

The decision of the GAC on the division of rural class components

Date:1950-8-20

(Adopted at the 44th Session of the GAC on August 4, 1950, and promulgated on August 20, 1950)

1. This Decision is hereby promulgated 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.

2. The GAC of the Central People's Government believes that the two documents issued by the Ruijin Democratic Central Government in 1933 to correctly solve the land problem, namely "How to Analyze the Rural Class" and "Decision on Some Issues in Land Reform", are basically applicable in the current land reform, except for a small number that are no longer applicable. These two documents were re-promulgated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on May 25, 1948, and have been applied in the work of land reform, which has proved to be applicable in the current land reform. Therefore, the GAC of the Central People's Government hereby slightly deletes and supplements these two documents before publishing them as documents for correctly resolving the land issue in the future. In these two documents, the words "supplementary decisions of the GAC" are added to all supplementary decisions of this Council, and "several new decisions of the GAC" are added to these two documents.

3. If the text interpretation of the documents promulgated by this Decision contradicts the Land Reform Law, it shall be implemented in accordance with the Land Reform Law.

4. The provincial people's governments may promulgate supplementary documents on the division of classes in accordance with the actual conditions of each locality and the principles set out in the documents promulgated in this Decision. However, these documents should be submitted to this court for the record.

A. How to analyze rural classes

1. Landlords

Those who occupy land and do not work by themselves, or only collateral labor, but live by exploitation, are called landlords. The main way of landlord exploitation is to exploit peasants in the form of land rent, in addition to money lending, part-time employment, or part-time industry and commerce, but exploiting peasants for land rent is the main way of exploitation by landlords. Managing the court and collecting school rent is also a type of ground rent exploitation.

Although some landlords have gone bankrupt, they still do not work after bankruptcy, and their living conditions exceed those of ordinary middle peasants, and they are still considered landlords.

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

Some people who help landlords collect rent and rely on landlords to exploit peasants as their main source of livelihood should be treated as an example of landlords.

The GAC supplementary decision:

(1) A person who rents a large amount of land from a landlord, does not work himself, sublets it to others, collects land rent, and whose living conditions exceed that of ordinary middle peasants, is called a second landlord. 2. The landlord should be treated as an example of the landlord. Those who cultivate part of the land through their own labor should be treated as an example of rich peasants.

(2) Revolutionary soldiers, families of martyrs, workers, employees, freelancers, hawkers, and those who lease a small amount of land for engaging in other occupations or due to lack of labor shall determine their composition according to their occupations, or those who are called small land leases, shall not be treated as landlords. The land shall be handled in accordance with Article 5 of the Land Reform Law.

(3) Those who have other occupational income but simultaneously occupy and lease a large amount of agricultural land, reaching more than the average number of land owned by each local landlord, shall determine its composition according to their main income, which shall be called other components and landlords, or landlords and other components. 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 each region shall be calculated in units of one or several counties, and shall be determined by the people's governments of each special district or county after submitting them to the provincial people's government for approval.

2. Rich farmers

Kulaks generally occupy land. However, there are also those who own part of the land and rent part of the land. There are also those who have no land at all, and all the land is rented. Generally, they have relatively good means of production and activity capital, and participate in labor by themselves, but often rely on exploitation as a part or a part of their source of livelihood. The way of exploitation by rich peasants is mainly to exploit hired labor (hiring long-term workers). In addition, a part of the land may be leased to exploit land rent, or money lending, or industrial and commercial operations may also be carried out. Most of the rich farmers still manage the court. Some people occupy a considerable amount of fine land, do not hire workers except for their own labor, and cut the peasants in the form of land rent, debt and profit, etc., and this situation should also be treated as rich peasants. The exploitation of the kulaks is regular, many and main.

The GAC supplementary decision:

(1) Rich peasants who lease a large amount of land beyond the amount of land they cultivate by themselves or hired people are called semi-landlord rich peasants. The land and other property of rich peasants and semi-landlord rich peasants shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 6 of the Land Reform Law.

(2) If a landlord's family participates in major agricultural labor all year round, or at the same time hires someone to cultivate a part of the land, and rents out the main part of the land, the amount of leased land exceeds the amount of land cultivated by self-cultivation and hired cultivation by more than three times (e.g., 150 acres of land leased and less than 50 acres cultivated by self-cultivation and hired cultivation), and in the case of occupying more land, the amount of leased land exceeds the amount of land cultivated by self-cultivation and hired cultivation by more than twice the amount of land cultivated by self-cultivation and hired cultivation (e.g., renting 200 acres, self-cultivating and hiring less than 100 acres). It should not be called a rich peasant, but a landlord. Their land and other property shall be handled in accordance with Article 2 of the Land Reform Law. However, the part of

the land cultivated by their own labor should be basically retained after appropriate replenishment. If the person who participates in labor is not in a dominant position but in a dominant position in the family, the person who participates in the labor shall be designated as an appropriate composition of the worker, so as to distinguish it from the composition of other people in the family who do not participate in the work.

