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## Report on the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy

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State Planning Commission

——At the Second Session of the First National People's Congress from July 5 to 6, 1955

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4. Striving to complete and exceed the first five-year plan

Distinguished delegates:

The State Council of the People's Republic of China proposed to the Second Session of the First National People's Congress a proposal on the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy. I now represent the State Council to make a report on the first five-year plan to this conference.

The draft of the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the People's Republic of China was compiled under the direct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Zedong. In March 1955, it was discussed and basically approved by the National Congress of the Communist Party of China. After the party's Central Committee made amendments based on the opinions discussed at the party's national congress, it submitted the draft plan to the State Council. The meeting of the State Council discussed and unanimously adopted the draft of this five-year plan, and now requests the second meeting of the First National People's Congress to review and pass it.

my country's first five-year plan was implemented on the basis of the recovery of the national economy. Before the liberation of the country, our national economy was brutally plundered and severely damaged by the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries, and the people's lives were miserable. The people's great revolution overthrew the rule of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, established a people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The economic lifeline of big commerce and railways has become the property of the whole people, and the land ownership of landlords has been changed to the land ownership of peasants. This makes it possible for our people to quickly create their own new lives. In the three years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, relying on the high degree of enthusiasm and creativity of the working class and the broad masses of the people on the labor front, and relying on the people across the country in reforming the land system, resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, suppressing counter-revolutionaries, and carrying out the "three evils" and "five evils". "For victories on all fronts, relying on the correct economic policy leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's

Government, and at the same time, thanks to the support of the great Soviet Union and various people's democratic countries, we successfully completed the restoration of the national economy. In 1952, the year when my country ended its economic recovery phase, my country's industrial and agricultural output value (including the entire output value of industry, handicraft, agriculture, and rural sideline industries) was based on the value of 1952. Calculated at variable prices, the same below), an increase of 77.5% over 1949, of which: modern industry increased by 178.6%, and agriculture (including rural sideline businesses) increased That's 48.5 percent. In 1952, the output of the main products of industry and agriculture, except for a few, exceeded the highest level before liberation. Due to the rapid recovery and development of modern industry, its output value as a proportion of the total industrial and agricultural output value has risen from 17% in 1949 to 20% in 1952. Six seven. With the recovery and development of industrial and agricultural production, transportation, post and telecommunications have been restored and developed accordingly. The country's major achievements in balancing fiscal revenues and expenditures and stabilizing prices have played a significant role in the rapid recovery of the national economy and the improvement of people's lives.

During the recovery period, we have already begun to reform the national economy. The socialist economy has gradually strengthened its leading position in the national economy. During this period, both public and private industries developed, but the rate of development of state-owned industry far exceeded that of private industry. Part of the private industry has been transformed into public-private partnerships. Therefore, the output value of state-owned, cooperative, and public-private industries is in the total industrial output value ( Including the output value of modern industry and workshop handicraft industry, excluding the output value of cooperative handicraft industry and individual handicraft industry), the proportion has risen from 36.7% in 1949 to that in 1952. The proportion of private industry's output value dropped from 63.3% in 1949 to 39% in 1952. During the same period, the mutual aid and cooperation movement in agriculture also had initial development. In 1952, state-owned commerce and cooperative commerce accounted for 63% of domestic commercial wholesale and 34% of social retail. Foreign trade has been controlled by the state. Generally speaking, the leadership role and leading position of the socialist economy in the national economy have been greatly strengthened during the recovery period as the people's democratic dictatorship has become increasingly consolidated, thus greatly opening up the way for my country's planned economy. Roads, and

we need to start to formulate long-term plans for the development of the national economy.

The sincere, selfless, and brotherly assistance of the Soviet Union is an important condition for our country's rapid and planned economic construction. The Soviet government and the Soviet people helped our country design new enterprises and supply the equipment needed for our country's construction, as well as a series of other aids to our country, showing the greatest and noblest internationalism. As Stalin said: "The problem is not only that this kind of help is extremely cheap, it is technically first-class. The problem is first that the foundation of this kind of cooperation is the sincere desire to help each other and seek common economic growth."

The period of my country's first five-year plan was from 1953 to 1957. The preparation of this draft plan began in 1951. After several supplements and amendments, it was not until February 1955, that is, two years after the implementation of the first five-year plan. Completion is complete. This is due to the lack of survey resources in our country and few statistical data. There are multiple economic components coexisting at the same time. We have no experience in formulating long-term plans, and we have insufficient experience in construction work. Moreover, in terms of the overall situation of the country, the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea that began in 1950 did not achieve a truce until the end of July 1953. The second batch of 91 units, the main part of the 156 industrial units that the Soviet Union helped my country build, was not confirmed until May 1953. All of this shows that in the past two years, construction can only be carried out on the one hand, and long-term plans can be drawn up on the other. Even so, because our country has completed the restoration of the national economy in 1952, we have been able to prepare and implement the annual plan for the development of the national economy every year since 1953, the first batch of the Soviet Union's assistance to our country's construction Fifty units have been identified as early as 1950 and have been constructed one after another, so we did not lose time in construction. And because we have done a lot of preparatory work and gained a lot of experience in the process of implementing the two annual plans, this has made our country's first five-year plan closer to reality and more able to guarantee its successful completion.

Now, I would like to make the following explanation of my country's first five-year plan for the development of the national economy.

1. The country's overall tasks in the transitional period

my country's first five-year plan for the development of the national economy was formulated in accordance with the party's general line during the transition period proposed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1952, that is, the country's overall tasks during the transition period.

The entire Chinese revolutionary movement led by the Communist Party of China includes two stages: the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The task of the first stage of the Chinese revolution is to let the working class lead the masses, overthrow the rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism in China, and turn a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society into a new democratic society. This task has been successfully completed. Up. The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the basic end of the first phase of the Chinese revolution and the beginning of the second phase of the Chinese revolution. The task of the second stage of the Chinese revolution is to build a socialist society in China.

According to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, a socialist society cannot be built all at once in any country. After the proletariat has overthrown reactionary rule and won the victory of the revolution, it will have to go through a transitional period before the socialist society is built. Lenin pointed out that after gaining power, the proletariat must use its political dominance to solve the economic tasks of socialism. To solve the economic task of socialism, it is necessary not only to develop an industrial system based on heavy industry, but also to transfer the national economy, including agriculture, to the technological basis of mass production, and transform the national economy that includes multiple economic components into A single socialist economy.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, based on Lenin's doctrine on the transitional period, summed up the experience since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and put forward the party's general line for the transitional period in 1952. The Party's general line during the transition period proposed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was accepted by the First Session of the First National People's Congress in 1954 and was included in my country's Constitution as the country's general task during the transition period. The preamble of the Constitution stipulates: "From the establishment of the People's Republic of China to the establishment of a socialist society, this is a transitional period. The overall task of the

country during the transitional period is to gradually realize the country's socialist industrialization and gradually complete the socialist transformation." Article 4 of the Constitution also stipulates: "The People's Republic of China, relying on state organs and social forces, through socialist industrialization and socialist transformation, guarantees the gradual elimination of the exploitation system and the establishment of a socialist society."

The cause of building socialism in my country is based on socialist industrialization. The transformation of agriculture and handicraft industry and the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce are two necessary components, and these three are inseparable.

Large-scale industry is the material basis for the establishment of a socialist society. Lenin repeatedly instructed: "There is only one real and only basis for the establishment of a socialist society, and this is large-scale industry." Without large-scale industry we cannot transition to socialism, nor can it be transformed on the basis of modern technology. Agriculture and the entire national economy.

