situation of their own development, from simple to complex, from low-level to high-level, so that the members feel convenient and feasible, and can meet the requirements of promoting and improving labor productivity.

Reasonable use of labor force, according to the size of the cooperative, the needs of production, the amount of labor force and the development of the situation, to determine the form of labor organization, for example, first implement the temporary division of labor in production groups, and then gradually implement perennial fixed labor based on the experience of the masses. The production group or production team is based on the seasonal sub-cultivation system. As for the perennial contracting farming system that some cooperatives have tried out, if the masses like it, they should also be helped to constantly sum up their experience, so that this kind of labor organization can be gradually improved.

No matter what form of labor organization is adopted, it must be fully democratically discussed by members, and then a plan should be made, and the tasks of the specified quantity and quality of work should be handed over to each group or team. Those who exceed the task will be given a certain reward, and those who fail to meet the task will be dealt with separately according to the specific situation.

With regard to the female labor force and semi-labor force, due attention should also be paid to organizing them to participate in various labors.

B. According to the conditions of production development and the experience of the members and the masses, gradually do a good job in calculating the work evaluation and scoring of working days. At present, the popular scoring method for calculating working days in various societies is to evaluate the predetermined score according to the strength of each person's labor force and the level of technology, and then according to the quantity and quality of each person's actual work, to evaluate a certain score. Pay by points (people call this a "dead and live review"). Another method is to pre-assess the points due to each type of work according to the difference between seasons and the quantity and quality of work, and then calculate the labor points according to the actual results of each person's work, and pay by piece. These two methods may be appropriately adopted in accordance with the opinions of the members of each club. But pay attention to avoid the problem of too many meetings or too long meetings when evaluating and scoring work.

C. Gradually establish production plans, which are divided into annual plans, seasonal plans and subsection plans. The aspects covered in the plan (such as the cultivation of crops, the basic construction of agriculture, the improvement of technology, the organization of labor, the development of sideline business, the integration with supply and marketing cooperatives, the improvement of culture and hygiene, etc.) should not be too much at once, only it can be enriched year by year according to the development of production and the experience of operation and management.

All plans must be fully pondered and discussed by the masses, on the one hand to prevent conservatism, and on the other to oppose unrealistic fantasies.

In terms of planning and organizing the labor of members, to properly take care of members, there should be a considerable amount of time for personal activities and some family sideline work. Anything that the members do not need and do not voluntarily include in the scope of cooperation and collective labor should not be reluctantly included in the plan.

D. Gradually establish necessary, simple, but strict financial management and accounting systems. All financial expenditures within the cooperative and the use of agricultural loans must be decided through democratic discussion. The approval authority shall be determined by the members' meeting or the board of directors respectively according to the size of the expenditure. The various accounts must be properly kept separate and published regularly so as to be subject to constant supervision by the members.

Saving is the fundamental method for the management of socialist enterprises and the fundamental method for the operation of agricultural production cooperatives. Cooperatives must save expenses, reduce miscellaneous fees, put an end to corruption and waste, and do not invest blindly to avoid excessive costs.

E. Establish and implement some necessary and feasible full-time responsibility systems (for example, the division of labor responsibility system for leadership, the responsibility system for production, the responsibility system for the use and raising of livestock and the use and custody of agricultural tools, the responsibility system for labor, culture, health and other life management responsibility system), provide incentives and punishments, in order to strictly rectify labor discipline, and to combat absenteeism, missed work, slack, damage or waste of public property, and irresponsible phenomena, thereby Organizationally and institutionally, it will further consolidate the consistency of the interests of the whole society and the individual interests of its members.

In order to improve the management of the above-mentioned items, one or two core leaders who are decent, good at uniting the masses, capable of management and knowledgeable about production should be selected and cultivated among the activists.

Third, a reasonable distribution system plays a role in promoting production for agricultural production cooperatives, and is a decisive condition for consolidating agricultural production cooperatives. When solving the problem of the distribution of cooperatives, it is necessary to understand the characteristics of the existing form of agricultural production cooperatives, which are transitional forms of cooperatives towards full socialism, and contain two aspects: private and cooperative. Therefore, some flexible and diverse transitional distribution methods must be adopted.

A. Regarding the distribution ratio according to labor and land, each co-operative should be allowed to discuss democratically among members, taking into account that all members can obtain reasonable interests and can be conducive to the development of agricultural production cooperatives and production. , to avoid the phenomenon of high and low levels that are dissatisfied by members. But the general principle is that the proportion of labor remuneration must be gradually and steadily increased along with the growth of production, the development of labor efficiency and the consciousness of the masses.