3. Middle farmers

Many middle peasants occupy land. Some middle peasants only occupy part of the land and rent part of the land. Some middle peasants did not have land, and all the land was rented. The middle peasants themselves have quite a few tools. The source of livelihood of the 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 exploited by others for a small part of land rent and debts. But middle peasants generally do not sell their labor. The other part of the middle peasants (rich middle peasants) are different. People have slight exploitation, but not often and mainly. These are all middle peasants.

4. Poor farmers

Some poor peasants own part of the land and incomplete tools. Some have no land at all, only some incomplete tools. Generally, land must be rented for cultivation, and they are exploited by land rent, debts and a small part of wage labor. These are poor peasants.

Middle peasants generally do not sell labor, and poor peasants generally sell a small part of labor, which is the main criterion for distinguishing middle peasants from poor peasants.

5. Workers

Workers (including hired farmers) generally have no land or tools, and some workers have a very small amount of land and tools, and make a living entirely or mainly by selling labor. This is the worker.

B. Decisions on some issues in land reform

In the struggle between dividing fields and checking fields, many practical problems occurred. In order to correctly develop the land struggle and to correct and prevent errors on these issues, the People's Committee has made the following decision in addition to approving the document "How to Analyze the Rural Class" (Principles on the Analysis of Landlords, Rich Peasants, Middle Peasants, Poor Peasants and Workers) in order to correct and prevent errors in these issues.

1. Labor and incidental labor

Under normal circumstances, one person in the family spends one-third of the year engaged in major labor, which is called labor. If one person in the family is engaged in major labor for less than one-third of the year, or although one-third of the year is engaged in labor, it is called incidental labor.

(Description) It should be noted here:

(1) The rich peasants worked by themselves; The landlord himself does not work, or only collateral labor. Therefore, labor is the main criterion that distinguishes rich peasants from landlords.

(2) The standard number of people working in the whole family is stipulated to be one person. If there are several people in the family, and one of them works, the family is considered to have labor.

Some people think that two people or even the whole family must participate in labor to be considered labor, which is not right.

(3) The standard time for labor is one-third of a year, that is, four months. The boundary between labor and incidental labor is used as the boundary between labor and ancillary labor (i.e., the boundary between rich peasants and landlords). Some people consider those who have been engaged in main labor for half a year as incidental labor, which is not right.

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

(5) The so-called non-main labor refers to all kinds of auxiliary labor that occupies a secondary position in production, such as helping to weed the grass, helping to grow vegetables, taking care of the cattle, etc.

(6) Since labor is the main criterion for distinguishing rich peasants from landlords, those who only hire long-term workers to cultivate and have no other exploitation such as land rent and debts, and are responsible for directing production, but do not personally engage in the main labor, are still treated according to the landlord.

(7) The time standard for constituting the landlord component, starting from the time of local liberation, is calculated upwards, and those who have lived as landlords for three consecutive years are constituted as landlord components.

In the movement of land division and land investigation, many mistakes have occurred on the issue of labor and incidental labor, or he is judged as a landlord by treating labor as only incidental labor, or by treating only incidental labor as labor and convicting him as a rich peasant, all because there was no clear standard for the boundary between landlords and rich peasants in the past. In accordance with the above provisions, such errors can be avoided.

However, the above provisions refer to "ordinary circumstances". In special circumstances, different disposals must be made. There are two situations: first, it is the large landowner who has a family of producers. For example, if someone exploits the land rent and the amount of debt is very large, such as collecting more than 100 loads of rent or lending more than 1,000 yuan, but the family population is small and the consumption is not large, then even if the family engages in the main labor for more than four months a year, he is still a landlord, not a rich peasant. However, if the population is large and the consumption is large, even if there is a rent of 100 quintals or a debt of 1,000 yuan, as long as someone is engaged in the main labor, he should be treated as a rich peasant. The second aspect is that the exploitation situation is said to be a landlord, but the living situation cannot be treated according to the landlord. For example, some people used to be rich peasants or middle peasants, but a few 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 it, so the whole family lived a life without labor. If such people are treated as local masters, it is inappropriate and should be treated according to their original composition. If there is a person who is nominally a landlord, but the ownership of the land actually belongs to someone else, and the income from exploitation is very small, or even his life is worse than that of a peasant, and he himself has collateral labor, such a person can be treated as a peasant.

