

The decision of the Central People's Government Administration Council on the classification of rural classes was issued in Beijing

(The 44th Council of the State Council on August 4, 1950)

1. In order to correctly implement the Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China promulgated by the Central People's Government on June 30, 1950, this decision is hereby announced.
2. The Government Affairs Council of the Central People's Government believes that the Ruijin Democratic Central Government published two documents in 1933 to correctly solve the land problem, namely "How to analyze the rural class" and "Decisions on some issues in land reform", except a small part is no longer applicable, and all the rest are basically applicable in the current land reform. These two documents were re-promulgated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on May 25, 1948, and they were applied in the land reform work. They have proved that they are applicable to the current land reform. Therefore, the Government Affairs Council of the Central People's Government specially deleted and modified these two documents and supplemented them before publishing them as documents for the correct solution of the land problem in the future. In these two documents, the words "Supplementary Decisions of the Government Administration Council" are added to all the supplementary decisions of the Court, and "Several New Decisions of the Administration Council" are added to these two documents.
3. If the written interpretation of the documents published by this decision conflicts with the Land Reform Law, they shall be implemented in accordance with the Land Reform Law.
4. The people's government of each province may distribute supplementary documents for classifying according to the actual situation of each locality and the principles stipulated in the document published by this decision. However, these documents should be submitted to this court for record.

A. How to analyze the rural class

1. A landlord who owns the land and does not work or has only incidental labor, but who lives by exploitation is called a landlord. The method of exploitation by landlords is mainly to exploit peasants by means of land rent. In addition, they may also lend money, hire workers, or operate industry and commerce, but the exploitation of land rent by peasants is the main method of exploitation by landlords. Management of courts and collection of school rent are also a type of land rent exploitation. Although some landlords have gone bankrupt, they still have no labor after bankruptcy, and their living conditions exceed those of ordinary middle peasants, and they are still landlords.

Warlords, bureaucrats, local tyrants, and evil gentry are the political representatives of the landlord class, and they are particularly vicious among the landlords (the rich peasants also often have small local tyrants and evil gentry).

To help landlords collect rent and housekeepers, rely on landlords to exploit peasants as their main source of livelihood. Some people whose living conditions exceed those of ordinary middle peasants should be treated with the landlords as an example. (Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

(1) People who rent a large amount of land from the landlord, do not work by themselves, sublet it to others, collect land rent, and whose living conditions exceed those of ordinary middle peasants are

called second landlords. Second, the landlord should be treated as the same as the landlord. Those who work and cultivate part of the land by themselves should be treated with the example of rich peasants.

(2) Revolutionary soldiers, family members of martyrs, workers, staff, freelancers, hawkers, and those who rent out a small amount of land for other occupations or lack of labor, should determine their composition according to their occupation, or called small land renters, Not to be a landlord. Its land shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 5 of the Land Reform Law.

(3) Those who have income from other occupations, but at the same time occupy and lease a large amount of agricultural land, which is more than the average amount of land owned by the local landlord per household, should be determined according to their main income, which is called other component and landlord, or landlord and other component. The land and property directly used for other occupations shall not be confiscated.

(4) The average amount of land owned by each household of landlords in various regions shall be calculated on the basis of one or several counties, and shall be determined by the district or county people's government after submitting it to the provincial people's government for approval.

2. Rich peasants and rich peasants generally occupy land. But there are also those who own part of the land and lease part of the land. There is also no land, all land is leased. Generally, they have relatively good production tools and activity capital, participate in labor by themselves, but often rely on exploitation as one or most of their sources of income. The method of exploitation by the rich peasants is mainly the exploitation of hired labor (please long-term workers). In addition, it may also use a piece of land to lease and exploit land rent, or money lending, or operate industry and commerce. Most of the rich peasants are still in charge of courts. Some possess a considerable amount of fine land, and apart from their own labor, they do not hire workers, and they exploit peasants by means of land rent, debt, etc. This situation should also be regarded as rich peasants. Exploitation by the rich peasants is frequent, many and the main one. (Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

(1) A rich peasant who rents out a large amount of land more than the amount of land cultivated by his own and hired people is called a semi-landlord rich peasant. The land and other properties of rich peasants and semi-landlord rich peasants shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Land Reform Law.

(2) In a landlord's family, someone who participates in the main agricultural work all year round, or hires someone to cultivate part of the land at the same time, and leases the main part of the land. The amount of leased land exceeds the amount of land cultivated by himself and hired by more than three times (such as Renting out 150 acres, self-cultivation and hired people to cultivate less than 50 acres), in the case of occupying more land, the amount of leased land exceeds the amount of land for self-cultivation and hired farming by more than two times (for example, renting Those who cultivated 200 acres by themselves or hired people to cultivate less than 100 acres) shall not be called rich peasants, but shall be called landlords. Its land and other properties shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 2 of the Land Reform Law. However, the part of the land cultivated by its own labor should be basically retained after appropriate supplementation. If the laborers are not dominated but in a dominated position in the family, the laborers should be classified as appropriate laborers, distinguished from other laborers in the family.