B. Regarding the remuneration system for working days, it should be based on the quantity and quality of the work of the members. The more labor and the better labor, the less the less labor and the lesser labor. pay.

Male and female laborers should be paid equally according to the quality and quantity of the work (for example, if a woman does the same amount of work and the same good work as a man in the same type of work, she must be paid as much as a man; , the remuneration is still more than; the labor is not as good as that of a man or only half of a man, the remuneration is still reduced). In labor, the physical difficulties of women must be paid attention to and taken care of.

The cadres of agricultural production cooperatives should participate in production when the cooperatives start to organize. Those who miss work due to their services for the cooperatives should be graded and recorded according to their discretion. However, those who miss work due to other work in the village are not allowed to work in the cooperatives. After the agricultural production cooperative has conditions to expand into a large cooperative, after discussion and agreement of the members, certain treatment can be given to one or two cadres who specialize in managing the work in the cooperative.

C. For the use and remuneration of the livestock and large agricultural tools owned by the members, various forms can be adopted according to the specific circumstances and the consent of the members. At the beginning, the form of lease is generally suitable, and some cooperatives adopt the form of shareholding and dividends. , is also allowed. The method of returning to the public at a discount should not be widely advocated regardless of conditions, and can only be adopted under the conditions that the members are completely voluntary and the agricultural production cooperatives can pay the price. No matter what form is adopted, it should go through democratic appraisal and set a fair and reasonable price. On the one hand, the price will not erode the labor remuneration of ordinary members and avoid disguised exploitation by rich peasants; The owner suffers. Reasonable price and profit are given to the investment of members, so as to give full play to the enthusiasm of members to invest. That is to say, on the one hand, the interests of the whole society are taken care of, and on the other hand, the personal interests of the members are taken care of.

D. Income from sideline business should be distributed uniformly with agricultural income in principle, but the higher remuneration for some skilled labor in sideline business should be taken into account in the distribution.

E. Regarding the accumulation of public property, provident fund and public welfare fund, we must adhere to the willingness of the members, according to the economic situation of the members, according to the results of the production development year by year, and on the premise that the actual income of the members will increase to a certain extent. The collective interests of cooperatives and the individual interests of members are closely integrated.

In general, efforts to increase production, gradually improve management, and implement rational distribution—these are the main tasks for running agricultural production cooperatives well. The correct solution and smooth progress of these tasks require the cooperation and guarantee of the Party's leadership and political work. In the process of developing agricultural production cooperatives, party committees at all levels must seriously study the experience of these work, take appropriate and specific measures according to the specific development situation of the local area and each cooperative, and, in their work, summarize the creations of the masses at any time. experience and continuously improve. The leading organs should not subjectively stipulate some specifications and requirements that are out of the level of experience of the broad masses, but reluctantly implement them, making it difficult for the masses to accept them. With regard to the present agricultural production cooperatives, we should distinguish the situation, adopt an attitude of judgment rather than rudeness, take appropriate steps instead of hasty steps, and from the point of view of helping improvement, engage in the work of rectifying, consolidating and improving, so that those Cooperatives that have already started can be run better, and every piece of land can be built well; those co-operatives with more shortcomings or difficulties can gradually overcome their shortcomings and difficulties and gradually run well.

(6) Generally speaking, the mutual aid movement is to prepare the conditions for the agricultural production cooperatives with the experience of the masses and the backbone of the leadership, and the development of the mutual aid group is an important foundation for the development of the agricultural production cooperatives. On the other hand, running agricultural production cooperatives well can become a force to drive the great development of mutual aid groups. Therefore, we should pay attention to strengthening the leadership of developing agricultural production cooperatives, and at the same time we must strengthen the leadership of developing various forms of mutual aid groups. Party committees in all localities should pay full attention to researching and utilizing the peasants' inherent habits and forms of mutual assistance, helping the peasant masses to organize gradually and extensively to solve production difficulties, and gradually transform and improve them in the course of the development of the mutual assistance movement. , remove its original unreasonable ingredients and add reasonable ingredients. It must be understood that we organize individual farmers to participate in mutual aid groups and help them do well in their work, that is, to facilitate and guide them to develop into agricultural production cooperatives, and to prepare them for complete agricultural socialist transformation. It would be a major mistake to not regard mutual aid groups as a primary transitional form for gradually guiding peasants to socialist transformation, and thus not to pay attention to the work of mutual aid groups.

In some economically and culturally developed places, where the masses have suitable conditions, it is possible to directly establish agricultural production cooperatives without mutual aid groups, or agricultural production cooperatives can develop faster than other places. These should be estimated. of. But even so, the work of mutual aid groups cannot be ignored.

