The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China forwarded the instructions of the Party Group of the National Cooperative Federation on the Report on the Third National Conference on Handicraft Production Cooperation

Date: 1954-6-22

(1) The Central Committee agreed with the "Report on the Third National Conference on Handicraft Production Cooperation" of the Party Group of the National Cooperative Federation. This meeting was held very well and will have a positive role in promoting the socialist transformation movement of handicrafts. The development plan and opinions put forward in the report are correct, and the central government has approved this report and plan, and it is hereby forwarded to all localities, hoping to arrange and implement it according to the specific situation of the local handicraft industry.

(2) The report of the party group of the cooperative federation analyzed the important position of the handicraft industry in the national economy, pointed out that it is necessary to take the road of cooperation to realize the socialist transformation of the individual handicraft industry, summarized the organizational form and preliminary experience of the handicraft cooperative movement, and put forward the development plan of handicraft cooperation. It's all good. The central government instructed all localities to effectively run existing handicraft production cooperatives, gain experience, and set an example as necessary preparations for the extensive handicraft cooperative movement. In order to realize the socialist industrialization of the country, we should first concentrate our main forces on the development of heavy industry, and at the same time, we must develop light industry, local industry and handicraft industry accordingly to supplement the shortcomings of state-owned large industrial production and meet the growing needs of the broad masses of the people. This is very important and should attract the attention of the whole party.

(3) The requirements put forward in the report of the party group of the cooperative federation for the relevant state-run economic departments are generally reasonable. The central government requires all relevant departments of the state-run economy, supply, marketing, consumer cooperatives, and the national trade union system to provide necessary assistance to handicraft production cooperatives and take specific measures to effectively assist the handicraft industry in realizing socialist transformation.

(4) In order to strengthen the leadership of the counterparty's industrial production and handicraft cooperation, the central government stipulates:

1. The party committee at or above the provincial level is instructed to designate a certain work department (urban work department, rural work department or commercial department) to be responsible for leading the handicraft industry, and the prefectural party committee and the county party committee should also designate a member to be responsible.

2. People's governments at all levels should regard handicrafts as an important part of local industries. The central government must set up a handicraft management bureau, and provinces and cities should set up handicraft management departments or departments, districts and counties may set up handicraft management departments or be managed by the industrial and commercial departments depending on the development of handicrafts. At the same time, in order to strengthen the unity and education of handicraft workers, all localities can hold regular handicraft workers' representative meetings, and can choose to focus on piloting handicraft workers' associations.

3. Party committees and governments at all levels should help handicraft production cooperatives gradually establish handicraft production cooperatives at all levels with the progress of handicraft cooperation. Before the establishment of the production cooperative, the local supply and marketing cooperative cooperative was temporarily in charge of the leadership.

4. In the organized handicraft production cooperatives, the party's political leadership should be strengthened, the work of developing the party and league members should be carried out step by step, and the party's leadership core should be established. In addition, party committees at all levels should also dispatch, select, and train a group of cadres of handicraft production cooperatives in a planned manner. It must be understood that without the leadership of the party and without a group of cadres with considerable political level and familiar with business, it would be impossible to successfully realize the historical task of socialist transformation of the rival industry.

Report of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives on the Third National Handicraft Production Cooperation Conference

The All-China Federation of Cooperatives held the Third National Conference on Handicraft Production Cooperation from November 20 to December 17, 1953. The meeting was attended by the directors of the offices of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives in major regions, the directors of the production departments of various provinces and cities, the directors of supply and marketing cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, production cooperatives and several grassroots cooperatives, and representatives of relevant central departments.

The main issues discussed at the meeting:

1. Handicraft production occupies a very important position in our country's national economy, due to the lack of modern industrial products, handicraft industry is an important economic force to supply the production and living materials of urban and rural people, at present, in the industry of our country's major and medium-sized cities, handicrafts still account for a certain proportion; The industry in small cities is almost entirely handicraft. According to preliminary calculations in various work practices, there are more than 19.3 million urban and rural handicraft workers and independent handicraft workers in China (after several years of development, it may now exceed 20 million); The output value of individual handicrafts and workshop handicrafts reached 100 billion yuan (excluding the handicrafts and side jobs of families and farmers). The important role of handicrafts in the entire national economic life is manifested in the following: (1) Supplying the means of production and living required by the vast number of farmers. Handicraft products generally account for 60 to 70 percent of the industrial products needed by farmers, and some actually account for 80 percent. Before our country achieved industrialization and agriculture did not obtain modern machinery and equipment, handicrafts played a great role in the development of agricultural production in the repair and manufacture of agricultural tools. (2) Engaged in the processing of agricultural products and industrial products, and providing repair and small-scale manufacturing services for large state-owned industries. (3) In the process of realizing socialist industrialization, training skilled workers for the country is one of the important sources of state-owned industrial technology reserves. (4) Handicraft products account for a considerable proportion of the supply of daily necessities needed by urban residents; The manual repair industry, which serves the lives of urban and rural residents, also has its special role. (5) Manufacture all kinds of arts and crafts for domestic and foreign markets. (6) Maintaining and developing handicrafts is an important aspect of the employment of urban and rural people at present. Therefore, although a small part of our country's handicraft industry has been replaced by modern industry, or has been eliminated in the process of economic restructuring; However, a large part of it still has its existence

value and room for development, and even after the realization of socialist industrialization, the handicraft industry will still be a regular assistant of the machine industry for a long time. The view of denying the role of handicrafts is incorrect.

But on the other hand, we must understand that most of the handicrafts in our country are still individual, small and privately owned independent handicraft workers, and their production is scattered, backward, blind and conservative. This individual, privately owned production relations limit the development of handicraft productive forces and the adoption of new technologies, cannot overcome difficulties in production and product sales, cannot avoid the control and exploitation of commercial capital and usury, and cannot meet the planned requirements of national economic construction and the growing material and cultural life of the people. At the same time, individual handicraftsmen, as small private owners and small commodity sellers, are always breeding spontaneous capitalist tendencies, and if they are left unchecked, they cannot avoid going to the painful capitalist road of a few people getting rich and the majority being poor and bankrupt. However, individual craftsmen are laborers, relying on their own labor rather than exploiting others for their livelihood, which determines that they can gradually move towards socialism under the leadership of the working class. Therefore, practicing the socialist transformation of the rival industry is an indispensable part of the party's general task during the transition period. It is necessary to lead and educate handicraft producers to gradually change the production relations in the existing handicrafts through the road of cooperation, gradually change the private ownership of the means of production of individual handicrafts to collective ownership, gradually change the small production of scattered individuals to collective production, carry out some technological reforms, promote the development of their productive forces to meet the growing needs of the country and the people, and gradually realize the mechanization or semi-mechanization of handicraft production with the state of national economic development. Cooperative is the only correct way to gradually implement socialist transformation of handicraft industries, guide handicrafts to gradually transition to socialism and gradually move towards mechanization.

2. In the more than four years since the victory of the new democratic revolution in the country, the cooperative movement of urban and rural handicrafts has made great progress. At the end of 1953, there were 4,806 handicraft production cooperatives with 300,000 members and an annual GDP of 5.2 trillion yuan. In 1954, the number of handicraft workers participating in various forms of handicraft cooperative organizations will grow to more than 900,000, and the total value of products will increase to more than 10 trillion yuan. During the first five-year plan, a solid foundation was established for the handicraft cooperative movement, and by 1957 the membership of the various handicraft cooperative organizations was planned to grow to 5 million; The GDP has reached more than 60 trillion yuan. It is expected that in the middle of the second five-year plan, the organizational task of handicraft cooperative will be completed on the national grave, and then the political ideology of handicraft production cooperatives will be improved and production technology will be innovated to meet the requirements of national socialist industrialization.

The handicraft production cooperative organizations that have been organized have shown their superiority to varying degrees, which is manifested in:

(1) Because of the organization, it is possible to overcome the serious difficulties of individual handicraftsmen in the past in the supply of raw materials and product promotion, so as to change the phenomenon of off-season shutdown and out-of-stock in the peak season, and be able to produce continuously all year round.

(2) By organizing and implementing the division of labor and cooperation in production, we can gradually improve backward production technology, improve labor productivity, unify product specifications, increase output, improve quality, and reduce costs. This will not only benefit farmers and urban consumers, but also increase the income of members of handicraft production cooperatives, improve their material and cultural life, and gradually increase public accumulation to prepare the material basis for further improvement of technical equipment and working conditions.

(3) Because of the organization, it is more convenient for handicraft production to establish regular contact with state-owned enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives, thus enhancing the planning of handicraft production, making it easier to integrate handicraft production into the track of the state planned economy, and obtaining the support and help of state-owned enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives, so as to get rid of the exploitation and control of commercial capital and usury.