3. Many middle peasants and middle peasants' own land. Some middle peasants only occupy part of the land and lease part of the land. Some middle peasants have no land, and all land is leased. The middle peasants themselves have considerable tools. The source of life of middle peasants depends entirely on their own labor, or mainly on their own labor. Middle peasants generally do not exploit people, and many middle peasants are also exploited by others such as a small portion of land rent and debt. But middle peasants generally do not sell their labor. The other part of the middle peasants (wealthy middle peasants) exploited others slightly, but infrequently and mainly. These are middle peasants.

4. Poor peasants have some land and incomplete tools. Some have no land, only some incomplete tools. Generally, it is necessary to rent land for farming, and it is exploited by people's land rent, debt and a small part of hired labor. These are poor peasants. Middle peasants generally do not sell their labor, and poor peasants generally sell a small part of their labor. This is the main criterion for distinguishing between middle peasants and poor peasants.

5. Workers (including farm hires) generally have no land and tools. Some workers have a very small part of land and tools, and they live entirely or mainly by selling their labor. This is the worker.

B. Decisions on some issues in land reform

Many practical problems occurred in the struggle between the division of land and the investigation of land. These problems are either not stipulated in the previous documents, or the stipulations are not clear, or the government staff has incorrectly explained them, resulting in errors in implementation. In order to correctly develop the land struggle, correct and prevent errors in these issues, the People's Committee, in addition to approving the "How to Analyze the Rural Class" (the principles of analyzing landlords, rich peasants, middle peasants, poor peasants, and workers), specially Make the following decision.

1. Labor and incidental labor Under ordinary circumstances, one person in the family engages in main labor for one third of the time each year, which is called labor. One person in the whole family spends less than one-third of the main labor time each year, or although one third of the time each year is engaged in labor, non-main labor is called incidental labor.

(Explanation) It should be noted here:

(1) The rich peasants work by themselves; the landlords themselves do not work, or have only incidental labor. Therefore, labor is the main criterion to distinguish rich peasants from landlords.

(2) The standard number of people working in the whole family shall be one. If there are several people in the family, and one of them is working, this family is considered to have labor. Some people think that two people or even the whole family are required to participate in the labor before the family is considered to have labor. This is wrong.

(3) It is stipulated that the standard time of labor is one-third of a year, that is, four months. The division between labor and incidental labor (i.e., the boundary between rich peasants and landlords) is based on having engaged in the main labor for four months and less than four months. Some people consider those who are engaged in main labor for half a year as incidental labor. This is wrong.

(4) The so-called main labor refers to the labor in the main work department of agricultural production, such as plowing the field, planting the field, cutting crops and other important labor matters in production.

(5) The so-called non-primary labor refers to all kinds of auxiliary labor that only occupy a secondary position in production, such as helping to cultivate grass, helping to grow vegetables, and taking care of cattle.

(6) Labor is the main criterion for distinguishing the rich peasants from the landlords. Therefore, for those who only hire long-term workers for farming without other exploitation such as land rent, debt, etc., they are responsible for directing production, but those who are not engaged in the main labor are still treated as landlords.

(7) The time standard for the composition of the landlord component is based on the local liberation as a starting point and calculated upwards. Those who have lived a landlord's life for three consecutive years constitute the landlord component. In the land division and land investigation movement, many mistakes occurred with regard to labor and incidental labor. Either taking labor as only incidental labor and condemning him as a landlord, or taking only incidental labor as having labor and condemning him as a rich peasant. It is because in the past there was no clear standard for the separation of landlords and rich peasants. According to the above regulations, this error can be avoided.

However, the above provisions refer to "ordinary circumstances". In special circumstances, different treatments are required. There are two aspects here: The first aspect is the big landlord and someone in the family is a producer. For example, some people exploited a large amount of land rent and debt, such as collecting rents of more than 100 pals, or lending money of more than 1,000 yuan, and the family has a small population and consumption is not large. Even though people in this family are engaged in major labor for more than four months each year, still a landlord, not a rich peasant. However, if the population is very large and the consumption is very large, even if there is a hundred tens of rent or a thousand yuan in debt, as long as someone is engaged in the main work, he should be treated as a rich peasant. In the second aspect, it is a landlord based on the situation of exploitation, but a person who cannot be treated as a landlord based on the living situation. For example, some people used to be rich or middle peasants, but several years before liberation, due to the death or illness of the main workers in the family, they had to rent out all the land or hire people to cultivate them, so the whole family lived a life without labor. If it is inappropriate to treat this kind of person as the mainstay, he should be treated according to his original composition. Another example is that someone who is still a landlord in name, but the land ownership actually belongs to someone else, has very little income from exploitation, and even lives worse than a peasant, and he already has incidental laborers. Such a person can be treated as a peasant.

