

Instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Ensuring the Implementation of the Decisions of the GAC of the Central People's Government on Drought Prevention and Relief 11-02-1952

In view of the fact that in 1951, most or some areas in 22 provinces and regions experienced droughts of varying degrees, especially in the northern regions where there has been little rain and snow since the beginning of winter, resulting in arid land, drought prevention and relief have become urgent tasks. Drought prevention and relief, along with intensifying spring ploughing, are of decisive significance for achieving a bumper harvest in 1952 and ensuring food security for the people. Achieving another bumper harvest in 1952 would be a powerful guarantee for realizing Chairman Mao's instruction to "increase production and practice thrift to support the Chinese People's Volunteer Army," and would allow us to be better prepared to move towards planned economic construction.

Therefore, Party committees at all levels must strive to ensure the implementation of the decision of the GAC of the Central People's Government on launching a mass drought prevention and relief movement, and intensify leadership of spring ploughing. Provincial and prefectural Party committees should designate one member of their standing committee who can spare time from the anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy movements, and organize several cadres to specifically lead, supervise, and inspect this work. The county party committee should not only make drought prevention and relief efforts and the leadership of spring ploughing one of its current central tasks, but should also ensure that the secretary or deputy secretary is effectively responsible for leading these efforts. Districts, townships, and villages should, from now until the completion of spring ploughing, concentrate their efforts on organizing the masses for drought prevention and relief, ensuring that spring ploughing is carried out without missing the planting season.

After the spring planting, the anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy campaigns at the county level and above will be largely completed. A group of relatively strong and experienced cadres can then be sent to the countryside to launch the anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy campaigns at the district and township levels. In short, the anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy campaigns must be carried through to the end, but they must not be allowed to miss the planting season or affect spring ploughing; otherwise, even greater and more serious bureaucratic errors will be committed.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of China