Everyone knows that our country was once a colonial, semi-colonial, and semi-feudal country under the rule of imperialism, and its economy was very backward. Before liberation, my country's modern industry accounted for only a small proportion of the national economy, and it was mainly light industry. Many of these light industries were still processing industries that depended on imported raw materials. As for heavy industry, the foundation was even weaker, although there were also some heavy industries. Most of them are machinery repair shops in China by imperialist countries, or mines and factories that provide raw materials and semi-finished products for imperialist countries. Our country's very backward state of the national economy due to the lack of a heavy industry basis has made our country weak and poor for more than a hundred years, and has been subjected to aggression and oppression by various imperialist powers. The Kuomintang reactionaries headed by Chiang Kai-shek have ruled China for more than 20 years, which has greatly deepened this backward situation in our country. They only looted the people viciously and did not establish any industry. For a long time, they brag about building a steel plant with an annual output of 100,000 tons. Year after year, their family has become more and more surprisingly rich, but in the end, even such a small one. A large-scale steel plant cannot be established either. Until the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the country only produced about 40,000 tons of steel each year except

for the Northeast, and they were all products of steel plants established in the late Qing Dynasty and during the rule of the Beiyang warlords. After Japanese imperialism invaded and occupied the northeast of our country, especially from 1939 to 1943, in order to plunder resources and expand the war of aggression, some steel industries were expanded there, and those were of course attached to Japan's own country. The industrial system was a purely colonial industry, and many factories and mines were severely destroyed by the Kuomintang reactionaries in the future. The fact is as Chairman Mao Zedong said in his book "On Coalition Government" in 1945: "Without an independent, free, democratic and unified China, it is impossible to develop industry." After the liberation of the country, the people took control of power. Such an independent, free, democratic, and unified new China has appeared, and an industrialized new China is also in sight. This kind of New China is the result of the long and bloody struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the working class. Therefore, the road to national industrialization can only be socialist industrialization. Only the industrialization of socialism can overcome the contradiction between our country's current advanced regime and the backward economy, and turn a poor and weak China into a truly rich and strong China.

Socialist industrialization is the central task of our country during the transitional period, and the central link of socialist industrialization is to give priority to the development of heavy industry. Only by establishing a strong heavy industry, that is, establishing a modern steel industry, machine manufacturing industry, electric power industry, fuel industry, non-ferrous metal industry, basic chemical industry, etc., can we manufacture modern industrial equipment and make heavy industry itself compatible. Light industry gets technological transformation; we can supply agriculture with tractors and other modern agricultural machinery, and supply agriculture with enough fertilizer, so that agriculture can be technologically transformed; only then can we produce modern transportation tools, such as locomotives, automobiles, ships, Airplanes, etc., enable the transportation industry to be technologically transformed; it is also possible for us to manufacture modern weapons to equip soldiers to defend the motherland and strengthen national defense. At the same time, only on the basis of the development of heavy industry can we significantly improve production technology, increase labor productivity, continuously increase the production of agriculture and consumer goods industry, and ensure the continuous improvement of people's living standards. This shows that the policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry is the only

correct policy to make the country prosperous and strong and the people happy. The implementation of this policy will establish a strong material foundation for socialism in our country. Some people think that the international environment that our country is in is different from the situation after the victory of the Soviet revolution. Now that we have the help of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, why rush to industrialization? We think this statement is wrong. We are faced with the backward state of the national economy at home, and there are still vicious imperialist encirclement abroad. Without socialist industrialization, we will not only fail to build a socialist society, but also prevent our country from resisting imperialist aggression. The danger of not being able to maintain economic and political independence. It can be seen from this that the realization of socialist industrialization and the development of the national economy in China is the responsibility of the Chinese people themselves; the assistance of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies to our country is a favorable condition for our country's realization of socialist industrialization. We should only work harder to build and fight for the task of accelerating the realization of socialist industrialization.

To build socialism, we must resolve the contradiction between the small peasant economy and socialist industrialization. Socialism cannot be built on the basis of a small peasant economy, but can only be built on the basis of a large industrial economy and a large collective agricultural economy. Socialist industrialization requires agriculture to transform from a decentralized and backward mode of production to a collectively advanced mode of production, and to produce more grain and industrial raw materials on the basis of collectivization and mechanization. It also requires individual handicrafts to move toward a cooperative road. To finally get rid of poverty and suffering, the vast numbers of peasants must also leave the old road of small production that they have been accustomed to for a long time in the past, and turn to the new road of collectivization and mechanized socialist agriculture. Therefore, we must implement socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts, that is, in accordance with Articles 8 and 9 of the Constitution, encourage individual farmers to organize production cooperation, supply and marketing cooperation, and credit cooperation based on the principle of voluntariness, and encourage individual handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural industries. Of self-employed workers organize production cooperation and supply and marketing cooperation on a voluntary basis. Some people think that after the reform of the land system, Chinese farmers have been allocated land and are very enthusiastic about production,

so why bother to implement co-operation? We think this statement is also wrong. The reform of the feudal land system is only the first step in the emancipation of peasants, because they are still farming small plots of land scattered and cannot use modern agricultural machinery, cannot further develop production and resist natural disasters, and cannot avoid urban and rural capital. The exploitation of ism, of course, let alone encountering severe natural disasters and accidents. Only when agriculture and handicrafts are gradually transformed from individual operations to collective operations, and equipped with modern technology on this basis, can agricultural productivity be greatly developed, agricultural reproduction, and production increased to adapt to the country's society. The requirements of socialist industrialization can also limit or even eliminate the foundation of capitalist development, so that the vast number of farmers and handicraftsmen can always get rid of poverty and suffering and obtain a generally prosperous life.

To build socialism, of course the contradiction between the capitalist economy and the socialist economy must be resolved. The private ownership of capitalist means of production hinders the further development of our country's productive forces. The anarchy of the capitalist economy is opposed to the planned development of the socialist economy. With the development of the national economy and the realization of planned leadership, the contradiction between the capitalist economy and the socialist economy has become more pronounced and acute. Therefore, we must implement socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, that is, according to Article 10 of the Constitution: "The state adopts policies to utilize, restrict, and transform capitalist industry and commerce. The supervision of the masses uses the positive effects of capitalist industry and commerce that are beneficial to the national economy and the people's livelihood, limits their negative effects that are not conducive to the national economy and the people's livelihood, encourages and guides them to transform into various forms of state capitalist economy, and gradually replaces capitalist ownership with ownership by the whole people." Some people hope that the socialist economy and the capitalist economy will coexist in the same country for a long time, and they hope that the capitalist industry and commerce will not be transformed by socialism, or not yet. We think this idea is also wrong. It is impossible for the two opposite relations of production, socialism and capitalism, to develop in parallel without interfering with each other. If you do not follow the path of socialism, you must follow the path of capitalism, and the Chinese people

will never permit the latter path. Taking the road of socialism is an inevitable law of our country's historical development. Under the current specific political and economic conditions of our country, it is not only necessary but also possible to transform capitalist industry and commerce through various forms of state capitalism and gradually transform it into a socialist enterprise. This has gone from the past. Proved by five years of practical experience.

All of the above indicate that in order to build socialism, our country must actively realize socialist industrialization, and at the same time realize the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce. However, does it mean the cause of socialist industrialization and socialist transformation? , Can we complete it in the first five-year plan period? no. According to the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, the transition to socialism should be regarded as a historical period. Our country is a big country, and the situation is complicated. The national economy was originally very backward. The small peasant economy of more than 110 million farmers has a large number of handicraft industries, and capitalist industry and commerce still account for a considerable proportion of the national economy. . Therefore, the work of socialist industrialization and socialist transformation in our country is very arduous and arduous, and it will take a relatively long time. According to the actual situation of our country, to complete the overall tasks of this transitional period, in addition to the three years of the recovery period, it will take about fifteen years, that is, three five-year plans. Just as Chairman Mao Zedong' s instruction: After 15 years of intense work and hard construction, we may basically build a socialist society, but to build a strong and highly socialist industrialized country, it will take decades of hard work, such as In other words, it will take forty to fifty years, that is, the entire second half of this century.