It is also wrong that some parts of the above-mentioned special circumstances have been ignored in the movement to divide the fields and check the fields.

The GAC supplementary decision:

(1) In some large families, where the population exceeds 15 people, one-third of the people in the family should be engaged in main labor for one-third of the time each year.

(2) The above-mentioned so-called main labor should refer to the main labor in agricultural production. This is the main criterion for distinguishing landlords from kulaks under ordinary circumstances. As for workers in the landlord's family who are engaged in other occupations, they are also regarded as having main labor, but their class composition should be determined according to the nature and circumstances of other occupations, and their treatment should be determined according to their own class composition. For example, if there is a person in the landlord's family who is often engaged in medical or teaching labor, this person should be treated as a doctor or teacher.

2. Rich middle peasants

The wealthy middle peasants are part of the middle peasants, and their living conditions are above that of ordinary middle peasants, and they generally have slight exploitation of others. The weight of their exploitation income is limited to no more than 15% of their family's total annual income.

In some cases, although the income from exploitation exceeds 15% of the total annual income of the whole family, but does not exceed 30%, and the masses do not oppose it, they are still regarded as rich middle peasants.

Under a democratic regime, the interests of the wealthy middle peasants should be protected on the same level as the ordinary middle peasants.

(Description) It should be noted here:

(1) The rich middle peasants are part of the middle peasants. The difference between the rich middle peasants and other middle peasants is that the living conditions of the rich middle peasants are above those of ordinary middle peasants, and they generally have slight exploitation of others, while other middle peasants generally do not exploit them.

(2) The difference between rich middle peasants and rich peasants is that the annual exploitation income of rich middle peasants does not exceed 15% of their total annual family income, while that of rich peasants exceeds 15%. This setting of boundaries is necessary when actually distinguishing class components.

(3) The so-called minor exploitation of wealthy middle peasants refers to hiring shepherd boys, or hiring odd jobs, or hiring monthly workers, or lending money with a small amount of money, or leasing a small number of pawns, or collecting a small number of school rents, or renting a small number of land, etc. But all this exploitation, in its source of subsistence for the whole family, does not account for an important component, that is, no more than fifteen per cent of its total income. The main source of livelihood for his family is his own labor.

(4) During the period close to local liberation, although there was exploitation with the same amount of exploitation as the rich peasants in the same period of time, but not more than two years, they were still regarded as rich middle peasants.

(5) In some cases, although the income from exploitation exceeds 15% of the total income of the whole family, but does not exceed 30%, the masses are still wealthy middle peasants. The so-called "certain situations" here refer to those who have a large family population, a small labor force, and a

poor life despite the fact that the amount of exploitation exceeds 15 percent. In these cases, those whose exploitation does not exceed 30% cannot be regarded as rich peasants, but as middle peasants. If there are no such circumstances, those whose exploitation income exceeds 15% of the total income are rich peasants and should not be considered rich middle peasants. The correct judgment of these situations depends on the public will of the local masses.

Wealthy middle peasants account for a considerable number in the countryside. In the movement to divide the land and check the fields, many places treated them as rich peasants, which is incorrect. Most of the violations of the middle peasants in various places are infringing on this rich middle peasant and should be corrected immediately.

For example

(1) The whole family of six eats and two work. There are 50 loads of land (35 loads of grain), and the market price is 4 yuan per load, worth a total of 140 yuan, completely self-cultivated. There are five rooms and a cow. There is a pond with a yield of \$12 in the ocean. The annual income of miscellaneous grain production and pig raising is about 100 yuan. Three loads of released grain, plus five (one and a half loads per year), worth six yuan, collected for four years. Loans of \$100 to Ocean will increase interest by 25%, and the annual income will be \$25, and the interest will be released for five years. Judgment: The family relies on its own labor as its main source of livelihood, and its own production accounts for more than 250 yuan. There is debt exploitation for others, but the annual interest is only 31 yuan, which is less than 15% of the total income, and the whole family has a surplus after expenses, and the life is quite good, but because the amount of exploitation is not large, it is considered a rich middle peasant, not a rich peasant.