(4) Because of the organization, it is more convenient to conclude a combination contract through supply and marketing cooperatives or directly with agricultural production mutual aid cooperative organizations, so that the specifications and quality of their products are more suitable for the needs of farmers' production and consumption, which not only opens up sales channels for their own products, but also is conducive to promoting the development of agricultural production and consolidating the workers' and peasants' alliance.

(5) There are many handicraft production cooperatives that have realized that the means of production are collectively owned by the members, and the production income is completely distributed according to work. This greatly improves the labor enthusiasm of the members, breaks the conservative nature of technology, and is more conducive to the development of production.

(6) Handicraft production cooperative organizations carry out collectivist and socialist education for handicraft workers through production activities and social affairs activities, which closely integrate with practice, so they have become socialist schools for handicraft workers.

In old China and capitalist society, poverty and bankruptcy were the inevitable fate of handicraft workers; Under the leadership and support of the Communist Party of China and the people's government, the handicraft workers of New China will gradually transition to a prosperous socialist society through the road of cooperation.

3. Under the light of the general task of the state during the transition period, the enthusiasm of handicrafts to organize is even higher, and the need of the state to increase the production of handicraft industry is also more urgent. Party committees, people's governments and leading organs of handicraft production at all levels must fully estimate the enthusiasm of the masses and the needs of the state, and formulate appropriate development plans for handicraft cooperation according to the characteristics of handicrafts and the needs and possible conditions of the handicraft industries in the region. Party committees and people's governments at all levels are required to follow the principle of active leadership and steady progress, first of all, focusing on cities and market towns where handicrafts are relatively concentrated, and according to the voluntariness of the masses, that is, according to the level of consciousness of the local masses at that time, adopt a variety of transitional forms suitable for the characteristics of handicrafts, organize handicraft workers, and gradually develop into an advanced form of handicraft production cooperatives of a completely socialist nature. Some small craftsmen are responsible for the main labor, master the main technology, and employ a number of auxiliary assistants and apprentices; He should still be allowed to participate in the Cooperation Organization for Handicraft Production. But handicraft capitalists should not absorb it.

Based on the experience of the past four years, the following three forms of organizing handicraft cooperative are appropriate.

(1) Handicraft production group is a low-level form of extensive organization of handicraft workers, and it is also the most acceptable form of organization for handicraft workers. It first organizes handicraft workers from the supply and marketing aspects, and organizes the purchase of raw materials from supply and marketing, consumer cooperatives or state-owned enterprises, sells finished products, or processes them for supply and marketing, consumer cooperatives and state-owned enterprises. This form not only avoids the control and exploitation of commercial capital, but also facilitates the further transformation of the handicraft industry. At present, there are many handicraft production groups of this type in various industries, which are mainly organized by supply, marketing and consumer cooperatives. In the future, such organizations should be developed more systematically and the original production groups should be reorganized. It is necessary to care for it, cultivate it, and help it gradually improve in terms of labor organization, production technology and product specifications, and make it continuously improve, and gradually transition to a handicraft production cooperative.

In addition, there are some handicraft production groups that have implemented tool ownership or tool public ownership, centralized production, common labor, and income is fully or partially distributed according to work. This kind of group only uses the name of the group because of the small number of members, and is actually a relatively small handicraft production cooperative.

(2) Handicraft supply and marketing production cooperatives are organized by a number of individual handicraft workers or several handicraft production groups to solve the common difficulties of raw material procurement and product promotion. The main activities of this handicraft supply and marketing production cooperative are to purchase raw materials from supply and marketing, consumer cooperatives or state-owned enterprises, promote finished products, and uniformly contract supply and marketing, and process orders from consumer cooperatives or state-owned enterprises. The advantage of this form of organization is that it can more effectively overcome the difficulties of small producers, and it is more convenient to help production groups and members gradually change production relations, gradually overcome the patriarchal system and improve the relationship between teachers and apprentices, and gradually replace the relationship between employers and employees with mutual assistance and cooperation between workers. At the same time, handicraft supply and marketing production cooperatives may also use their own business operations to purchase publicly owned production tools, carry out partial centralized production, and gradually increase socialist factors to prepare conditions for steadily improving handicraft production cooperatives. Handicraft supply and marketing production cooperatives and production groups are mainly organized in terms of supply and marketing, so they cannot avoid undesirable phenomena such as coming in the off-season, going to the peak season, cutting corners, and making shoddy production. This is a capitalist tendency that may arise after small producers overcome difficulties, and attention must be paid to education to prevent this. The way to prevent it is to further organize it from the production side and improve it to handicraft production cooperatives. However, some industries are due to fragmented production methods and technologies

Due to the restrictions of the conditions, the form of production groups and supply and marketing production cooperatives can be maintained for a long time; There is no need to force centralized production to avoid wasting labor and unreasonable phenomena.