In the process of building socialism in our country, when we are carrying out socialist industrialization and socialist transformation, we should adopt practical and feasible methods in accordance with our country's current actual conditions and gradually realize it. In industrial construction, it is necessary to implement the key construction policy in accordance with the possibility of capital and technical strength. The kind of construction, regardless of priority, believes that large-scale and all-round modernization should be done in order to build. This kind of idea and practice is very important for realization. Socialist industrialization is harmful. To build a modern heavy industry enterprise, it usually takes about

five years to carry out a series of arduous tasks and requires cooperation in all aspects; we need to build many industrial enterprises equipped with modern technology to achieve industrialization. How can we hope that the construction will be successful in a short period of time without any effort? The co-operation of agriculture and handicraft industry cannot be easily completed in a short period of time. This is a major event related to the fundamental reform of the production methods and lifestyles of tens of thousands of farmers and tens of millions of handicraftsmen. To get rid of the road of individual small-scale production completely and to turn to a new road of socialist development, this must be completed gradually through a long period of hard work and some necessary transitional forms. To realize the cooperation of agriculture and handicraft industry, not only needs the entire economic development to help agriculture and handicraft industry, but also not only the cultural knowledge of farmers and handicraftsmen, but also the personal experience of farmers and handicraftsmen. All of this takes time. . The transformation of capitalist industry and commerce should also be gradually completed through some necessary transitional forms.

We have won a new China, and we must step up our efforts in economic construction to protect and consolidate this new China. This construction is mainly the construction of socialist industrialization. Lenin pointed out to the Russian people on the eve of the October Revolution: "Either they perish, or they trust their destiny in the most revolutionary class in order to transition to a higher mode of production the fastest and most rapidly." In China, the problem is. Also like this. Chairman Mao Zedong said before the liberation: "Without industry, there will be no solid national defense, no people's welfare, and no country's prosperity." We cannot just rely on the backward small peasant economy to live on, we must also abandon the ruin of the broad masses of people. The road of capitalism. The liberated Chinese people must avoid all kinds of dangers on their way forward. They can only work hard to realize the cause of socialist industrialization, and on this basis, gradually transform our country's individual agriculture, individual handicraft industry, and capitalism in accordance with the principles of socialism. Industry and commerce. During the transition period, we are going to solve this kind of task, and based on our achievements during the recovery period and the first two years of the five-year plan, we are fully confident to solve this kind of task.

## 2. Summary of the first five-year plan

The basic tasks of our country's first five-year plan are based on the country's overall tasks during the transition period. The basic task of the first five-year plan, in a nutshell, is: to concentrate the main forces on 694 construction units above the quota, centered on the 156 units designed by the Soviet Union to help our country. The industrial construction constituted to establish the initial foundation of China's socialist industrialization; to develop some collectively owned agricultural production cooperatives, and to develop handicraft production cooperatives, and to establish the initial foundation for the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts; basically separate capitalist industry and commerce Incorporate various forms of state capitalism into the track and establish the basis for the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce.

Our country's first five-year plan is a major step in realizing the overall tasks of the country during the transition period. The construction scale of the first five-year plan is very large, and the development speed of various sectors of the national economy is very fast.

In five years, the total expenditure on economic construction and cultural and educational construction nationwide was 76.64 billion yuan, which is equivalent to more than 70 million taels of gold. The use of such a large amount of funds for national construction is completely unimaginable in China's past history. Only a government under the leadership of the working class and working wholeheartedly for the benefit of the people can do so.

Among the total expenditures for economic construction and cultural and educational construction in the five years, the capital construction investment was 42.74 billion yuan, accounting for 55.8% of the total expenditures. The other 44.2%, or 33.9 billion yuan; part of it is used for resource exploration, engineering survey, engineering design and equipment storage needed for capital construction; part of it is used for the development of industrial production and transportation , Such as equipment overhaul, technical organization measures, new types of product trial production, sporadic fixed asset purchases, etc. ; one part is the working capital of various economic departments; the other part is the business expenses of various economic and cultural education departments and the expenses of training professional cadres .

The five-year capital construction investment of 42.74 billion yuan is allocated as follows:

The industrial sector is 24.85 billion yuan, accounting for 58.2%;

The agriculture, forestry and water conservancy departments accounted for 3.26 billion yuan, accounting for 7.6%;

The transportation and post and telecommunications departments accounted for 8.21 billion yuan, accounting for 19.2%;

The trade, banking and material reserve departments accounted for 1.280 billion yuan, accounting for 3%;

The culture, education and health departments accounted for 3.80 billion yuan, accounting for 7.2%;

The construction of urban public utilities was 1.6 billion yuan, accounting for 3.7%;

The other is 460 million yuan, accounting for 1.1%.

From the allocation ratio of capital construction investment listed above, it can be seen that the focus of investment is on industry. It can also be seen that the allocation of investment has also taken care of the needs of the development of various sectors other than industry. The proportion of national investment in agriculture in my country's first five-year plan is not large. This is because agriculture will not be widely mechanized within five years, and more large-scale water conservancy and forestry construction will not be fully implemented; at the same time, agriculture, The capital construction investment of the forestry and water conservancy sector does not include rural disaster relief expenses, agricultural loans, etc., let alone the funds invested by the farmers themselves. If all these sums of money are included, the total amount of funds for agricultural development within five years will be close to the number of industrial investment. The proportion of investment in transportation in my country's first five-year plan is not large, but it can basically guarantee the needs during the first five-year plan and the early stage of the second five-year plan.

Within five years, the number of newly-built and reconstructed units in my country's industrial infrastructure construction, including the 156 units that the Soviet Union helped my country build, exceeded the quota (Note), 694, plus agriculture, forestry, etc. 252 in water conservancy, 220 in transportation, post and telecommunications, 156 in culture, education, and health, 180 in urban public utilities, and other areas One hundred and

sixty, a total of 1,600 capital construction units above the quota. In addition to the capital construction units above the quota, there are more than 6,000 construction units below the quota, of which about 2,300 are in the industrial sector. Construction units above the designated size can be completed within five years. In the industrial sector, there are four hundred and fifty-five, plus a total of 1,271 in other areas. Most of the construction units below the designated size can be completed. The completion of these construction units will greatly increase the productivity of our country's industry, promote the development of agriculture, increase transportation capacity, and expand cultural and educational undertakings.

(Note) In order to facilitate the management and control of major capital construction units, the state stipulates investment quotas for various types of capital construction units in accordance with my country's specific conditions. Any construction unit, regardless of whether it is new construction, reconstruction or restoration, is a construction unit above the quota if its total investment amount is greater than the quota; and a construction unit less than the quota is a construction unit below the quota. For example, in industry, the investment limit of various industrial capital construction units is stipulated as follows: the investment limit of steel industry, automobile manufacturing industry, tractor manufacturing industry, shipbuilding industry, and rolling stock manufacturing industry is 10 million yuan; non-ferrous metal industry, The investment limit for the chemical industry and cement industry is 6 million yuan; power stations, transmission lines and substations, coal mining industry, oil extraction industry, petroleum processing industry, machine manufacturing industry other than transportation machinery, automobile and ship repair industry The investment limit for textile (including printing and dyeing) industry is 5 million yuan; the investment limit for rubber industry, paper industry, sugar industry, cigarette industry, and pharmaceutical industry is 4 million yuan; ceramic industry, food industry except sugar , The investment limit for other light industries is 3 million yuan.

In terms of industry, including construction units above and below the quota, the construction scale of its main industrial products and the annual production capacity increased within five years are as follows:

Iron: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 5.75 million tons, and the annual production capacity will increase to 2.8 million tons within five years.

Steel: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 6.1 million tons, and the annual production capacity will increase to 2.53 million tons within five years.

Electricity: After the completion of the project, the increased power generation capacity will be 4.06 million kilowatts, and the increased power generation capacity will be 2.05 million kilowatts within five years.

Raw coal: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 93.1 million tons, and the annual production capacity will increase to 53.85 million tons within five years.

Metallurgical machinery and mining machinery: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will be increased to 190,000 tons, and the annual production capacity will be increased to 70,000 tons in five years.

Power generation equipment: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 800,000 kilowatts, which will be completed within five years.

Automobiles: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will be 90,000 vehicles, and the annual production capacity will be 30,000 vehicles within five years.

Tractors: Once completed, the annual production capacity will be 15,000, and it will be completed in 1959.

Chemical fertilizers: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 910,000 tons, and the annual production capacity will increase to 280,000 tons within five years.

