Instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Several Issues Concerning the Preparation of the 1953 Plan and the Outline of the Long-Term Plan

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The country's large-scale economic development has begun. The scale of this construction and the huge investment are unprecedented in Chinese history. In order to accelerate national construction, in addition to mobilizing national forces and concentrating national human and financial resources, it is necessary to strengthen the planning work of national construction so that large-scale construction can be carried out under the correct planning guidance and avoid possible blindness. Therefore, the Party groups of the central economic, cultural and educational departments, as well as the Party groups of the central bureaus, provincial (municipal) committees, administrative committees of major administrative regions, and provincial (municipal) governments, should, in accordance with the control figures for 1953 and the draft outline of the five-year plan issued by the Central Financial and Economic Commission, have their heads responsible for organizing sufficient resources to formulate the plan for 1953 and the outline of the five-year plan To ensure this is done well, the following instructions are given regarding several issues that should be noted in the planning process:

(1) Our country's large-scale construction was carried out in the context of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, so we must carry out national construction in accordance with the central government's policy of “strike, stabilize, and build at the same time”. Because the US imperialist ruling group is unwilling to make peace and continues to pursue policies that delay or even expand the invasion of Korea, it is estimated that the Korean War will not stop for a considerable period of time. This situation dictated that the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea must continue. Therefore, we must ensure both the victory of nation-building and the victory of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea and nation-building must be taken into account, which is the starting point for our plan. This is the starting point for considering the investment, speed, focus, distribution, and proportion of national industrial construction.

(2) The speed of industrialization is primarily determined by the development of heavy industry; therefore, we must prioritize the development of heavy industry in large-scale construction. Under the principle of “strike at the same time, stabilize at the same time, and build at the same time”, we are required to concentrate our efforts rather than disperse them to carry out capital construction. We are required to first

ensure the capital construction of heavy industry and defense industry with limited funds and construction forces (especially geological survey, design and construction forces), especially to ensure that those who play a decisive role in the country The completion of major projects that can rapidly enhance the country's industrial base and national defense capabilities. We must basically complete the construction of large industrial bases such as Anshan Iron and Steel within five years and start the construction of new industrial bases to develop my country's hardware, fuel, machinery, power industry and defense industry, so that industrial production in 1957 will double to one and a half times that of 1952. Therefore, all minor construction projects that can be postponed must be postponed, all investment in projects that do not play an important role in the country must be cut, the phenomenon of blindly paving the way must be overcome, and the idea of only caring about small things and ignoring the big picture must be criticized. Only in this way can our construction be in line with the interests of the whole country and the long-term interests. Some comrades, seeing only local needs, try to complete “good things” all at once, carry out large-scale projects everywhere, and disperse the use of the country's limited funds and construction forces. The result will inevitably make it impossible to complete the country's major projects and make the country's large-scale construction meaningless. This is clearly a very harmful practice and must be stopped. Concentrating efforts to ensure the construction of heavy industry, especially to ensure the completion of major projects, should never be interpreted as eliminating the large-scale nature of national construction, nor should it be interpreted as neglecting the development of light industry, agriculture and local industry, trade cooperation and transportation, and culture, education and health, so as to relax leadership over these undertakings. If that's the case, it's clearly wrong. Each department and local government should give full play to its enthusiasm and initiative in its own plans, in accordance with the national construction guidelines and unified plans, in order to accelerate national construction.

(iii) When formulating production plans, the potential of existing enterprises must be fully utilized to oppose conservatism. It is estimated that from 1953 to 1957, 50 to 60 percent of the country's total industrial capital construction investment will be solved by the accumulation of industrial enterprises; at the same time, except for necessary machinery and equipment that cannot be manufactured domestically, which must be solved by foreign orders, the production of existing industrial equipment should be relied upon to meet it; the huge need for large-scale national construction and the continuous improvement of people's material and cultural life, We also need our existing factories to produce more and better products. Therefore, making rational use of the existing industrial base and existing equipment, and fully leveraging the potential power of enterprises, becomes the most important issue when formulating

production plans. Therefore, it is necessary to re-examine the technical and economic quotas for various products, and use the average advanced technical and economic quota as the standard for formulating plans; the various favorable factors in enterprises and the boundless creativity of the masses should be fully estimated, and difficulties and unfavorable factors should not be emphasized alone A company's production capacity should be determined solely based on its weak links; it should not only have advanced indicators in terms of product quantity (including product variety), but also specific advanced indicators in terms of product quality, cost, and labor productivity. Some comrades believe that “production to the top” “tapping out potential”, are content with their achievements and current level, do not actively rely on the masses, take effective measures to unleash the potential of existing equipment, and even attempt to suppress production plans in order to complete and exceed plans without effort and receive more bonuses. Some comrades also complain that old equipment is in tatters Relaxing or even abandoning leadership over existing businesses is extremely wrong. Therefore, fighting against conservative ideas and bureaucracy is a necessary prerequisite for developing the right production plan.

(iv) We must engage in planning work with a scientific attitude so that our plans correctly reflect the laws of objective economic development. Leaving behind scientific evidence and failing to specifically analyze the actual situation and incorrectly estimate the possibility of our subjective power growth also makes it impossible to plan well. Therefore, understanding the situation in detail and conducting thorough surveys and statistics in order to be familiar with the state of the national economy, the existing equipment of industry, the distribution of raw materials and their development prospects, natural resources and their possibility of rational utilization, the state of national construction and people's needs, the possibility of human resources and funds, and the correct development ratio among various economies and industries, etc., is the basis for our correct formulation of plans. At present, it is particularly necessary to conduct statistical analysis on the actual production figures in 1952, the actual situation of enterprises' profits, costs, labor productivity and the resulting projected figures, so as to derive various appropriate production technology and financial indicators, and on this basis, formulate the 1953 plan and the five-year construction plan outline.

(5) When formulating plans for various departments and localities, it is necessary to include the masses, especially advanced figures from various departments, in the formulation of the plan for discussion. The masses are the direct implementers of national plans, and through mass discussion, the correctness of the plans can be tested. The experience of the production increase and conservation movement proves that after the plan is discussed by the masses, the original plan can be brought to a

higher level, and many difficulties can be solved based on the wisdom of the masses, effectively overcoming the conservative ideas of some corporate leaders. This is a very important experience. After the planning of 1953 is formulated, each factory, mining enterprise and department should submit it to the employees for discussion so that the plan can be revised based on the employees' opinions and turned into a conscious goal of the majority of employees.

(6) Compiling the outline of the 1953 and 5-year plans is an extremely complex and arduous task. We not only lack the necessary experience, but also the planning work is greatly difficult due to the imperfections of the planning institutions, the lack of statistical data, and the tight preparation time. In order to overcome difficulties and complete tasks on schedule, the heads of all economic, cultural and educational departments must be responsible, take matters into their own hands, truly grasp the country's construction guidelines, rely on the strength of the masses, adopt a scientific working attitude, and overcome the wrong ideas of certain cadres. All central economic, cultural and educational departments and major administrative regions should strive to prepare a plan for 1953 and deliver it to the State Planning Commission and the Central Committee before January 10, as originally stipulated.