The above-mentioned special circumstances were ignored in some parts of the land division and land investigation movement. This is also wrong. ((1)(2)) (Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

(1) In some large families with a population of more than fifteen, one-third of the family members with labor should have one-third of the time engaged in the main work each year. labor.

(2) The aforementioned so-called main labor should refer to the main labor engaged in agricultural production. This is the main criterion for distinguishing landlords from rich peasants under ordinary circumstances. As for workers in other occupations in the landlord's family, they are also considered to have major labor, but their class composition should be determined according to the nature and circumstances of other occupational labor, and their treatment should be determined in accordance with their own class composition. For example, if someone in a landlord's family is a worker who is often engaged in medicine or teaching, this person should be treated as a doctor or teacher.

2. The wealthy middle peasants are part of the middle peasants, whose living conditions are above ordinary middle peasants, and generally have slight exploitation of others. The amount of his exploited income shall not exceed 15% of his family's total annual income.

In some cases, although the income from exploitation exceeds 15% of the family's total annual income, it does not exceed 30%, and the masses do not oppose those who still regard it as a rich middle peasant.

Under a democratic regime, the interests of the wealthy middle peasants should be equally protected as the average middle peasants.

(Explanation) It should be noted here:

(1) The wealthy middle peasants are part of the middle peasants. The difference between the wealthy middle peasant and other middle peasants is that the living conditions of the affluent middle peasants are above the ordinary middle peasants and generally have slight exploitation of others, while other middle peasants generally have no exploitation.

(2) The difference between the wealthy middle peasants and the rich peasants is that the amount of the annual exploitation income of the rich middle peasants does not exceed 15% of the total annual income of the whole family, while the rich peasants exceed 15%.

The setting of this kind of boundary is needed when actually distinguishing class components.

(3) The so-called minor exploitation of the wealthy middle peasants refers to the employment of shepherd children, or hire of odd labor, or monthly labor, or a small amount of money to lend, or a small number of pawn rents, or a small number of school rents, or a small number of land leases. But all these exploitations do not account for an important part of their family's source of income, that is, no more than 15% of their total income. The main source of life for the whole family is to rely on their own labor.

(4) In the period close to the local liberation, although there had been exploitation with the same amount of exploitation as the rich peasants in the same period of time, those who did not exceed two years were still regarded as rich middle peasants.

(5) In some cases, although the exploitation income exceeds 15% of the family's total income, it does not exceed 30%. If the masses do not object, they are still wealthy middle peasants. The so-called "certain situations" here refer to those who have more than 15% of the exploitation, but have a large family population, a small labor force, and lack of rich living. They even suffer from floods and droughts, or die due to illness, but turn to those in difficulties. Under these circumstances, those who exploit less than 30% should not be considered rich peasants, but middle peasants. If there is no such situation, those whose exploitation income exceeds 15% of total income are considered rich

peasants and should not be regarded as rich middle peasants. The correct judgment of these situations depends on the general will of the local people.

Wealthy middle peasants account for a considerable number in the countryside. In the land division and land investigation campaigns, many places treat them as rich peasants. This is incorrect. Most of the violations of middle peasants in various places have violated such wealthy middle peasants and should be corrected immediately.

For example

(1) A family of six eats and two of them work. There are 50 dans of Arita (35 dans of harvested grains), the current price is 4 yuan per 100, and the total value is one hundred and forty yuan. It is completely self-cultivating. There are five rooms and one cow. A mouthful of a pond will cost you twelve yuan in the ocean. The annual income for miscellaneous grain production and pig raising is about 100 yuan. Release three grains of grains, plus five (a year and a half), worth six yuan, received for four years. Money lending to the ocean is 100 yuan, plus 25-yuan, 25 yuan a year, and let it go for five years. Judgment: This family relies on its own labor as the main source of income, and its own production accounts for more than 250 yuan. Exploitation of other people's debts and interests, but the annual interest is only 31 yuan, less than 15% of the total income, and there is a surplus after the family's expenses. Life is quite good, but because the amount of exploitation is not large, it is regarded as a wealthy middle peasant, not Rich peasant.

(2) A family of five eats, one and a half work. Twenty-five Dans of Field, and 17 Dans of Grain. I borrowed 75 Dans of Tian, collected 42 Dans of Shigu, paid 25 Dans of rent, and paid it for ten years. The annual income of miscellaneous grain production and pig raising is 50 yuan, and one shepherd boy is hired for three years. It extended foreign debts to the ocean for 60 yuan, plus three plus three. The annual income was 18 yuan, and it was released for four years. There are five rooms and one cow. There is a piece of Muzi Mountain, and the annual picking is 30 dan of peach trees. Judgment: The family's life is mainly dependent on their own labor. Every year, they exploit people very little, but only more than 20 yuan (total of hired shepherd boy and money lending), and the exploited land rent is as much as 25 paves, and the family's expenses are very small. Ordinary middle peasants are not yet wealthy middle peasants. 3. The exploitation time and the amount of exploitation of the rich peasants are extrapolated from the local liberation time. For three consecutive years, in addition to participating in production, they have also relied on exploitation as part or most of their family's source of life, and the exploitation amount exceeds that of the whole family. Fifteen percent of the total annual income is called a rich peasant. In some cases, although the amount of exploitation exceeds 15% of total income, it does not exceed 30%, and those who do not object to it are still not rich peasants but rich middle peasants.