(2) The whole family of five eats, and one and a half people work. He had twenty-five loads of land and seventeen loads of grain. Seventy-five loads of land were borrowed, forty-two loads of grain were collected, and twenty-five loads of rent were paid, which took ten years. The annual income for grain production and pig raising is fifty yuan, and a shepherd boy is hired for three years. The foreign debt was \$60, with an interest rate of 3%, and the annual income was \$18, which was released for four years. There are five rooms and a cow. There is a piece of wood and catalpa mountain, and 30 loads of wood are picked every year. Judgment: The family's life mainly depends on their own labor, and they exploit very little every year, but more than 20 yuan (the total of hiring shepherd boys and money lending), and the exploited land rent is as much as 25 quintals, and the whole family has little money left, which can only be regarded as ordinary middle peasants, not rich middle peasants.

3. The exploitation time and exploitation weight of the rich peasants

Extrapolated from the time of local liberation, within three consecutive years, in addition to participating in production, they also rely on exploitation as part or most of their family's source of livelihood, and their exploitation exceeds 15% of their family's total annual income, which is called rich peasants. In some cases, although the amount of exploitation exceeds 15% of the total income, but does not exceed 30%, and the masses do not oppose it, it is still not the rich peasants, but the rich middle peasants.

It should be noted:

(1) The time of local liberation should be the starting point for calculating the exploitation time, and no other time should be used as the starting point for calculating the exploitation time. Some people are wrong to use exploitation in the early years as the basis for determining class composition.

(2) Three consecutive years of exploitation as the standard time for constituting the kulaks. If the exploitation time is less than three years or there are three years but there is a gap in between (discontinuous), even if the amount of exploitation is the same as that of the rich peasants at the same time, it is still regarded as a rich middle peasant.

(3) The amount of exploitation must exceed 15% of the total annual income of the whole family to constitute the rich peasant component, if the exploitation component is less than 15% of the total income, although there is a continuity of three or more years, it cannot constitute the rich peasant component, but is still the rich middle peasant component.

(4) The so-called total annual income of the whole family refers to the sum of the part of its own production and the part of exploiting others, for example, the part of a family produces 400 yuan a year, and the part of exploiting others is 100 yuan, totaling 500 yuan, which is the total income. Because the exploitation part accounts for 20% of the total income, it is a rich peasant.

For example

(1) The whole family of eleven people eat, two of them work, they have 160 loads of land, and 120 loads of grain (worth 480 yuan). There are two tea mountains, and the annual output is 30 yuan. There is a pond, and the annual output is 15 yuan. The annual value of grain production and pig raising is about 150 yuan. A long-term worker was often hired for seven years, and by the time of liberation, the annual exploitation of surplus labor was worth about 60 yuan. The loan was \$250 for the ocean, with an interest rate of three dollars, and the annual income was \$75, which was released for five years until the liberation of the country. Judgment: This family works by itself, but hires long-term workers, lends a lot of money, and the exploitation income exceeds 15% of the total income of the whole family.

(2) The whole family eats three people, and one person engages in the main labor for four months. He had sixty loads of land, thirty loads of self-cultivation, and eighteen loads of grain. Thirty loads of land were leased, and twelve loads of grain were collected, and five years were harvested. Often hire short-term workers for 20 days a year. If there is a cow, it can collect two loads of cattle rent and grain every year. The loan was \$120 for the ocean, with an interest rate of 3%, and the annual income was \$36, and it was released for three years. Judgment: The family's exploitation income exceeds its own production, but because one person is engaged in four months of main labor, it is a rich peasant.

The GAC supplementary decision:

(1) The boundary between rich peasants and rich middle peasants stipulated in the previous two and third chapters is based on whether the income from exploitation exceeds 15% of the total annual income of the whole family. Those whose exploitation income does not exceed 25% of their total income are middle or wealthy middle peasants.

(2) For the sake of calculation, it is necessary to stipulate the following calculation standards: (1) Anyone who regularly employs a long-term worker or has other exploitation, but the amount of exploitation is equivalent to the employment of one long-term worker or less, shall not be considered a rich peasant. (2) Those who regularly employ two long-term workers or engage in other exploitation, and the sum of their exploitation is equivalent to the employment of two or more long-term workers, can generally be regarded as rich peasants. However, those who have a large consumer population and are not wealthy should still not be regarded as rich peasants. (3) Where the amount of regular exploitation is equivalent to hiring more than one long-term worker but less

than two long-term workers, it shall carefully calculate whether the income from exploitation exceeds 25% of the total income. (4) If a gig worker is hired annually or 120 workers per month, it shall be counted as hiring a long-term worker. (5) When calculating the amount of exploitation, the portion directly exploited by others shall be offset against the portion of exploitation of others.

Fourth, reactionary rich peasants

Before liberation, especially after liberation, the rich peasants who had major counter-revolutionary acts were called reactionary kulaks. For the reactionary kulaks, the land and property of himself and his family members who participated in such counter-revolutionary acts should be confiscated.