(3) Handicraft production cooperatives are an advanced form of socialist transformation of handicrafts. Among the more than 4,000 existing handicraft production cooperatives, some of the

main means of production of some cooperatives have been completely owned by the members and have been fully distributed according to work. There are also a large part of the main means of production of cooperatives that have not yet been fully collectively owned, and the implementation of tool shareholding dividends, unification-management, and part of the income is distributed according to work, which is a semi-socialist production cooperative.

4. In order to implement the general line and realize the socialist transformation of the handicraft industry, it is necessary to adopt an organizational form acceptable to the masses and voluntarily organize it by the masses according to the specific situation of the local handicraft industry, according to the needs of production development and the degree of consciousness of the handicraft workers. We must adhere to the policy of active leadership and steady progress, opposing not only too high and hasty demands, greed for too much, blind development, but also against laissez-faire and stagnant. Handicraft production cooperatives are still in the initial stage of development, and they must cultivate models and set an example, which is of great significance to promote handicraft workers to take the road of cooperation.

To run a handicraft production cooperative well, the following principles must be observed:

(1) Based on the principle of local materials, local manufacturing, and local supply, choose local promising industries to build cooperatives, and strengthen the planning of production, so that production cooperatives have raw materials and marketable channels, and can consolidate and develop.

(2) Adhere to the principle of voluntary mutual benefit, prevent coercive orders, and promote internal democracy. Issues such as cash shares, tool shares, wage system, labor dividend system and stock dividends must be discussed democratically by members and reasonably resolved to ensure that all members can get the reasonable benefits they deserve.

(3) Handicraft production technology is very important, our country's handicraft industry has advanced technology, especially our country's special handicrafts, exquisite and beautiful, superb skills, fully demonstrating the wisdom and creativity of our country's working people. Such as ivory carving, stone carving, lacquerware, cloisonné, Hunan embroidery, Yantai lace and Jingdezhen porcelain, etc., have all become well-known abroad. In order to preserve and carry forward the tradition of our country's national art, we must seriously organize young artists to learn from old folk artists with advanced skills. Otherwise, if some special handicrafts are not given special care and allowed to decline, they will "die and lose their skills". The Soviet Union was small in the most difficult years of the Great Patriotic War, and the party and Soviet governments also took various special measures to protect and develop the people's handicraft industry. The Soviet government once had a special resolution to discharge these craftsmen from the army in order to continue their creative work. They were given a lot of preferential treatment in terms of food and material supplies, and various rare materials were allocated to them. At the same time, various apprenticeship schools have been set up around the older generation of craftsmen to train new cadres. The Soviet Union's spirit of attaching importance to people's handicrafts is enough for our country to learn from it.

(4) Handicraft production cooperatives must strengthen production management, gradually implement the economic accounting system, minimize non-production personnel, and strive to carry out production and conservation campaigns, increase output, improve quality, and reduce costs; And closely integrate with state-owned enterprises and supply, marketing and consumer cooperatives, adhere to credit, ensure product quality, continuously improve product quality and specifications according to the needs of the people, and promote sales channels to increase the income of

members. This is an important link in further consolidating and developing handicraft production cooperatives.

(5) Strengthen political education, pay regular attention to educating members with collectivism, overcome capitalist tendencies within the company, and ensure the increasing socialist element.

(6) Under the condition of continuous growth of production and the increase in the real income of members year by year, strive to gradually increase public accumulation and create conditions for handicraft production cooperatives to move towards semi-mechanization and mechanization of production. The wages and labor dividends of members shall not be higher than the wages of workers in local state-owned enterprises.