(Explanation) What should be noted here is:

(1) Use the local liberation time as the starting point for calculating the exploitation time, and not any other time as the starting point for calculating the exploitation time. Some people settle accounts and use the early exploitation of the gap as the basis for determining class composition. This is wrong.

(2) Three consecutive years of exploitation are used as the standard time for the composition of the rich peasants. If the exploitation time is less than three years or even if there are three years but is separated in the middle (discontinuous), although the amount of exploitation is the same as that of rich peasants at the same time, the theory of rich middle peasants is still considered.

(3) The amount of exploitation must exceed 15% of the family's total annual income to constitute a rich peasant component. If the amount of exploitation is less than 15% of the total income, there is a continuity of three or more years. Nor can it constitute a rich peasant component, but still a wealthy middle peasant component.

(4) The so-called total annual income of the whole family refers to the total of its own production part and the part that exploits others. For example, a family produces 400 yuan a year for the self-produced part, and 100 yuan for the exploited other's part. The total is 500 yuan. income. Because the exploited part accounts for 20% of the total income, it is a rich peasant.

For example

(1) Eleven members of the family eat and two of them work. He owns a hundred and sixty dans of fields and harvests a hundred and 20 dans of grains (worth 480 yuan). There are two yuan of tea mountain, and the annual income is 30 yuan. There is a pond, and the income is fifteen yuan a year. The production of miscellaneous grains and pig raising are worth about RMB 150 per year. I often hired a long-term worker for seven years. Until liberation, the annual exploitation of surplus labor was worth about 60 yuan. Money lending to the ocean is 250 yuan, plus three, the annual collection is 75 yuan, and it is left for five years until the liberation. Judgment: This family works on its own, but hires long-term workers and lends a lot. The income from exploitation exceeds 15% of the family's total income. Although the population is large, there is a lot of money left after spending, so it is a rich peasant.

(2) The whole family has three meals, and one person has been engaged in main labor for four months. There are 60 dans of field, 30 dans of self-cultivation, and 18 dans of harvest. Thirty dans of land was leased out and 12 dans of valley was collected for five years. I often hire part-time workers for 20 days a year. There is one cattle, and two dans of cattle can be collected for rent every year. Money lending to the ocean is 120 yuan, plus three, the annual collection is 36 yuan, and it is released for three years. Judgment: The family's exploitation income exceeds its own production, but because one person has been engaged in the main labor for four months, he is a rich peasant.

(Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

(1) The demarcation between rich peasants and wealthy middle peasants specified in the previous two and three chapters is based on whether the exploitation income exceeds 15% of their family's total annual income. 25% of the total annual income shall prevail. Those whose exploitation income does not exceed 25% of their total income are middle peasants or wealthy middle peasants.

(2) For the convenience of calculation, it is necessary to stipulate the following calculation standards:

(1) Anyone who regularly hires a long-term worker or has other exploitation, but whose exploitation amount is equal to or less than one long-term worker, shall not be considered Rich peasant. (2)

Anyone who hires two long-term workers frequently, or has other exploitation, whose total amount of exploitation is equivalent to hiring two long-term workers or more, can generally be regarded as a rich peasant. However, those with large household consumption and not rich people should still not be counted as rich peasants. (3) If the amount of frequent exploitation is equivalent to hiring more

than one long-term worker but less than two long-term workers, carefully calculate whether their exploitation income exceeds 25% of their total income. Those who exceed it are rich peasants. Those who exceed it are middle peasants or wealthy middle peasants. (4) Those who hire part-time workers or one hundred and twenty monthly workers each year are counted as hiring one permanent worker. (5) When calculating the amount of exploitation, the part directly exploited by others should be calculated against the part exploited by others.

4. The reactionary rich peasants before liberation, especially after liberation, the rich peasants who had major counter-revolutionary behaviors were called reactionary rich peasants. The reactionary rich peasant should confiscate the land and property of himself and his family members who participated in such counter-revolutionary acts.

For reactionary capitalists, the above principles apply.

(Explanation) It should be noted here:

(1) Only rich peasants who "have major counter-revolutionary behaviors" can be called reactionary rich peasants. For example, during the revolution, leading the militia to slaughter workers and peasants, and stubbornly resist the democratic government, especially after liberation, they are still leading others to organize counter-revolutionary organizations, or individual major counter-revolutionary activities, such as assassinations, being enemy detectives, automatically leading the way for the enemy army, and fleeing. Go to the enemy to help the Kuomintang, actively and resolutely undermine the land division or land investigation movement and economic construction. Among other rich peasants, although they have counter-revolutionary behaviors, those who are not leaders or important actors shall not confiscate their land and property.

