

1949

Meetings

Dates of Meeting:

21-12-1949 – 30-12-1949

Type of Meeting

National Agricultural Production Conference

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:

Chen Yun

Major Agenda Items:

Plans for 1950

Speeches/Reports:

Zhou Enlai elaborated on the current financial situation and several relationships with the New China economy: 1. Urban-rural relations, we determined that cities lead rural areas, industry leads agriculture. In practical work, it is necessary to prevent both the neglect of industry and the tendency to neglect agriculture and the countryside.

2. Internal and external relations. National construction is mainly based on domestic forces. Production and construction must be self-reliant and politically independent. We welcome the help of friendly countries on the basis of equality and mutual assistance. Now we can do business with imperialist countries under favorable conditions. We neither refuse nor force this.

3. Industrial and commercial relations, focusing on industry, should encourage private capital to develop industrial production.

4. "Public-private relations must focus on public affairs and guide private enterprises to follow the path of new democracy". After a considerable period of time, our country has moved towards socialism soundly, in a step-by-step manner and without impatience.

5. Industrial relations, labour must be protected and private capital restricted on the basis of the development of production.

6. The relationship between the top and bottom refers to the relationship between the central and local governments. At present, we cannot fully achieve concentration and unity, but we do not allow self-government. It is not only conducive to national unity, but also conducive to adapting measures to local conditions. These six relationships must be dealt with correctly in order for the programmes in all aspects to be put in the centre of gravity and implemented accurately.

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

- Making plans for the coming year. Detailed plan for an increase of 5 million tons in grain output and 650.000 tons in ginned cotton in 1950
- Wider employment of women in production, reclamation of waste land and increases in the supply of fertilizers, farm tools and plough animals. Mass rinderpest and anthrax vaccination campaigns were planned.
- "except the grains for military and other necessary use, 2.56 million tonnes of public grains will be given to commerce departments to adjust national grainmarkets". This symbolised the beginning of the large scale and planned regional grain transfer in China. At that time, the grain surplus regions were the North-East region, Inner Mongolia, the Mid-South region and Sichuan, and the grain deficit regions were the North-China and the East-China regions. The plan was to transfer a portion of the North-East region's surplus grains and all the surplus grains of Inner Mongolia to the North-China region, and to transfer the remaining of the North-East region's surplus grains and all the surplus grains of the Mid-South region and Sichuan to the EastChina region *The Basic Situation of Regional Grain Trade in China Wang Zhonghai, Huang Shouxiong, Ding Shengjun, Qu Baoxiang and Li Chenggui The Ministry of Agriculture, China*

Remarks:

1. See [financial and economic work](#). Chen Yun
2. See [report of Chen Yun and Bo Yibo](#) on the National Agricultural Production Conference