Cement: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 3.6 million tons, and the annual production capacity will increase to 2.36 million tons within five years.

Cotton spinning spindles: After the completion of the project, the additional spinning spindles will be 1.89 million, and the number of spinning spindles put into production within five years will be 1.65 million.

Machine-made paper: After the completion of the project, the annual production capacity will increase to 186,000 tons, and the annual production capacity will increase to 95,000 tons within five years.

Machine-made sugar: After the completion of the whole plant, the annual production capacity will be increased to 560,000 tons, and the annual production capacity will be increased to 428,000 tons in five years.

In terms of the transportation industry, the total number of new railway trunk lines and branch lines over 4,000 kilometers built in five years, plus the restoration of railways, rebuilding railways, new double-track lines, extension of station lines, industrial and other special lines, will increase the total length of the railway by approximately For 10,000 kilometers. More than 10,000 kilometers of highways will be built within five years, and the newly increased mileage will be more than 7,100 kilometers. 400,000 deadweight tons of ships will be added within five years.

In terms of agriculture and water conservancy, 91 state-owned mechanized farms and 194 tractor stations will be built within five years. In addition to the construction of 13 large-scale reservoirs within five years, the earth and stone works for the dredging of the river course will be 1.3 billion cubic meters, and the Yellow River will start to cure its roots.

Within five years, the floor space of houses including factories, dormitories for workers and staff, schools, hospitals, etc., will be about 150 million square meters.

Industrial construction was the center of our country's first five-year plan, and the construction of one hundred and fifty-six industrial units aided by the Soviet Union was the center of industrial construction. Of the 156 industrial units that the Soviet Union helped my country build, 145 units started construction during the first five-year plan, and the other eleven units carried out surveys and surveys during the first five-year plan. Design and construction will be carried out during the second five-year plan period. These industrial construction units are large in scale and new in technology, and many of them are completely new innovations in the history of my country's industry. E. g:

Based on the original production scale, the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex will basically complete the reconstruction and construction of the following 48 major projects in the eight years from 1953 to 1960: three iron mines, eight There are two ore dressing plants and sintering plants, six automated iron-making blast furnaces, three new-style steel mills, sixteen rolling mills, ten coking ovens, and two refractory workshops. The reconstruction and construction of these factories, mines and workshops will make the best use of the latest technological achievements of the Soviet

Union. After the completion of the reconstruction of this largest steel complex in my country, its production scale can be expanded to an annual production of 2.5 million tons of iron, 3.22 million tons of steel, and 2.48 million tons of steel. The various specifications of steel, steel plates and steel pipes it produces can basically supply the domestic needs of manufacturing locomotives, ships, automobiles, tractors, etc. in the first five-year plan and the second five-year plan; Rails of various specifications can be used to lay more than 3,000 kilometers of railways every year.

While the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex will be rebuilt, the construction of two steel complexes in Wuhan and Baotou will be carried out.

Among the power stations under construction within five years, there are 15 thermal power stations with a generating capacity of more than 50,000 kilowatts; after the completion of the reconstruction of the Fengman Hydropower Station, the generating capacity can reach more than 560,000 kilowatts. The completion of these construction units will greatly strengthen the power supply capacity of various regions.

Within five years of construction, there are 31 coal mine enterprises whose design capacity (including the original production capacity) exceeds one million tons of coal per year. The five largest coal mining companies will reach annual production capacity in 1957 as follows: Fushun Mining Bureau's coal mine is 9.3 million tons, and Fuxin Mining Bureau's coal mine is 8.45 million tons. The Kailuan coal mine is 9.68 million tons, the coal mine of Datong Mining Bureau is 6.45 million tons, and the coal mine of Huainan Mining Bureau is 6.85 million tons.

The No. 1 Automobile Manufacturing Plant, which was built and completed within five years, will be able to produce 30,000 trucks every year after it has exerted its production capacity to meet the needs of the transportation industry. The second automobile factory, which has a design capacity twice that of the first automobile factory, will also begin construction during the first five-year plan. These two automobile manufacturing plants will establish the foundation of my country's automobile manufacturing industry.

After the construction of the tractor manufacturing plant started within five years, after the completion of the construction during the second five-year plan period, my country will be able to produce 15,000 tractors with 54 horsepower each year to supply agricultural needs.

The construction of two heavy machinery manufacturing plants started within five years (one was designed with the help of the Soviet Union and the other was designed by my country). After the completion of the construction, according to the design capabilities, their products can be equipped with an annual output of 160 A steel complex with 10,000 tons of steel supplies a complete set of equipment for ironmaking, steelmaking, steel rolling and coking.

After the construction of power generation equipment factories started within five years, after all of them are completed, my country will be able to manufacture power generation equipment with a capacity of 12,000 kilowatts, 25,000 kilowatts, or even 50,000 kilowatts, for the construction of various sectors of the national economy. The needs of the power station.

Many light industry factories in our country are designed and built by ourselves, and the scale of many factories is quite huge. For example, the three cotton mills built in Beijing, the capital of my country, are equipped with 230,000 spindles and more than 7,000 looms. There are 39 large-scale textile factories under construction within five years.

Not only are the scales of many industrial construction units very huge, but also many construction units of railways, highways, water conservancy and so on. E. g:

The Lan-Xin Railway which runs through Gansu and Xinjiang, the railway from Baoji to Chengdu in the northwest and southwest, the railway from Yingtan to Xiamen in Jiangxi and Fujian, which connects my country with the People's Republic of Mongolia and Jining to Erlian in the Soviet Union. The railways in China are not only very long, but also they have to pass through deserts or through high mountains and mountains, and the construction projects are very large.

The Kham-Tibet Highway and the Qinghai-Tibet Highway, which continued to be constructed within five years and opened to traffic in 1954, have a total length of more than 4,300 kilometers. They were all developed on the sparsely populated high mountains thousands of meters above the sea. The construction project is particularly arduous.

The Huai River eradication project, which will continue to be built within five years, plans to build four large reservoirs including Nanwan, Boshan, Foziling, and Meishan, with a total storage capacity of more than 3.8 billion cubic meters. The major tributaries of the Beifei River and the Beifei River will carry out flood control and drainage projects. The Guanting

Reservoir, which was completed in 1954, can store 2.3 billion cubic meters of water, which will play a major role in avoiding floods in the lower reaches of the Yongding River.

The radical control and comprehensive development of the Yellow River will begin within five years. The Yellow River has a total length of more than 4,800 kilometers, flows through seven provinces, and has a drainage area of 745,000 square kilometers. It has always been the most harmful river in the history of my country. According to the plan for comprehensive utilization of the Yellow River, dozens of dams will be built in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and its main tributaries, huge reservoirs sufficient to regulate the flow will be built in five locations including Sanmenxia, and huge hydroelectric power stations will be built. During the first five-year plan period, the Yellow River's radical control and comprehensive development work will complete the basin planning, and begin construction of the Sanmenxia water conservancy and hydropower project.

The state-owned friendship farm, built with the direct help of the Soviet Union, will reclaim 375,000 mu of wasteland. This farm has a large number of modern machinery and equipment donated by the Soviet Union, and it will play an important role in demonstrating and leading the way in the development of agricultural mechanization in our country in the future.

With the direct help of the Soviet Union, within five years, our country will begin the construction of peaceful use of atomic energy to make it serve the national economy.

Some of the examples cited above are enough to illustrate that we are doing great things for the happiness of the people of the whole country and future generations. Completing the industrial construction and other construction tasks stipulated in my country's first five-year plan will undoubtedly play an extremely important role in advancing my country's socialist industrialization and thereby changing my country's economic backwardness. This kind of socialist economic construction represents the long-term and supreme interests of the Chinese people as a whole.

During the period of the first five-year plan, due to the production capacity of the original industrial enterprises, coupled with the production of newly-built and renovated industrial enterprises, my country's industrial productivity will be greatly improved. By 1957, the proportion of modern industry in the total industrial and agricultural output value will rise from 26.7% in 1952 to 36%.