(2) Among the family members of the reactionary rich peasants, only the land and property of the elements who participated in this major counter-revolutionary act were confiscated, and the land and property of other elements were not confiscated.

(3) Those who temporarily go to the enemy for the purpose of finding a living are not reactionary rich peasants and should not be treated as reactionary rich peasants.

(4) For the definition and disposal of reactionary capitalists, the above regulations apply safely.

In many places in the past, it was wrong to confiscate the land and property of the rich peasants who had not participated in major counter-revolutionary acts, and confiscate the land and property of the rich peasants who did not participate in counter-revolutionary acts in the family. One source of this error is Article 3 of the Regulations on Land Confiscation and Distribution in Jiangxi: "Any rich peasant who joins a counter-revolutionary organization shall be confiscated by the whole family." There is no distinction between leaders and obedience, and no distinction between participants and non-participants. Regarding the issue of family members, although it is pointed out in the second half of this article: "The family members have not joined the counter-revolutionary organization, have no counter-revolutionary behavior, and are separated from the counter-revolutionaries in the family. Those who do not oppose the local masses shall return their land." If the whole family confiscated it and then returned one copy, it was still an illegal method. Therefore, this article should be corrected in accordance with the current regulations. In the past, some places expanded the scope of reactionary capitalists and confiscated some shops that should not be confiscated. This was also wrong. For example, a family of nine people eats, one person works, and the other is incidental work. There are one hundred and sixty dans of land, 80 dans of self-cultivation, and fifty-six dans of grain

harvested. I rented out 80 dans of land and collected 30 dans for ten years. There are five yuan in the mountains, and seventy yuan in the ocean every year. Often hire a long-term worker. Dayang owed a debt of 425 yuan, plus 25%, and owed it for three years. Money lending to the ocean was three hundred and eighty yuan, plus three for five years. One person served as the company commander of the Yasushi Regiment. He served as a company commander for two years and fought with the Red Guards five times. Some people joined the "AB group" (anti-communist group) for a year, but they were not important members and had no active activities. Everyone else in the family has no obvious reactionary behavior. Judgment: This family is a rich peasant. There is a person who has done major counter-revolutionary work. This person is a reactionary rich peasant and should have his family property confiscated. Everyone else should not be confiscated. Although the other person has joined the "AB group", he is not an important member and has no active activities, and should not be confiscated. (Supplementary decision of the State Council) The provisions of this chapter also apply to landlords and criminals in other classes.

5. The land, houses, cattle, and farm tools that the rich peasants should have.

The rich peasants themselves have the right to dispose of the land, houses, cattle, farm tools, etc., which are determined to be the rich peasants in the land reform, and others shall not interfere.

(illustrate)

(1) Recently, in some places, workers and peasants have taken their land, houses, cattle, and farm tools to exchange the land, houses, cattle, and tools that the rich peasants should have, and even changed clothes and fertilizers. This is not right.

(2) After the land problem is correctly solved, the land allocated to the rich peasants has been improved and turned into good land, and no one else can exchange it. The cattle, farm tools, and houses purchased by rich peasants may not be confiscated or exchanged even if they are redundant. (Supplementary decision of the State Council) The provisions of this chapter now also apply to landlords.

6. The bankrupt landlord before liberation, the landlord who has lost all or the most part of his land and property exploitation, has labor but is still not engaged in labor, and whose living conditions exceed that of ordinary middle peasants, is called a bankrupt landlord. Bankrupt landlords are still part of the landlord class. However, after the landlord went bankrupt, those who had relied on their own labor as their main source of livelihood for one year should be changed.

After the landlord went bankrupt, he relied on his own labor as a part of his source of livelihood, and if this part reached one third of his annual living expenses, he would be treated as a rich peasant.

(illustrate)

(1) Some people call partially bankrupt landlords a bankrupt landlord, which is wrong. Because of this kind of landlord, there are still some industries that rely on exploitation, which is nothing more than a change in the amount of exploitation income.

(2) Some people call bankrupt landlords a landlord who has been engaged in major labor for a full year after bankruptcy. This is even more wrong. Because after the landlord went bankrupt, he had

been engaged in main labor for one year (referring to before liberation), and he had changed from a landlord to a worker or a poor or a peasant.

(3) After some people bankrupt the landlord, some of the workers who are already engaged in the work are still treated as the landlord. This is not right. Because if their labor has reached one-third of the family's life for a year, this kind of person should already be treated as a rich peasant.

7. The poor

Except for workers and peasants, all depend on their own labor for their livelihoods, or most of them rely on their own labor for their livelihoods, or rely on a small number of production materials to operate on their own to obtain living expenses. All these people who do not have a fixed job and live in poverty are called the poor. The unemployed of the poor in villages and small towns should allocate land.

(illustrate)

(1) The poor account for a large number of people in cities, and there are also a part of them in rural areas and small cities and towns. The occupations of the poor are very complicated, and the occupations of some poor people are often changed according to the season and cannot be fixed. The life of the poor is very difficult, and their income is often not enough to spend.