From manual production to machine production is a revolution in industrial technology. Experience has proved that except for some industries that cannot be produced by machines, handicraft production cooperatives themselves have accumulated, and with the industrialization of the country, the gradual use of machine production has a broad development prospect. However, when switching to machine production, there must be careful design, the balance between supply and production and marketing must be effectively considered, and the mastery of capital scheduling and sales technology, labor organization and production management must also be fully prepared. At the same time, the mechanization of handicrafts must also be closely coordinated with national industrialization and cannot be carried out in isolation. The mechanization of handicrafts must be done with confidence under the conditions of the implementation of division of labor and cooperation, the improvement of hand tools, and the improvement of technology. Any inadequate preparation, immature conditions, and blind mechanization is wrong.

5. In order to promote the socialist transformation of the rival industry, it is recommended that all state-owned economic departments, supply, marketing, consumption cooperatives, and trade union systems provide necessary assistance to the handicraft production cooperatives.

(1) State-owned commercial and supply, marketing and consumption cooperatives should be closely integrated with handicraft production cooperatives through supply and marketing business, especially rural supply and marketing cooperatives should regard the promotion of handicraft products to supply farmers' production and living materials as one of their main businesses. State-owned commercial and sales consumer cooperatives should guide handicraft production through supply and marketing business, and should implement reasonable reserves according to the seasonality of handicraft product sales, so that handicraft production cooperatives can maintain production in the off-season. This is an extremely important part of realizing the socialist transformation of the rival industry, freeing the handicraft industry from the exploitation of commercial capital, and integrating handicraft production into the national plan.

(2) When preparing industrial production plans, the state shall include the production plan of the main products of the production cooperative, the supply of raw materials required and the sales of the main products, in accordance with the principle of local materials and local marketing, and in accordance with the scope of local industry. If the local government cannot balance, the production plan should be reported to the state planning commission, and the central government should unify and balance.

(3) State-owned industries should make every effort to help local handicraft production cooperatives improve their technology and management under the organization of the local finance commission. State-owned industries need handicraft processing and assemblers, and production cooperatives should be organized to cooperate. In addition to supplying waste to state-owned large enterprises,

priority should be given to production cooperatives that need these wastes to reduce the production costs of cooperatives. The old equipment replaced by the use of new equipment by state-owned industries can be transferred cheaply to production cooperatives that can be used conditionally.

(4) The State Bank shall allocate a certain percentage of its annual loan amount to the handicraft production cooperative organization and give necessary preferential treatment in interest.

(5) The tax authorities shall formulate tax payment methods for handicraft production cooperatives, give reasonable and necessary care and preferential treatment, and help the consolidation and development of production cooperatives.

(6) It is hoped that the trade union system will actively help and participate in the socialist transformation of handicrafts.

6. While developing the cooperative handicraft production, it is necessary to recognize that the individual handicraft industry still occupies an absolute advantage in handicraft production, and strengthen the leadership of the majority of individual handicraftsmen. To do this, it is necessary to:

(1) Publicize the general line to all handicraft workers, educate them on the future of socialism, and educate them on the basic policies of production cooperatives. Through the comparative education of individual handicraft production and cooperative production, the consciousness of handicraft workers should be improved and they should gradually embark on the socialist road.

(2) State-owned commerce, supply and marketing, consumer cooperatives and the State Bank shall also provide appropriate assistance to handicrafts that have not yet been organized in accordance with the provision of raw materials, product promotion, off-season production, and capital allocation according to different industries.

(3) Handicraft production cooperatives must strengthen their unity with individual handicraftsmen, give them possible help in production, do not ridicule them for being backward, and do not exclude them. Advanced help is the basic principle of socialism, and members of production cooperatives should oppose standardism, sectarianism and guild sentiment; Advocate the idea of cooperation, carry forward the spirit of mutual assistance, and use practical actions to prove that organization is better than working alone, prove that cooperatives are the core of uniting individual handicraftsmen, gradually improve the consciousness of individual handicraftsmen, and make them gradually inclined to cooperation.

(4) In order to strengthen the unity of handicraft workers and independent handicraft workers, strengthen the unity of collective handicraft workers and individual workers, and give full play to their enthusiasm for production, all localities may adopt the organizational form of handicraft representative meetings to widely organize all workers engaged in handicraft production; In addition, a few small and medium-sized towns can be selected to organize mass organizations such as handicraft workers' associations on a trial basis, and organize independent handicraft workers, handicraft workers and apprentices politically. Production cooperatives should also join the handicraft workers' association as a group member, and the handicraft workers' representative meeting or handicraft workers' association should become a link between the party, the people's government and the majority of handicraft workers. Their main task should be to unite all handicraft workers and to carry out socialist education among the vast number of handicraft workers to organize and follow the cooperative road.

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