From 1957 to 1952, my country's total industrial output value will increase by 98.3%, that is, an average annual increase of 14.7%. Among them, modern industry grew by 104.1%, that is, an average annual increase of 15.3%. This kind of industrial development speed in our country is undoubtedly relatively high. It is not available in capitalist countries, and it is impossible to have it.

Within five years, the output of various industrial products in our country will have a significant increase. The planned output of main products in 1957 will increase compared with the output in 1952 as follows:

Steel: Increased from 1.35 million tons to 4.2 million tons, an increase of two times.

Power generation: increased from 7.26 billion kWh to 15.9 billion kWh, an increase of 1.2 times.

Raw coal: increased from 63.53 million tons to 113 million tons, an increase of 0.8 times.

Generator: Increased from 30,000 kilowatts to 227,000 kilowatts, an increase of 6.7 times.

Electric motor: increased from 640,000 kilowatts to 1.05 million kilowatts, an increase of 0.6 times.

Trucks: up to 4,000 (cannot be manufactured in 1952).

Cement: Increase from 2.86 million tons to 6 million tons, an increase of 1.1 times.

Machine-made paper: increased from 370,000 tons to 650,000 tons, an increase of 0.8 times.

Cotton cloth: increased from 111 million to 163.72 million horses, an increase of 0.5 times.

Machine-made sugar: from 249,000 tons to 686,000 tons, an increase of 1.8 times.

Or some people think that after the completion of the first five-year plan, my country's steel output is still no more than 4 million tons, which not only lags far behind the United States and the United Kingdom, but also lags behind Japan, which is in line with China's status as a major country. Is it commensurate? We think: This only sees one side of the matter, but does

not see the other side of the matter. The United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and other countries with more developed industries have a history of industrial development for one to two hundred years, and a few of them are nearly a hundred years old. The history of industrial development in my country is more than one hundred years behind them, or several times. In ten years, only after the people have mastered state power will it be possible to carry out construction in a planned way. my country only built a Hanyang Iron and Steel Plant in 1907, and the steel output that year was only over 8,500 tons. By 1933, the national steel output was only 25,000 tons. In 1936, the national steel output exceeded 400,000 tons, but 364,000 tons of it were produced in the Northeast, which was invaded and occupied by Japanese imperialists at that time. The highest year of steel production in my country's history was 1943, when 1.8 million tons of iron and 900,000 tons of steel were produced, most of which were in the Northeast under Japanese occupation. Due to the destruction of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, in the year the People's Republic of China was founded, that is, in 1949, the national output of pig iron was only 246,000 tons, and the output of steel was only more than 158,000 tons. This shows that what we have inherited is the extremely poor legacy of old China. After the liberation of the whole country, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people took on the arduous task of changing China's economic and cultural backwardness. In just three years, the national economy was restored with some development, and then they will be used in five years. Industrial production doubled. We don't have the ability to call for the wind and rain on the "Fengshen List". How can we catch up with the industrially developed capitalist countries in five years? Stalin once said: "Never confuse the speed of industrial development with the level of industrial development." The speed of our industrial development will be very fast, but in terms of the level of industrial development, we will still lag behind some capitalist countries for a considerable period of time. Therefore, we must catch up. We can say with certainty that it does not take a hundred years to catch up with them, or to surpass their industrial level, but several decades are enough. It only took us five years to surpass the decades of China's reactionary rule. Is this kind of industrial development still slow?

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Report on the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy

—At the Second Session of the First National People's Congress from July 5 to 6, 1955 (Part 2)

Li Fuchun

The national industrialization that our country wants to achieve is the industrialization of socialism, the industrialization based on the example of the Soviet Union and the direct assistance of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, rather than the industrialization of capitalism, so our country's industry—especially the manufacturing of the means of production The industrial sector can develop at a very high speed. According to the provisions of the first five-year plan, of the industrial capital construction investment, the investment in the manufacturing means of production industry accounted for 88.8%; the investment in the manufacturing and consumption means industry accounted for 11.2%. At the same time, according to the plan, the output value of the means of production will increase by 126.5% within five years, and the output value of the means of consumption will increase by 79.7%. Therefore, the output value of the means of production will be included in the total industrial output value. The proportion will increase from 39.7% in 1952 to 45.4% in 1957, and the proportion of the output value of consumption materials will increase from 1955. From 60.3% in 2 years to 54.6% in 1957.

The change in the ratio of production growth between socialist industry and capitalist industry also reflects the socialist characteristics of our country's industrial development. In five years, the output value of state-owned industries will increase by 13.1%; cooperative industries and the public-private joint industries that existed before the five-year plan will also develop rapidly; Transform into a public-private partnership. Therefore, by 1957, the proportion of state-owned, cooperative (including processing plants of supply and marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives, excluding handicraft production cooperatives) and public-private partnerships in the total industrial output value of the country will rise to one hundred. 87.8%, the proportion of private industry output value will drop to 12.2%, and the main part of it will accept the state's processing orders and basically put it into the track of state capitalism.

The first five-year plan stipulated appropriate production increase targets for agriculture. Within five years, the total output value of agriculture and its sideline industries has increased by 23.3%, which is an average annual increase of 4.3%.

According to the plan, the planned output of major agricultural products in 1957 and their growth over 1952 are as follows:

Grain: reaching 385.6 billion catties, an increase of 17.6%.

Cotton: reached 32.7 million quintals, an increase of 25.4%.

Jute and kenaf: reaching 7.3 million quintals, an increase of 19.7%.

Flue-cured tobacco: reached 7.8 million quintals, an increase of 76.6 percent.

Sugar cane: reached 26.3 billion catties, an increase of 85.1%.

Beet: reaching 4.27 billion catties, an increase of 34.4%.

Oil crops: Calculated by the sown area, it reached 118 million mu, an increase of 37.8%.

Overcoming the contradiction that the development of agriculture lags behind the development of industry is a major task of the five-year plan. During the rule of the Kuomintang reactionaries in our country, agricultural production not only failed to develop, on the contrary, it was severely damaged. The grain output in 1936 was 300 billion catties, and thereafter it has declined year after year. By 1949, the grain output was only 22.6 billion catties and the cotton output was only over 8.8 million catties. After liberation, after only three years, my country's grain output in 1952 reached 327.8 billion catties, and the cotton output reached 26 million catties, both exceeding the highest year before liberation Yield. The five-year agricultural plan was raised to the above-listed number from the base in 1952. Under the current specific conditions of our country, the speed of agricultural development cannot be regarded as low, and efforts should be made to complete and strive to exceed the quota.

Agricultural production cooperatives are the basis for the increase in agricultural production during the first five-year plan and the only way to transform the small peasant economy. By 1957, farmers participating in the existing primary forms of agricultural production cooperatives will account for about one-third of the total number of farmers in the country.

Adapted to the development of industrial and agricultural production and the people's needs for transportation, transportation, post and telecommunications will also develop correspondingly during the first five-year plan. By 1957, the railway cargo turnover will reach 121 billion ton-

kilometers, which is double that of 1952; the passenger turnover will reach 32 billion person-kilometers, an increase of per cent. Fifty-nine five. The cargo turnover of inland vessels and barges will reach 15.3 billion ton-kilometers, which is an increase of 3.2 times over 1952; the passenger turnover will reach 3.4 billion person-kilometers, an increase of 78.7% . The cargo turnover of coastal ships and barges will reach 5.75 billion nautical miles, which is 1.9 times more than in 1952; the passenger turnover will reach 240 million person nautical miles, an increase of nearly 1.4 times . The road vehicle cargo turnover will reach 3.2 billion ton-kilometers, which is an increase of 3.7 times over 1952; the passenger turnover will reach 5.7 billion person-kilometers, an increase of nearly two times. The turnover of civil aviation cargo will reach 8.05 million tons-kilometers, an increase of 2.3 times over 1952. The total length of postal routes will reach 1.97 million kilometers, which is an increase of 45.2% over 1952; other postal and telecommunications businesses will also have considerable development.