(2) Other than workers and peasants, such as independent producers, freelancers, hawkers, small businessmen who do not employ shop assistants, and all other laborers, as long as they cannot have a fixed occupation and live in poverty, they are all within the scope of the poor.

8. Intellectuals should not be regarded as a class element. The class origin of an intellectual is determined by his family composition, and his own class composition is determined by the method by which he obtains his main source of life.

All intellectuals of landlord and bourgeois origin, subject to the decrees of the democratic government, should make full use of them to serve the democratic government, and at the same time educate them to overcome their erroneous thinking of despising the working people.

When intellectuals are engaged in non-exploiting work, such as teachers, editors, journalists, clerks, writers, artists, etc., they are workers who use their brain power. Such mental workers should be protected by democratic government laws.

(illustrate)

(1) Recently, in some places, it is wrong to exclude intellectuals. It is a policy conducive to the cause of the people's revolution to recruit intellectuals from landlords and bourgeoisie who are willing to serve a democratic government to join the work. While they are serving a democratic government, they should try to solve their life problems.

(2) The class origin of intellectuals is determined by their family composition. For example, if the family belongs to the landlord, it is the origin of the landlord, if the family belongs to the rich peasant, it is the origin of the rich peasant, and the family belongs to the middle peasant is the origin of the middle peasant. The class composition of the intellectual is determined by the method of obtaining the main source of livelihood. For example, the local owner is the landlord, the capitalist is the capitalist, the freelancer is a freelancer, and the employee is an employee. I am a soldier and so on. Intellectuals who rely on their families to provide their main source of livelihood have their own composition determined by their family composition. It is wrong to regard intellectuals as a separate component, and it is even more wrong to regard those who have children of working people (the so-called "graduates") in school as a bad component.

(3) It is also wrong to regard being a teacher or a doctor as not labor. ((2)(3))

(Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

(1) Anyone who is employed by the state, cooperatives, or private agencies, enterprises, schools, etc., is a staff member of which the salary is the whole or the main source of life, is called an employee. Employees are part of the working class.

(2) Intellectuals with specialized skills or expertise are employed by state, cooperative or private institutions, enterprises, schools, etc., who engage in mental work and obtain high wages as the whole or main source of life, For example, engineers, professors, experts, etc. are called senior staff, and their class composition is the same as that of general staff. However, management agents in private economic agencies and enterprises shall not be called employees.

(3) Responsible officials at all levels of the Kuomintang government may not be designated as staff members. After the liberation, these people have other occupational income as the main source of life, and their composition should be determined according to their occupation.

9. Vagrant workers, peasants, and other people who were oppressed and exploited by the reactionary government and landlords, comprador and bourgeoisie immediately before liberation, thus losing their jobs and land, and relying on improper methods as their main source of livelihood for three consecutive years are called vagrants (It is customarily called a rogue).

The democratic government's policy for the vagrant is to win over the masses and oppose those who are dependent on the reactionary forces and actively participate in the counter-revolution. The main way to win over the general vagrant masses is to get them to return to production and allocate land and work. However, to allocate land, one must live in the country and must be able to cultivate the land.

(illustrate)

(1) The so-called relying on improper methods as the main source of livelihood refers to relying on improper income such as theft, robbery, deception, begging, gambling or prostitution.

Some people are called hooligans for those who are employed or semi-unemployed and have a part of illegitimate income (not the main source of income). This is wrong. It is even more wrong to call people who used to have bad habits among the workers, peasants and poor people, such as prostitution, gambling, and opium smoking, as hooligans. (2) In some places, it is not right for the

vagrant leaders who actively participated in the counter-revolution (the so-called rogue heads) to allocate land to them instead of enlisting them. In some places, it is also wrong for ordinary vagrants to refuse their request for land allocation.

10. Religious professionals

Anyone who used religious superstitions such as priests, monks, Taoists, Zhaigong, land-watching, fortune-telling, and fortune-telling as their main source of life for three years before liberation, is called a religious professional or a superstitious professional.

11. The members of the Red Army soldiers who were born in landlords and kulaks and those who were born in the landlords and kulaks of the Red Army soldiers, under the condition that they are determined to fight for the interests of the workers and peasants, regardless of commanders, combatants, themselves and their families have the right to allocate land.

(illustrate)

(1) Preferential treatment of the Red Army Regulations Article 1 states, "For all Red Army soldiers whose families are in the democratic government area, they and their family members shall equally share the land, houses, mountains, forests, and ponds as the local poor farmers." This already includes all the Red Army soldiers. However, in some places recently, it is wrong to confiscate the land that has been allocated to the Red Army soldiers who were born in landlords and rich peasants and fought resolutely for the interests of workers and peasants. This is wrong.

(2) The so-called "family members of Red Army fighters" refer to fathers, mothers, wives, sons, daughters, and younger siblings under the age of 16. Others are not allowed to enjoy this right.

(Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

All the commanders and combatants of the People's Liberation Army, and all the commanders and combatants of the uprising army are reorganized into the People's Liberation Army from the day the uprising is reorganized into the People's Liberation Army. 12. The worker's family is a rich peasant or landlord. The worker's family is a rich peasant or landlord, and the worker himself and his wife, sons, and daughters remain unchanged according to the status of the worker. Other people in the family are treated as landlords or rich peasants.

(illustrate)

(1) In the landlord or rich peasant household, who had sold their labor for one year immediately before liberation should be recognized as a worker. I and my wife, sons, and daughters are treated as workers. Others in the family shall be treated as landlords and rich peasants, and shall not enjoy workers' rights. If there are other ingredients in the home, they will be treated according to their ingredients. For example, someone in a family has been living in a village and has relied on rent collection and money lending as their main source of livelihood for three years, and this person is a landlord; someone has relied on selling labor as their main source of livelihood for one year, and this person is a worker; it has been one year since the small industry for self-selling has been the main source of livelihood. This person is an independent producer; each determines its composition

according to the nature of its source of livelihood within a certain period of time, and each according to its composition determines its existence. Treatment under the laws of a democratic government.

(2) Rural workers, independent producers, teachers, doctors, etc., both have small plots of land. Because the village is not enough to maintain a living and go out to make a living, they rent out small plots of land instead of relying on the main source of livelihood. Mainly.

13. The class composition of landlords, rich peasants, capitalists and workers, peasants, and poor people after they marry each other.

1. The class composition of landlords, rich peasants, capitalists, workers, peasants, and poor people after marrying each other is determined according to the differences between the marriage before and after liberation, the differences in the original class composition, and the differences in the living conditions after marriage.

2. Anyone who got married before liberation: landlords, rich peasants, capitalist women who married workers, peasants, and poor people, engaged in labor, and who had been the main source of income for one year, were recognized as workers, peasants, or poor. Those who do not engage in labor or who have been engaged in labor for less than one year will not change their original composition. Workers, peasants, or poor women who marry a landlord, rich peasant, or capitalist, and have lived the same life for three years, can they be recognized as a landlord, rich peasant, or capitalist. Those who are equal (that is, relying on their own labor as the main source of living), or who have lived the same life for less than three years, will not change according to the original composition.

3. Anyone who got married after liberation: workers, peasants and poor women married to landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists; their original composition remains unchanged. Landlords, rich peasants, and capitalist women who marry workers, peasants, and poor people must be engaged in labor. Those who have been their main source of income for one year are recognized as workers, farmers, or poor. If you do not engage in labor, and those who have been engaged in labor for less than one year, the original composition will not be changed.

4. Before the liberation, if the workers, peasants and poor people sold their children to landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists, and workers, peasants, poor peasants and landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists hired women to recruit each other, the components and treatments for betraying their children and recruiting sons-in-law shall apply to the above-mentioned one to three. The regulations.

5. Before liberation, the workers and peasants and poor peasants and landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists adopted their sons to each other, and the sons of workers and peasants and poor peasants adopted and lived the same lives as the landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists, and their stepparents. Those who had completed five years had the same composition as the stepparents. If the life is not equal to the adoptive parents, but equal to the biological parents, the original composition will not be changed. The sons of landlords, rich peasants, capitalists, and workers, peasants and poor, and those who live the same life as their stepparents and have worked for one year have the same composition as the stepparents. If they are not engaged in labor, their life is not equal to that of the adoptive parents, and those who are equal to the biological parents will not change according to the original composition.

(illustrate)

The so-called labor here includes housework. (Supplementary decision by the Government Affairs Council)

Article 2 of this chapter stipulates that workers, peasants and poor women who married landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists before the liberation of the same life for less than three years shall not change their composition according to the original composition. Those who have continued to live the same life as rich peasants or capitalists for one year should be recognized as rich peasants or capitalists.

The three articles of this chapter stipulate that after the liberation of workers, peasants and poor women marrying landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists, their composition should not change according to their original composition. When applicable now, for those who marry landlords, their composition should remain the same; for marrying capitalists or rich peasants, their composition should remain the same; Those who have completed one year should be recognized as capitalists or rich peasants.

14. Landlord, rich peasant and industrial and commercial person

1. For landlords who are also industrial and commercial persons, their land and the houses and properties connected to the land shall be confiscated. The industry and commerce and the factory buildings, shops, houses, and property connected to industry and commerce will not be confiscated.

2. For rich peasants and industry and commerce, their land, houses and properties connected to the land shall be treated as rich peasants. The industry and commerce and the factory houses, shops, houses, and properties connected to industry and commerce shall be treated as those of the industry and commerce.

15. Managing public halls Managing public halls is an act of exploitation, but it should be distinguished between landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists managing public halls and workers, peasants, and poor people managing public halls.