For reactionary capitalists, the above principles apply.

(Description) It should be noted here:

For example, during the revolution, they led militia groups to massacre workers and peasants, stubbornly resisted the democratic government, especially after liberation, they still led others to organize counter-revolutionary groups and organs, or individually carried out major counter-revolutionary activities, such as assassination, acting as enemy spies, automatically leading the way for the enemy, fleeing to the enemy to help the Kuomintang, and actively and resolutely destroying the land division or the land investigation movement and economic construction. Among other rich peasants, although they have counter-revolutionary acts, they are not leaders or important actors, and their land and property shall not be confiscated.

(2) Among the families of reactionary rich peasants, only the land and property of those who participated in such major counter-revolutionary acts 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 life are not reactionary kulaks, and should not be treated as reactionary kulaks.

(4) The above provisions are fully applicable to the definition and disposal of reactionary capitalists.

In the past, in many places, the land and property of kulaks who did not commit major counter-revolutionary acts were confiscated, and the land and property of kulaks who did not participate in counter-revolutionary acts were also confiscated in one family, which was wrong. One source of this error is Article 3 of the Jiangxi Regulations on the Confiscation and Distribution of Land: "All rich peasants who join counter-revolutionary organizations shall have their whole family confiscated."

"There is no distinction between leaders and subordinates, participants and non-participants.

Regarding the issue of family members, although it is pointed out in the second half of this article: "If his family members do not join a counter-revolutionary organization, have no counter-revolutionary behavior, and are disconnected from the counter-revolutionaries in their families, and the local masses do not object, their land shall be returned." Therefore, this article should be corrected in accordance with the current provisions. In the past, some places expanded the scope of reactionary capitalists and confiscated some shops that should not be confiscated, which is also wrong.

For example

A family of nine people eats, one labors, and another collateral labor. He had 160 loads of land, 80 loads of self-cultivation, and 56 loads of grain. Eighty loads of land were leased, and thirty loads of rent were collected for ten years. There are five mountains, and the annual output is 70 yuan. Often hire a long-term worker. The debt is \$425, with interest plus 25%, and it has been owed for three years. The loan was \$380 for the ocean, with an interest increase of 3%, and it was released for five

years. One of them served as the commander of the Jingwei Regiment for two years and fought with the Red Guards five times. Another person joined the "AB group" (anti-communist group) for a year, but they were not important members and had no active activities. The rest of the family had no obvious reactionary behavior. Judgment: The composition of this family is a rich peasant. If a person has done major counter-revolutionary work, this person is a reactionary rich peasant and should confiscate his family property. The others shall not be confiscated. Although the other person joined the "AB group", he was not an important member and had no active activities, so he should not be confiscated.

The GAC supplementary decision:

The provisions of this chapter also apply to landlords and criminals of other classes.

5. The land, houses, plowing oxen, and agricultural tools that rich peasants should have

All land, houses, plowing oxen, agricultural tools, etc. determined to be due to rich peasants in the land reform have the right to dispose of them in accordance with government laws and regulations, and others shall not interfere.

(Note)

(1) Recently, it has happened in some places that the workers, peasants, and poor people have exchanged their land, houses, oxen, and agricultural tools for the land, houses, oxen, and agricultural tools that the rich peasants should have, and even exchanged clothes and fertilizers.

(2) After the land problem is correctly resolved, the land allocated by the rich peasants has been improved and turned into good land, and others are not allowed to exchange it. The plow oxen, farming tools, and houses added by rich farmers, even if they are surplus, cannot be confiscated or exchanged.

The GAC supplementary decision:

This chapter stipulates that the same applies to landlords.

6. Bankrupt landlord

Before liberation, the landlord had lost all or the largest part of his exploitation of land and property, had labor but did not engage in labor, and his living conditions exceeded those of ordinary middle peasants, which were called bankrupt landlords. The bankrupt landlord remained part of his lord's class.

However, after the landlord goes bankrupt, those who have relied on their own labor as their main source of livelihood for one year should be changed.

After the landlord goes bankrupt, he relies on his own labor as a part of his livelihood, and if this part reaches one-third of his annual living expenses, he shall be treated according to the rich peasant component.

(Note)

(1) Some people call partially bankrupt landlords bankrupt landlords, which is not right. Because this kind of landlord and some industries depend on exploitation, this is just a change in the weight of exploitation income.

(2) Some people call those who have been engaged in major labor for one year after bankruptcy as bankrupt landlords, which is even more incorrect. Because after the landlord went bankrupt, he had been engaged in the main labor for a year (referring to before liberation), and he had changed from a landlord to a worker, a poor man, or a peasant.

