

Summary Report of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Work of Grain Unified Purchase in Shaanxi Province (Excerpt)

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I. Basic Situation

The province-wide unified grain procurement program was fully launched in early December of last year and concluded in mid-February of this year. Thanks to the organization of over 46,000 cadres, who went deep into the countryside to publicize the general line and carry out various economic work, a total of 1.063 billion catties of grain was procured, accounting for 90.85% of the original target of 1.17 billion catties. Including the 755.6 million catties of grain collected as agricultural tax, the total was 1.8186 billion catties, representing 9.98% of the province's total annual grain output of over 9.1 billion catties. At the same time, 29.31 million catties of oilseeds were purchased, accounting for 78.79% of the original target of 37.2 million catties. The unified procurement program generally covered 50-70% of farmers, with cash crop areas accounting for around 30%. Surplus grain was generally purchased for 70-90%, while only around 40-60% was purchased in remote mountainous areas. The implementation of the unified purchase of grain cracked down on speculators and profiteers, weakened the connection between the capitalist economy and the peasants, educated and trained all cadres, raised the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of peasants, promoted the rapid development of the mutual aid and cooperation movement, and created favorable conditions for the socialist transformation of industry and agriculture.

However, progress in this work was extremely uneven. The province can be roughly divided into two categories:

First, those areas that met their targets, representing approximately 70% of the counties. These areas achieved their targets due to extensive and thorough publicity of the general line and the unified grain purchase and marketing policy, diligently sensitizing cadres, closely integrating the policy with production, and actively mobilizing the masses. These areas, particularly those in northern Shaanxi, successfully met or exceeded their targets due to the high political awareness of the masses, and in other remote mountainous areas, where surplus grain was abundant and the assigned targets were small. After the unified purchase, a new atmosphere of expanding production and promoting mutual assistance and cooperation permeated everywhere.

Second, those areas that failed to meet their targets, representing approximately 30% of the counties, suffered from either insufficient publicity of the general line and grain policy, incomplete sensitization of cadres, and a failure to mobilize the masses, or inaccurate grain surplus surveys, excessively high targets, either focusing on the largest share or evenly apportioning the shares. This led to varying degrees of coercion and even suicides (93 suicides occurred provincewide, mostly in these areas). Consequently, work deviated and the targets were not met. Many problems remained after the unified purchase, and some people were less motivated to work.

2. Some Lessons Learned (Omitted)

source:

An archive in Shaanxi Province