(7) In the movement to develop mutual assistance and cooperation, we must also continue to pay close attention to what the Party Central Committee's "Resolution on Mutual Assistance and Cooperation in Agricultural Production" pointed out: "We must fully and enthusiastically take care of, help, and patiently teach people without any barriers. Nurturing solo peasants". We must implement the policy of properly taking care of the production enthusiasm of the independent farmers, give full play to the potential production potential of the independent farmers, and provide the necessary loans and possible technical assistance to help them overcome the difficulties they encounter and avoid being affected by rich peasants and usurers. Exploitation by lords and speculators. All mutual aid and cooperative organizations must be the core that unites the surrounding solitary peasants. It is also as pointed out in the "Resolution on Mutual Aid and Cooperation in Agricultural Production" of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "It must be understood that if we show concern for and properly take care of individual farmers now, it is possible for these individual farmers to gradually join mutual aid and cooperation organizations in the future, and also It is possible to achieve our ultimate goal in the countryside—to guide all peasants to socialism and communism." If individual peasants are discriminated against and attacked, mutual aid and cooperative peasants are opposed to individual peasants, and if individual peasants are completely wiped out, there will still be A certain production potential force, this is very wrong.

(8) Mutual assistance cooperation in agricultural production, rural supply and marketing cooperation and rural credit cooperation are three forms of rural cooperation. These three types of cooperation divide labor and link and promote each other, thus gradually linking rural economic activities with the state's economic construction plan, and gradually transforming the small-scale peasant economy on the basis of production cooperation.

Since commercial exploitation, grain hoarding, speculation and usury are the main modes of activity of the capitalist elements in the countryside at present, supply and marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives have a greater responsibility to help the peasant masses gradually get rid of these exploitations under the leadership of the state economy. Help the country complete the task of purchasing grain and other agricultural products, strive to supply the rural areas with the necessary means of production and living, develop rural savings and low-interest loans, serve rural production, and promote the development of mutual assistance and cooperation in agricultural production.

Rural supply and marketing cooperatives must further realize and implement the relationship with agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives, and promote the combined contract of supply, production and sales between them.

The development of rural credit cooperatives now takes various forms, such as credit groups, credit cooperatives or credit departments of supply and marketing cooperatives. We should continue to promote and improve this kind of credit cooperation, and further link it closely with the mutual assistance and cooperation in agricultural production, and systematically support the movement of agricultural cooperation.

Handicraft currently occupies a very important position in supplying the means of production and living in rural areas. Supply and marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives should support the development of necessary local handicraft industries, especially the development of handicraft cooperation.

(9) The development of mutual aid and cooperation movements to improve agricultural productivity is the center of the Party's leadership in rural work in the future. Party organizations, district committees and county committees in the countryside, general prefectural committees, provincial committees whose main job is to manage the countryside, and all cadres at or above the provincial committee level who are engaged in rural work must gradually shift the focus of their work to this aspect. Implementing the Party's current policy of relying on the consolidating alliance of the poor and middle peasants, gradually developing mutual assistance and cooperation, and restricting the exploitation of the rich peasants—this system of policy closely integrates the Party's political work and economic work, so as to gradually realize agricultural development. socialist transformation.

First, the Party committees of the major administrative regions, provinces, cities and counties must formulate year-by-year plans and the first five-year plan for the development of agricultural mutual assistance and cooperation. When formulating this plan, it must be based on the general policy of the Party Central Committee on economic construction, after thorough investigation and research, and according to local conditions, under different conditions in different regions, the steps and figures that may be developed in the local order must be specified, so that the plan can be placed on the on a reliable basis.

According to the planned figures drawn up by the leading organs of the Party in the major administrative regions for the development of local agricultural production cooperatives, from the winter of 1953 to the autumn harvest of 1954, the national agricultural production cooperatives should be replaced by the existing more than 14,000 cooperatives. It has grown to more than 35,800. Among them, North China has grown from 6,186 to more than 12,400; Northeast China has grown from 4,817 to 10,000; East China has grown from 3,301 to 10,000. More than 8,300; Central and South from 527 to more than 3,600; Northwest from 302 to more than 700; Southwest from 59 to more than 600 . The central government approved these planned figures and instructed local party committees to work hard to complete the plan.

According to the foundation of the development of the mutual aid and cooperation movement year by year, within the first five-year plan, that is, by 1957, the number of agricultural production

cooperatives across the country should reach about 800,000, and the number of participating peasant households should reach the total number of rural households. about twenty percent. When the first five-year plan is completed, agricultural production cooperatives may develop into the main form of agricultural production or close to becoming the main form in some areas, while in other areas it can only develop to a certain extent.