On the basis of the aforementioned industrial and agricultural development and various changes in proportions, the total retail sales of social goods across the country will reach about 49.8 billion yuan in 1957, an increase of about 80% over 1952. Among them: state-owned commerce increased by about 133.2%, and cooperative commerce increased by about 23.9%. The original private businesses have undergone socialist transformation within five years, and half of them will be transformed into various forms of state capitalist businesses and small businesses organized by small businesses and hawkers in the form of cooperation. These two parts are the retail sales of private businesses and businesses. Consolidated calculation, there will be growth in five years. By 1957, state-owned commerce and cooperative commerce will account for 54.9% of total social retail sales, and various forms of state capitalist commerce and small businesses in cooperative forms will account for 2%. 14. Private business will account for 21.1%.

There will be considerable development in culture, education and scientific research within five years. Comparing 1957 with 1952, the number of students in colleges and universities will increase by 127%, reaching 434,000 in 1957; senior middle schools are enrolled The number of students will increase by 178%, reaching 724,000 in 1957; the number of students in junior high schools will increase by 78.6% in 19 It will reach 3983,000 in 1977; the number of primary school students will increase by 18%, reaching 60.23 million in 1957, which is a percentage of the country' s school-age children. Of more than seventy. Scientific research undertakings will have a

great development within five years, but the number of research institutions under the Chinese Academy of Sciences will increase by 23, and the number of researchers will increase by 3,400. In publishing, broadcasting, literature and art, film, social culture, etc., there have also been relatively rapid developments to varying degrees within five years.

The five-year plan has made appropriate provisions for the improvement of people's material living standards. In five years, the number of employed people increased by about 4.2 million, and the average wages of workers and staff increased by about 33% in monetary terms; labor insurance funds, medical expenses, welfare fees and expenses paid by state-owned enterprises and state agencies Culture and education expenses will total more than 5 billion yuan; the state allocated for the construction of housing for workers and staff will amount to about 46 million square meters. Within five years, the lives of rural people will gradually improve. With the development of production and the increase in commercialization, the purchasing power will nearly double. The state will allocate a certain amount of money to provide relief to farmers and other working people who have encountered difficulties in production and living due to the disaster. The people's health undertaking has made great progress. In five years, the number of hospital beds will increase by 77%, the number of doctors will increase by 74%, and the power of Chinese medicine practitioners will be brought into full play.

Everyone can see that the realization of the first five-year plan will bring about major changes in our national economy. Within five years, the rapid development of my country's industry, especially heavy industry, will begin to change the face of my country's economy and establish a preliminary foundation for my country's socialist industrialization. The rapid development of co-operation in agriculture and handicrafts within five years will establish a preliminary foundation for the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts. Within five years, capitalist industry and commerce will gradually be incorporated into the track of national capitalism through public-private partnerships, processing and ordering, and agency sales, etc., to establish a foundation for the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce. All these changes will undoubtedly further consolidate our people's democratic dictatorship, further strengthen our national defense capabilities, and create conditions for further improving the material and cultural life of our people of all ethnic groups. Therefore, the successful completion of the first five-year plan is a major event related to the destiny of our country and the happiness of the

people. It can be said that the first five-year plan is the first plan to make our country prosperous and strong and the people happy. The realization of this plan will also strengthen the power of the world peace and democracy camp.

After our country has successfully implemented the first five-year plan, it will of course not be able to solve all the tasks related to the development of the national economy. Many of the important construction projects started in the first five-year plan can only be completed during the second five-year plan, and some can only play an important role in production during the second five-year plan. At the end of the first five-year plan, in terms of industry, my country's machine manufacturing capacity and level were still unable to meet the needs of various sectors of the national economy for technological transformation. Many large and sophisticated machinery and equipment could not be manufactured. The backward situation of industrial sectors such as the petroleum industry is unlikely to be greatly changed; at the same time, the regional distribution of industry, although many new industrial enterprises have been built in the inland, it has not been able to completely overcome the original inconsistency between one side and the coast. Reasonable state. In agriculture, the socialist transformation of the small-scale peasant economy has achieved primary forms of co-operation in only about one-third of the peasant households. Large-scale technological transformation has not yet begun, and the situation in which agricultural development lags behind the rapid development of industry is not yet complete. change. The socialist transformation of the capitalist economy is only the first step, and it will take a long time before they can be transformed into a socialist economy. In terms of culture, the level of science and technology in our country is still lagging behind the requirements of the development of the national economy, the cultural level of the majority of the people is still not high, and there are still a considerable number of illiterate people. In addition, the unemployment phenomenon left over from old China cannot be completely eliminated, and the surplus labor cannot be fully utilized. These problems all require us to continue to work hard during the second and third five-year plans to solve them.

### 3. Several Issues of the First Five-Year Plan

(1) Issues concerning the basic construction of industry and transportation

Now I would like to make some explanations on the following issues concerning the infrastructure construction of industry and transportation. These problems are the scale of capital construction, the proportion of investment in light and heavy industries, the coordination of large, medium and small enterprises, the regional distribution of industries, the standard of infrastructure, and the quality of the project.

First, the problem of the scale of capital construction.

Regarding this issue, we have repeatedly considered and studied many times during the preparation of the Five-Year Plan. We believe that under current conditions, the established scale of construction is appropriate and should and can be completed within five years.

Some people have doubted whether such a construction scale is too large. Their reason is: my country is still a very backward and poor country economically, with limited national financial resources, insufficient technical capabilities, and many unclear resources. It is incapable of carrying out such a huge-scale infrastructure construction within five years. Therefore, they felt that the scale of this construction could be reduced. They said don't make it so nervous, and reduce the task. They also said that "farmers are too bitter", so slow down to industrialize. We do not agree with such a proposition. Our reason is just like what we have said before: to get rid of our country's very backward economic position, there is no other way out except to accelerate the construction of industry. At the same time, the construction of our industrialization is precisely to make it possible for farmers to get rid of poverty. The industrial construction units that have been identified in the Five-Year Plan are all necessary. If they are reduced, it will slow down the entire socialist construction of our country and disrupt the country's construction deployment.

Is it possible for our country's financial resources to adapt to such a scale of construction? We reply that it is possible. It is possible because our revolution has provided us with the following sources of accumulation:

1. Our people have overthrown the rule of the imperialists in China. The imperialists can no longer plunder the vast wealth of our people as they did in the past. This has provided an important source of accumulation for our country's construction.

2. The people of our country overthrew feudalism and turned the landownership of the landlord into the landownership of the peasants. The peasants used to pay high rents to the landlords, but now they no longer pay

them. The peasants use their labor income to improve their lives. At the same time, part of it can also be used to help the country's construction.

3. The people of our country overthrew bureaucratic capitalism and turned the property of bureaucratic capitalists into the property of the whole people. Now workers are no longer producing for the profits of bureaucratic capitalists, but for the needs of the country and the people. This is also the construction of our country. An important source of accumulation.

4. Although workers working in private factories still have to use part of their labor as capitalist profits, capitalists can only get a proper part of the profits stipulated by the law. A considerable part of the profits of capitalist enterprises is either paid income tax and invested in the construction of the country; or turned into a corporate provident fund for the expansion of production of enterprises; this is also beneficial to the country and the people under the conditions of our people's democratic dictatorship.

All this proves: my country is not without construction funds, but in the past a large amount of funds have been put into the pockets of the imperialists, landlords, and bourgeoisie. Only after the victory of the people's revolution can the people of our country be able to use the funds created by their labor. , Used in national construction, to create a bright future for ourselves and our future generations. We should make use of such funds in a timely and good manner.

Speaking of insufficient technical capabilities and unclear resources, this is not bad. But can't we build and study with the help of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies? Can't we gradually learn our skills and figure out the situation step by step during construction? Chairman Mao Zedong said in his book "Strategic Issues in the Chinese Revolutionary War": "Reading is learning, and use is learning, and it is more important learning.... Revolutionary war is a matter for the people, and it is often not about learning well before doing it. It is to do it and then to study, and to do it is to study." Chairman Mao here is about the revolutionary war. However, in order to do a good job of any people's cause, it is necessary to learn in practice, but this is a universal truth. The facts in the past few years have proved that we have learned a lot in actual construction, and we know much more about the resource situation than before. Obviously, waiting cannot increase our skills and knowledge. Believing that everything must be "learned first before doing it," and therefore advocated

reducing the scale of five-year construction and intending to reduce the responsibilities that one should and can bear. This kind of proposition cannot be adopted.