(3) It is wrong for some people to still treat some laborers after bankruptcy of landlords. Because if his labor has reached the point of supporting one-third of the family's life for a year, such a person should already be treated as a rich peasant.

7. The poor

Except for workers and peasants, all those who rely on their own labor for their livelihood, or most of them rely on their own labor for their livelihood, or rely on a small number of means of production to operate themselves to obtain living expenses. The unemployed poor in rural and small towns shall be allocated land.

(Note)

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

(2) Except for workers and peasants, such as independent producers, freelancers, hawkers, small business owners who do not employ store clerks, 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

Intellectuals should not be regarded as a class component. The class origin of intellectuals is determined by their family composition, and their class composition is determined by the method by which they obtain their main source of livelihood.

All intellectuals from the landlord-bourgeoisie should make full use of them to serve the democratic government under the condition that they obey the decrees of the democratic government, and at the same time educate them to overcome their erroneous thinking of despising the working people.

Intellectuals are a kind of brain-powered workers when they engage in non-exploitative work, such as teachers, editors, journalists, clerks, writers, artists, etc. Such mental workers should be protected by the laws of the democratic government.

(Note)

(1) Recently, in some places, it is wrong to exclude intellectuals. Recruiting intellectuals from landlords and bourgeois backgrounds who are willing to serve the democratic government is a policy conducive to the people's revolutionary cause. During their time in the service of 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, families belonging to landlords are from landlords, families belonging to rich peasants are from rich peasants, and families belonging to middle peasants are from middle peasants. For example, the landlord is a landlord, a capitalist is a capitalist, a freelancer is a freelancer, a clerk is a clerk, and a soldier is a soldier. Intellectuals who rely on their families to provide their main source of livelihood are also determined by their family composition. It is wrong to regard intellectuals as a separate component,

and it is even more wrong to regard the elements of the children of working people who have studied in schools (so-called "graduates") as a bad component.

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

The GAC supplementary decision:

(1) Persons employed by the state, cooperatives, or private organs, enterprises, schools, etc., who are engaged in such affairs and receive wages as the wholly or main source of livelihood, are called employees. Employees are part of the working class.

(2) Intellectuals with specialized skills or specialized knowledge, who are employed by state, cooperatives, or private organs, enterprises, schools, etc., engage in mental labor, and earn high wages as the whole or main source of livelihood, such as engineers, professors, experts, etc., are called senior employees, and their class composition is the same as that of ordinary employees. However, the agent of the management in private economic institutions and enterprises shall not be called an employee.

(3) Responsible officials at all levels of the Kuomintang government shall not be designated as staff members. After liberation, these people who have other occupations as their main source of livelihood should determine their composition according to their occupations.

9. Nomads

Workers, peasants and other people who were oppressed and exploited by the reactionary government and the comprador bourgeoisie before liberation, thus losing their occupations and land, and relying on improper methods as their main source of livelihood for three consecutive years, were called vagrants (customarily called hooligans).

The policy of the democratic government towards the vagrants is to win over the masses and oppose the elements who are attached to the reactionary forces and actively participate in the counter-revolution. The main way to win over the ordinary nomads is to get them back to production, allocate land and work, but the land must be allocated to those who live in the countryside and can cultivate it themselves.

(Note)

(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 for a living.

Some people call those who are employed or semi-unemployed and have part of the improper income (not the main source of livelihood) as hooligans. It is even more wrong to call people who have bad habits in the past, such as prostitution, gambling, and opium smoking, as hooligans.

(2) In some places, it is wrong to distribute land to the nomadic leaders (so-called hooligan heads) who actively participate in the counter-revolution without punishing them. In some places, it is also wrong for ordinary nomads to refuse their request to divide the land.

10. Religious professionals

Anyone who has been a religious superstitious profession such as pastor, priest, monk, Taoist, fasting official, looking at the earth, fortune-telling, divination and other religious superstitions for three years before liberation is called a religious professional or a superstitious professional.

11. Elements and land of landlords and rich peasants among the Red Army soldiers

Among the Red Army soldiers, the elements of the landlords and rich peasants, under the condition that they resolutely fight for the interests of the workers and peasants, both commanders and combatants, themselves and their families have the right to distribute land.

(Note)

(1) Article 1 of the Regulations on Preferential Treatment of the Red Army, "Where the families of Red Army soldiers are in the area of democratic government, they and their families shall share the land, houses, mountains, forests, and ponds equally with the local poor peasants." This already includes everything Red Army soldiers. However, in some places recently, it is wrong to confiscate the land already allocated by the Red Army soldiers who were born as landlords and rich peasants and resolutely fought for the interests of workers and peasants, regardless of political performance.