The five-year plan should include state farms, technology extension stations, new farm tool stations, pump stations, and tractor stations to be established in various regions, as well as fully socialized agricultural production cooperatives (that is, collective farms) to be piloted in those regions where conditions permit. ) should also include supply and marketing cooperatives and credit unions.

Second, the county level should be the main link in leading the mutual aid and cooperation movement. In addition to the fact that party committees at all levels should regularly discuss the work of the rural mutual aid and cooperation movement, county committees also have special responsibilities for the quality of the work. The secretary of the county party committee must personally take charge of this work, and the county party committee must also send a certain number of competent cadres to take charge of it.

All county party committee members must study and be familiar with the CPC Central Committee's policies and procedures on mutual aid and cooperation, and lead the staff engaged in the mutual aid and cooperation movement as well as district cadres to learn this policy and some necessary common sense of agricultural technology. The county party committee must know how to educate and organize party members to take the lead in mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives.

Third, the prefectural committees, county committees, and district committees where conditions permit should make full use of the slack time, hold short-term training courses for mutual assistance and cooperation in a planned way, and select activists from the masses who have the two conditions of impartiality and competence to serve as trainees. Train more leaders. Local people's government agencies shall, where conditions permit, hold agricultural technical training courses and accounting personnel training courses.

Fourth, Party committees at all levels should regularly convene representative meetings of agricultural mutual assistance and cooperation at all levels, agricultural technical meetings, and various symposiums as an important method for educating the masses and cadres. The main content of the representative meeting should be to exchange experience, introduce and reward good work, criticize and help those who do not work well, select models, educate ideological policies, mobilize to complete tasks, and thereby promote the cooperation of agricultural mutual aid groups and agricultural production cooperatives. develop. The main content of the technical conference is to summarize the technical experience of the masses, improve it, promote it, and introduce new technical knowledge and technical experience.

Party committees at all levels should use the summarised production experience and organizational experience as important materials for educating cadres, party members and activists among the masses.

Fifth, the work of the Party's organization in the agricultural production cooperatives must be good at connecting with the actual life of the members, and constantly carry out discussions among the members about socialism (no one exploits others, but everyone is enriched) and capitalism (the minority exploits the majority, making the majority poor, and the few rich) the education of two different paths, the old and the new; the education of the union of workers and peasants; the education of the members of the society to put individual and collective interests and the state Combining interests; educate members to actively engage in labor, make them understand that labor is good and labor more, and get more remuneration than others, and rely on the income of their labor to improve their lives, it is honorable, not working hard and thus reducing It is shameful to lose income; educate commune members to strengthen labor discipline and mutual solidarity (especially with regard to the unity of the poor and middle peasants, as well as the unity of new and old commune members); educate commune members to abide by state laws and respond to various calls of the state Model, become a model for supporting the country's implementation of socialist industrialization; educate commune members to care for public property; educate commune members to be good at uniting and helping farmers who work alone; and be good at using persuasion and educating methods to encourage labor competition among commune members, and develop appropriate criticism and education. Self-criticism, to solve the ideological problems and practical problems of the members. Through all this education and work, we must constantly improve the socialist consciousness of the members, constantly eliminate the influence of the rich peasants, and constantly overcome the individualism of the members, so as to further consolidate the agricultural production cooperatives.

(10) The Party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that the Party must actively lead the work of the mutual aid and cooperation movement and gradually carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and move forward step by step. Active leadership means that the party's leadership should not lag behind the demands of the masses and the needs of national construction. To advance steadily, that is, the leadership of the party should not exceed the level of consciousness of the masses and disregard possible conditions. Therefore, the leading organs at all levels must earnestly grasp the objective and actual situation at the time and place, and must not make the mistakes of subjectivism or commandism, but must be good at grasping the existing and new developments in the mutual assistance and cooperation movements in various regions. Different models of different forms at all levels, combine point and surface, combine creation and promotion, and combine popularization and improvement. If you do not correctly establish a model according to the possible conditions, study the model, and go ahead blindly, only greed for more, greed, and high, this is wrong; on the contrary, if you isolate the model and do not promote it, this is also incorrect. The experience of right and wrong has been more or less in all regions, and the leading organs of the party at all levels must earnestly study and summarize, so as to incorporate the mutual aid and cooperation movement into the correct one pointed out by the Party Central Committee. The work of transforming the small-scale peasant economy will be completed step by step in a planned way, so that agriculture, under the leadership of socialist industry and in

coordination with the development of socialist industrialization, will successfully transition to the socialist era of the whole country.