Then, can the scale of infrastructure construction be further expanded?

According to my country's needs, whether it is heavy industry, light industry, steel, non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizers, petroleum, machinery, textiles and other industries, the basic construction plans and production plans stipulated in the draft five-year plan still cannot meet the requirements of the country. However, whether the construction scale can be further expanded depends not only on whether it is needed or not, but also on whether it is possible. We are not utopians, but Marxist-Leninists. We therefore think that the scale of the five-year plan is appropriate and that it should not be reduced. This is because it is possible to realize it under the current objective conditions of our country. Moreover, we believe that in the annual plan, it is possible to appropriately expand some necessary construction, such as coal mines, petroleum, railways, etc., and we are already preparing to do so. In particular, the output of my country's oil industry is very low, and it is far from what is needed. We must work hard to find more oil resources and study ways to develop the man-made oil industry in order to expand the construction scale of the oil industry. But does this mean that we can expand all construction arbitrarily and without restriction regardless of the various possible objective conditions of financial strength, technical strength, and equipment supply? Of course, things can't be done this way either. In terms of financial strength, the state's expenditure on economic construction and cultural and educational construction has reached 7.64 billion yuan within five years. In terms of technical strength, the huge and complex new enterprises that have been established in the Five-Year Plan were designed with the help of the Soviet Union, and our engineers and technicians currently lack the conditions to independently design such new enterprises. In terms of equipment supply, it is also difficult to increase the supply of many equipment when my country's machine manufacturing industry currently lacks the ability to manufacture important equipment and complex parts. Based on these conditions, there are still limits to what we may expand in construction within five years. It is wrong to think that the scale of construction can be expanded without restriction regardless of possible objective conditions, or that material, manpower, and financial resources can not be used in the most reasonable and

effective manner, and to go everywhere without certainty. These are all wrong.

Oppose right conservatism and oppose "left" adventurism. This is our conclusion on the scale of capital construction.

Second, the proportion of investment in light and heavy industries.

my country's first five-year plan stipulates that the proportion of heavy industry investment is particularly large, and it is even greater than the proportion of heavy industry investment in the Soviet Union's first five-year plan. As mentioned earlier, of the investment in industrial capital construction within five years, the investment in the manufacturing means of production industry accounted for 88.8%, and the investment in the manufacturing and consumption materials industry accounted for 11.2%. In the Soviet Union's first five-year plan, the investment in the manufacturing of means of production industry accounted for 85.9%, and the investment in the manufacturing of consumer materials industry accounted for 14.1%. my country's heavy industry investment accounts for such a large proportion, while light industry investment accounts for a relatively small proportion. Is this appropriate? Is it possible to reduce investment in heavy industry and increase investment in light industry?

As we all know, the proportion of investment in light and heavy industries must be determined according to the principle of giving priority to growth in the means of production. In each development period, the specific provisions of this proportional relationship should take into consideration the specific conditions at the time. The current situation in our country is: the original foundation of heavy industry is particularly weak, and we need to actively expand the foundation of heavy industry for a long time to promote the overall development of the national economy. At the same time, the state-owned and private light industry still has a considerable part of unused potential power, and there is a vast handicraft industry that can make important supplements. In our country, on the one hand, many light industrial products cannot fully meet the increasing needs of the people, on the other hand, many light industrial equipment are still available, because of the lack of raw materials. Therefore, the main problem of my country's current development of light industry is not the problem of increasing investment, but the problem of increasing the production of raw materials. Before the production of some raw materials in light industry cannot be increased in large quantities, increasing investment in light industry will not give full play to the investment effect, because raw

materials cannot be supplied and production cannot be started even if the factory is built. However, if there is a bumper harvest in agriculture and the output of light industrial raw materials will be greatly increased, when the existing light industry equipment is insufficient, we can consider increasing the construction of some light industry factories in our annual plan. Because the construction of light industrial plants is relatively easy and the construction time is relatively short, it will not delay the construction progress.

Therefore, we believe that the first five-year plan on the proportion of investment in light and heavy industries is appropriate.

Third, the coordination of large, medium and small enterprises.

We emphasize on concentrating our efforts to ensure the construction of key projects. Does it mean that we can ignore or relax the construction of small and medium-sized factories and mines? There is no doubt that the large enterprises that the Soviet Union helped design and supply equipment, such as steel complexes, automobile manufacturers, tractor manufacturers, heavy machinery manufacturers, etc., are factories that are absolutely indispensable for my country's industrialization. There is no such group. We cannot achieve industrialization if we have huge factories with the backbone of industry. But this is by no means to say that we only need large enterprises, not small and medium-sized enterprises. On the contrary, small and medium-sized enterprises can complete construction and put into production in a relatively short period of time, and can quickly exert investment effects and increase production capacity. Not only does it play a major role in increasing the supply of industrial products and supporting agricultural production, but also in accumulating funds. The increase in the number and supporting and coordinating the construction of key projects are also indispensable forces. Therefore, we must correct two wrong biases: One bias is to blindly build everywhere without seeing the overall situation, without distinguishing priorities, thereby hindering the construction of key projects; while the other bias is simply to be obsessed with the construction of huge enterprises. , Underestimating the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises, improperly concentrating too much state funds in the construction units of a few large enterprises, so that the effect of investment can not be quickly brought into play.

Our task is to appropriately allocate the investment of huge enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises in the progress of industrial construction, so that the construction of large, medium and small

enterprises can cooperate and cooperate with each other, so as to ensure the construction of necessary key projects and the To ensure that many companies can quickly play the purpose of investment effects.

Fourth, the regional distribution of industry.

The regional distribution of my country's original industries is very unreasonable. According to statistics in 1952, the industrial output value of the coastal provinces accounted for more than 70% of the total industrial output value of the country. Gradually change this unreasonable state left over from old China, appropriately distribute industrial productivity in various regions of the country, bring industry closer to the production areas and consumption areas of raw materials and fuels, and make the distribution of industries suitable for the conditions for consolidating national defense To gradually improve the economic level of backward areas is one of the important tasks in the planned development of our national economy.

The five-year capital construction plan has made relatively reasonable arrangements for the distribution of regions. This is: on the one hand, the industrial bases of Northeast China, Shanghai and other cities should be used rationally to play their role, and especially for the Anshan Iron and Steel Consolidated Enterprise The northeast industrial base in the center is undergoing necessary reconstruction in order to rapidly expand the scale of production, supply the needs of the national economy, and support the construction of new industrial areas; on the other hand, it is actively carrying out the construction of new industrial bases in North, Northwest, and Central China. Part of the industrial construction started in the southwest. According to this policy, of the 694 industrial construction units above the quota that will be built within five years, there will be 472 in the inland and 222 in all parts of the coast. In order to meet the needs of industrial construction and the development of the entire national economy, and to connect the original industrial base with the new industrial base, corresponding arrangements have been made for railway construction within five years. At the same time, according to the policy of industrial deployment, our current task of urban construction is not to develop large cities along the coast, but to develop small and medium-sized cities in the interior, and appropriately restrict the development of large cities. There are some blind development problems in coastal cities, which should be corrected.

Obviously, the regional distribution of industrial and railway infrastructure as stipulated in the draft five-year plan is in line with the

country's long-term interests. According to the deployment of this plan, when the second five-year plan is completed, my country will not only strengthen the industrial bases in the Northeast, but also have some new industrial bases distributed in various regions of North, Northwest, and Central China. To a considerable extent, the economic life of the vast areas of our country has been changed. The regional distribution of this kind of industry is based on the development of heavy industry, and therefore began to change the nature of the past industrial distribution.

Fifth, the issue of standards for infrastructure construction.