(2) The so-called "family members of Red Army soldiers" refers to fathers, mothers, wives, sons, daughters, and younger siblings under the age of sixteen, and other people are not allowed to enjoy this right.

The GAC supplementary decision:

All commanders and combatants of the People's Liberation Army, and all commanders and combatants of the rebel army from the date of the reorganization into the People's Liberation Army, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and shall be called revolutionary soldiers.

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, son, and daughter do not change according to the composition of the worker. The rest of the family is treated according to the composition of the landlord or kulaks.

(Note)

(1) If someone in the family of a landlord or rich peasant sells his labor and has been working for one year before liberation, he should be recognized as a worker. I, my wife, son, and daughter are treated according to the composition of workers. Other members of the family are treated according to the composition of the landlord and rich peasants, and are not allowed to enjoy the rights of workers. If there are other ingredients in the family, they should be treated according to their ingredients. For example, if a family has been in the countryside and has relied on rent and money lending as its main source of livelihood for three years, this person is a landlord; If someone has relied on selling labor as their main source of livelihood for one year, this person is a worker; There are also people who have opened small industries in towns and cities that have been their main source of livelihood for one year, and this person is an independent producer; Each determines its composition according to the nature of its source of livelihood in a certain period of time, and determines its treatment under the laws of democratic government according to its composition.

(2) Rural workers, independent producers, teachers, doctors, etc., who also have small plots of land, and because the countryside is not enough to sustain their livelihood, they go out to make a living, and rent out their small farmers' land, which is not the main source of livelihood, and cannot be regarded as a landlord.

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

1. The class composition of landlords, rich peasants, capitalists, workers, peasants, and poor people after marriage is determined according to the difference between marriage before and after liberation, according to the original class composition, and according to the difference in life after marriage.

2. Landlords, rich peasants, and capitalist women who marry workers, peasants, and the poor and engage in labor for one year as their main source of livelihood shall be recognized as workers, peasants, or the poor. Those who do not engage in labor, and those who have been engaged in labor for less than one year, shall not change according to the original composition. If a worker, peasant, or poor woman marries a landlord, rich peasant, or capitalist and has lived the same life for three years, she can be recognized as a landlord, rich peasant, or capitalist.

3. Those who marry after liberation: workers, peasants, and poor women marry landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists, and their original composition remains unchanged. If you do not engage in labor, or if you have been engaged in labor for less than one year, the original composition will not be changed.

4. Before liberation, the provisions of Articles 1 to 3 above shall apply to the provisions of Articles 1 to 3 above if workers, peasants and poor people sell their children to landlords, rich peasants and capitalists, and if workers, peasants and poor people and landlords, rich peasants and capitalists recruit each other as women.

5. Before liberation, workers, peasants, and the poor lived the same life as landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists before liberation, and the sons of workers, peasants, and poor people lived the same life as landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists for five years. If the life is not the same as that of the stepparents, but the same as the biological parents, the original composition will not change. The children of landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists who live the same life as workers, peasants, and the poor, and who have been engaged in labor for one year with their adoptive parents, have the same composition as their adoptive parents. If they do not engage in labor, their life is not the same as that of their adoptive parents, but the same as their biological parents, and their original composition remains unchanged.

(Note)

The so-called labor here includes housework.

The GAC supplementary decision:

Article 2 of this Chapter stipulates that those who marry landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists for less than three years before liberation shall not change their original composition.

The provisions of Article 3 of this Chapter on the marriage of worker, peasant and poor women to landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists after liberation shall remain unchanged according to the original composition. For those who marry capitalists or rich peasants and live the same life for one year, they should be recognized as capitalists or rich peasants.

14. Landlords, rich peasants, and industrial and commercial persons

1. If a landlord is also an industrial or commercial person, his land and his houses and property connected to the land shall be confiscated. Its industry and commerce and its factories, shops, houses, property, etc. connected to industry and commerce shall not be confiscated.

2. For rich peasants and industrial and commercial persons, their land and houses and property connected to the land shall be treated according to the rich peasant components. The industrial and commercial and related factories, houses, shops, housing, and property shall be handled according to the industrial and commercial enterprises.

15. Manage the court

Managing the court is an act of exploitation, but it should distinguish between landlords, rich peasants, capitalists and workers, and peasants and the poor managing the court.