(Explanation) The management of the land and property of various shrines, temples, associations, and societies is called Guan Gongtang. Managing public halls in rural areas is undoubtedly a type of feudal exploitation, especially for the landlord class and rich peasants. The concentration of large amounts of land and property through public halls has become one of the main methods of feudal exploitation. For those courts that are controlled and manipulated by a small number of people and have a large amount of feudal exploitation income, the behavior of managing the courts should be a factor that constitutes the class composition of managers. However, some courts are not controlled and manipulated by a small number of people, and managers cannot get income from the behavior of managing courts. Other small courts are managed by the workers, peasants and poor people in turn, and the amount of exploitation is very small, so they cannot be used as a component of the managerial class. factor. Some people think that as long as they have been in charge of courts, they are all landlords, rich peasants, or capitalists. This is wrong.

C. Several New Decisions of the Government Administration Council In order to correctly carry out future land reforms, the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government should exclude the principles stipulated in the two documents "How to Analyze Rural Classes" and "Decisions on Some Issues in Land Reform". Make the following decisions:

1. Small craftsmen. Those who own a small amount of production materials such as hand tools, workshops, and raw materials, engage in independent handicraft production and sell their finished products as their entire or main source of livelihood, are called small handicraftsmen or independent

producers. Small handicraftsmen generally do not hire workers, and sometimes employ auxiliary assistants and apprentices, but still rely on their own handicraft labor as their main source of income. The social status of this small handicraft is similar to that of the middle peasant.

2. Handicraft capitalists. A person who owns a large amount of capital such as hand tools, workshops, and raw materials, employs workers and apprentices for handicraft production and obtains profits, as the entire or main source of income, is called a handicraft capitalist. Small handicraftsmen only hire assistants and apprentices to assist their own labor, while handicraft capitalists hire workers and apprentices not to assist him in his own labor, but to obtain profit. This is the main distinction between small handicraftsmen and handicraft capitalists.

3. Manual workers. People who have no means of production at all, or only a few hand tools, sell their labor to consumers, or to handicraft capitalists, or to small handicraftsmen, who engage in handicraft production for their employers and receive wages as their entire or main source of living are called Manual workers. The social status of manual workers is the same as that of workers and farmers.

4. Freelancers. Doctors, teachers, lawyers, journalists, writers, artists, etc. who rely on independent business for a living, but do not exploit others, are called freelancers. In order to carry out their own business, such freelancers sometimes hire assistants or hired assistants to do housework. Those who engage in this kind of hiring behavior are not counted as exploiters. These people are called employees if they are not engaged in independent business but are employed in state or private institutions.

5. Small merchants and hawkers. People who have no or only a small amount of capital, buy goods from merchants or small producers, sell them to consumers, do not hire workers or shop assistants, and engage in the labor of commodity circulation as the main source of life, are called small merchants. Small merchants who travel frequently are called hawkers.

6. Commercial capitalists or businessmen. A person who owns commercial capital, employs workers or shop assistants to circulate commodities and obtain profits as the entire or main source of income is called a commercial capitalist or merchant.

7. Enlightened gentry. The term enlightened gentry refers to certain individuals in the landlord class who once opposed Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule and imperialist aggression, and actively supported the people's democratic cause, supported the people's democratic dictatorship and sponsored land reformers. For enlightened gentry, apart from disposing of their land and other properties in accordance with the Land Reform Law and other relevant laws, they should be taken care of politically and in life, and they should be recruited to participate in land reform or the work of the people's government and people's organizations.

8. Families of revolutionary martyrs. The term "family of revolutionary martyrs" refers to the martyrs who have been killed and killed in the revolution since the Revolution of 1911, the fathers, mothers, wives (or husbands), sons and daughters of soldiers who died in the Anti-Japanese War and the People's Liberation War, and those under the age of 16. Younger siblings. The same applies to the family members of other personnel mentioned in the Land Reform Law.

9. The family background of children and young students. All children under the age of 18 and young students studying in school, apart from the actual dominators of a family during the land reform, they should generally not be divided into class components, only their families should be divided. Origin.

10. Bully. To call a hegemony refers to those who rely on or form a reactionary force to dominate one party, and for private interests, often use violence and power to oppress and plunder the people, causing heavy losses in people's lives and property, and there is evidence. The people's court shall judge and deal with all the bullies after they have been reported by the people.

11. Changes in the composition of landlords. All landlord elements who, after the completion of the land reform, fully obey the government's decrees, work hard to engage in labor production or other business operations, without any reactionary behavior, have been approved by the township people's congress and approved by the county people's government for more than five years. According to the nature of the labor or business they are engaged in, change their landlord component to the component of laborers or other components. Those who do not work hard to engage in labor production or other business operations, or have any reactionary behavior, or who violate the laws and regulations of the people's government are not in this case. Rich peasants in the old liberated areas who have met the above conditions for three years after the completion of the land reform can also change their composition in the same way. Those who do not meet the above conditions shall not be changed.

Those who are also landlords of other elements will be treated according to the other elements after the land reform is completed.