(Note)

The management of the land and property of various ancestral halls, temples, associations, and societies is called Guan Gongtang. In rural areas, the management of the court is undoubtedly a kind of feudal exploitation, especially the landlord class and rich peasants, who concentrate a large amount of land and property through the court, which has become one of the main methods of feudal exploitation. Whenever this kind of court is controlled and manipulated by a small number of people, and there is a large amount of feudal exploitation income, the behavior of managing the court should be a factor that constitutes the composition of the managerial class. However, some courts are not controlled and manipulated by a few people, and managers cannot obtain income from the behavior of managing the court, and some small courts are managed by workers, peasants, and the poor in turn, and the amount of exploitation is very small, so they cannot be used as a factor that constitutes the composition of the managerial class. Some people think that as long as they are in charge of the court, they are all landlords, rich peasants or capitalists, which is wrong.

C. Several new decisions of the GAC

In order to correctly carry out future land reform, the GAC of the Central People's Government has made the following decisions in addition to the principles stipulated in the two documents "How to Analyze the Rural Class" and "Decision on Some Issues in Land Reform":

1. Small handicrafts. A person who owns a small amount of handicrafts, workshops, raw materials and other means of production, engages in independent handicraft production, sells his finished products, and uses all or the main source of livelihood as a small handicraft worker or independent producer. Small craftsmen generally do not employ workers, sometimes auxiliary assistants and apprentices, but still rely on their own handicraft labor as their main source of livelihood. The social status of this kind of small handicraftsman is similar to that of the middle peasants.

2. Handicraft capitalists. A person who owns a large amount of capital such as hand tools, workshops, and raw materials, and employs workers and apprentices to carry out handicraft production and obtain profits, as the whole or main source of income, is called a handicraft capitalist. Small craftsmen only employ assistants and apprentices to assist their own labor, while handicraft capitalists employ workers and apprentices not to assist their own labor, but to obtain profits. This is the main difference between small handicraft workers and handicraft capitalists.

3. Hand workers. A person who has no means of production at all, or only a few hand tools, sells labor to consumers, or to handicraft capitalists, or to small craftsmen, and engages in handicraft

production for employers, receives wages, and is called a handicraft worker. The social status of manual workers is the same as that of workers and hired 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, and those who engage in such employment behavior are not included in the scope of exploiters. These people are called employees if they are employed by state or private agencies without conducting independent business.

5. Small businesses and hawkers. A person who has no or only a small amount of capital, buys goods from merchants or small producers, sells them to consumers, does not hire workers or clerks, and engages in the labor in the circulation of goods as the whole or main source of livelihood, is called a small businessman. Small merchants who often move are called hawkers.

6. Commercial capitalists or businessmen. A person who possesses commercial capital, employs workers or clerks to circulate goods, obtain profits, and serve as the whole 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 opposed Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule and imperialist aggression, supported the people's democratic cause with active actions, and supported the people's democratic dictatorship and patronized the land reformers. For the enlightened gentry, in addition to handling their land and other property in accordance with the Land Reform Law and other relevant decrees, they should be given political and daily care, and they should be invited to participate in the work of land reform or people's governments and people's organizations.

8. Families of revolutionary martyrs. The family members of revolutionary martyrs refer to the fathers, mothers, wives (or husbands), sons, daughters, and younger siblings under the age of sixteen who have been martyrs who have died and died in the revolution since the Xinhai Revolution, the fallen soldiers of the Anti-Japanese Resistance Army, and the soldiers who died in the People's Liberation War. The same applies to the family members of other personnel referred to in the Land Reform Law.

9. Family origin of children and young students. Children under the age of 18 and young students studying in school should generally not be divided into class compositions, except for those who have become the de facto rulers of a family at the time of the land reform and must be divided into class compositions, but only their family origins.

10. Bully. Anyone who is called a bully refers to those who rely on or form a reactionary force to dominate one side and often use violence and power to oppress and plunder the people for personal interests, causing heavy losses to people's lives and property. After the bullies are reported by the people, they shall be dealt with by the people's court.

11. Changes in the composition of landlords. After the completion of the land reform, all landlords, after the completion of the land reform, fully obey the government's laws and regulations, strive to engage in labor production, or engage in other business without any reactionary behavior, and for more than five consecutive years, after being approved by the township people's congress and approved by the county people's government, they may change their landlord components to workers' components or other components according to the nature of the labor or business they are engaged in. This does not apply if they do not strive to engage in labor production or other business,

or have any reactionary behavior, or violate the laws and regulations of the people's government. The rich peasants in the old liberated areas who meet the above conditions for three years after the completion of the land reform can also change their composition in the same way. If it does not meet the above conditions, it shall not be changed.

Other components and landlords will be treated according to other components after the completion of the land reform.

Printed according to the People's Daily on August 21, 1950