Regardless of whether it is the new construction or reconstruction of enterprises or cities, we must distinguish between the two standards of productive construction and non-productive construction. In the past few years, we have neglected this distinction, and therefore we have made policy mistakes in many non-productive constructions, making many non-productive construction standards far away from the current level of economic development in our country and away from our country's current level of economic development. The standard of living of the society has been improperly built many high-rise buildings in many places, and many companies have built modernized subsidiary constructions, factory offices, staff dormitories, canteens, etc. that can be simplified, and some have even built new factories and mines. Before being effectively put into production, all welfare facilities, such as auditoriums, clubs, etc., were not only fully constructed, but also adopted high standards. Many new industrial parks have too high standards for urban construction, prematurely requiring modernization, and excessive attention to street appearance. All of this was a waste of funds, wasted manpower and material resources, and violated the policy of key construction. According to the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the National Congress of the Communist Party of China, we are correcting this mistake. Our distinguishing standard is this: Many factories and mines above the quota, especially those under key construction, must strive to adopt the latest technology, and the factory buildings must be as suitable as possible for the requirements of the latest technology and equipment; as for other non-productive construction standards, they are the same. It must be greatly reduced, and the standards of urban planning must be lowered. The difference between these two standards makes it possible for us to save unnecessary and saveable expenditures and use them to increase productive construction to accelerate the speed of our country's construction. This is a major decision concerning the long-term interests of our country's construction. All state agencies and all business

departments from the central to the local level must abide by this decision and must not violate this decision. When I explain the saving issue below, I will also contact this issue, so I won' t talk about it here.

Sixth, to ensure the quality of the project.

The several issues I mentioned above about the infrastructure of industry and transportation are issues of policy. Of course, only the correct policy is not enough. After the correct policy is in place, the important thing is to do a good job. Everyone knows that our current technical level is still very low, and in order to gain time, some of our construction projects have to be surveyed, designed, and constructed, and various machinery and equipment are trial-produced during the construction process. Therefore, a certain These projects have serious shortcomings such as poor quality, slow progress, and a lot of waste. The task before us is to work hard to overcome these shortcomings, and it is especially important to ensure the quality of the project. It should be noted that the quality of the newly-built factories, mines, and railways will have completely different consequences for these factories, mines, and railways over a long period of time. The Baoji-Tianshui Railway built during the Kuomintang rule was extremely inferior in engineering quality. If it is not reconstructed in the future, it will not be able to change the paralyzed state of the railway for many days of the year. In the past few years, we have repaired many factories and mines and railways, but we must realize that repairing the original factories and mines and railways is one thing, and building new factories and mines and railways is another matter. New construction should never be regarded as simple as restoration. Therefore, the following aspects must be strengthened in the future to ensure the quality of the project:

1. Improve design work, establish correct design thinking and responsible work attitude among designers, and strive to avoid errors in design;

2. Strengthen the technical guidance of construction, carry out construction strictly in accordance with the requirements of the design documents, and actively promote the advanced construction experience of workers, engineering technicians and employees, and encourage rationalization of suggestions;

3. All relevant parties must work together in earnest to ensure that the equipment and materials required for infrastructure construction can meet the design standards and be supplied in a timely manner;

4. The state organs and the capital construction authorities frequently conduct practical inspections on the quality of the projects.

(2) Regarding industrial production issues

my country's first five-year plan stipulated that the total industrial output value increased by 98.3%, that is, an annual increase of 14.7%. This speed is lower than that during the recovery period, but as far as the conditions of the first five-year plan are concerned, this speed is high and is of a positive nature.

The situation is different between the construction period and the restoration period. It is natural that the growth rate of industrial production during the construction period is lower than the growth rate of industrial production during the restoration period. The reason is that it is relatively easy to restore production in old enterprises, it is difficult to construct new enterprises and use new technologies, and the base of industrial output value is increasing year by year. Although this is the case, according to the production potential of my country's existing industrial equipment, the growth rate of industrial production within five years is likely to be higher. If we try to overcome difficulties, not only will we be able to complete the plan, but we may also exceed the plan.

The completion of the industrial production plan within five years mainly depends on the original enterprises in our country. According to the general calculation of the national industrial output value, about 70% of the new output value increased in 1957 over 1952 was due to the increase in output of the original enterprises. Only accounts for about 30%. In addition to supplying newly-built enterprises with equipment, materials and daily necessities to meet the needs of the people, the original enterprises also undertake major tasks such as accumulating funds for the country and cultivating cadres. Therefore, in addition to new and expanded enterprises that should strive to put into production early on the premise of ensuring the quality of the project, they must attach importance to the production work of existing enterprises, give full play to the potential strength of existing enterprises, and strive to exceed the production plan. Some departments and some places only pay attention to the construction of new factories and mines, do not pay attention to the utilization of the original factories and mines, and do not try to make use of the production capacity of the original factories and mines. This is obviously very wrong and must be corrected.

my country's local industries and handicrafts play an important role in supplying the production and living needs of urban and rural people. In the past few years, due to shortcomings in the planning work and other reasons, some sectors of the local industry have experienced blind development problems, which made the arrangement of national industrial production more difficult. But generally speaking, the positive development of local industry is correct. In the future, we should adapt to the requirements of the national plan, implement the policy of serving agricultural production, and continue to correctly play the role of local industry and handicraft. Some departments and some places underestimate the role of local industry and handicrafts in the national economy, and therefore do not actively and systematically lead and help the development of local industry and handicrafts. This is obviously wrong and must be corrected.

To complete and exceed the industrial production targets specified in the five-year plan, the decisive issues are: increasing production and saving industrial raw materials, trial-produce new types of products, and improve the level of enterprise management. I now make the following explanations on these three issues.

First, the issue of increasing production and saving industrial raw materials.

One of the difficulties in increasing the output of industrial products within five years is the insufficient industrial raw materials. I mentioned this point when I mentioned the issue of the proportion of investment in light and heavy industries. The so-called insufficient raw materials, first of all, the industrial raw materials for agricultural products are insufficient. This means that the increase in the amount of raw materials such as cotton, hemp, oilseeds, tobacco leaves, sugar cane, etc., will temporarily fall below the requirements for industrial production growth. The second is that the raw materials from heavy industry are not enough. Some of these raw materials are not produced in production, and some are not currently produced in China. Of course, some raw materials can be imported, but due to insufficient increase in output of agricultural native products or excessive domestic consumption, the export volume of native products is not enough, reducing foreign exchange income, and thus reducing the import of industrial raw materials.

In order to overcome the difficulty of insufficient industrial raw materials, we must increase the output of industrial raw materials such as cotton, jute, kenaf, flue-cured tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beet, peanut,

sesame, rapeseed, etc. The five-year plan for expanding the sown area of the above-mentioned technical crops must be guaranteed to be completed and strive to be over-fulfilled. At the same time, the yield per unit area of these technical crops must be increased as much as possible. For cotton, it is possible to expand the planting area of more than 11 million mu within five years, and because most of the main producing areas are the old liberated areas, as long as these areas are given special attention to the work of organizing agricultural production cooperatives. Note that the state assists cotton farmers as much as possible, and it is still possible to increase the yield per unit area. In terms of tobacco and sugarcane, it is possible to expand the planting area of tobacco leaves by more than one million mu and the planting area of sugarcane by more than one million mu within five years. We should expand the sown area of grain as much as possible. On the other hand, we must strive to increase the sown area of some technical crops without affecting the increase in grain production. A variety of 500,000 mu of tobacco leaves can increase the production of 500,000 boxes of cigarettes; a variety of 400,000 acres of sugarcane can increase the production of 100,000 tons of sugar. In the case of oil crops, if the broad masses of farmers try their best to use the interstitial land for planting, the plan to expand the planting area to more than 32 million mu within five years can not only be completed, but can be exceeded.

We must increase the output of exported native products in exchange for foreign exchange and increase the imported raw materials necessary for industrial production. As long as local government agencies and farmers across the country pay attention to it, it is entirely possible to increase the output of exported native products.

Regarding the issue of industrial raw materials, in addition to actively increasing production, we must use raw materials economically to overcome waste. If an average of two catties of cotton is used less for each piece of cotton yarn, the country can increase its production by at least 20,000 pieces of cotton yarn each year. According to the materials we have recently obtained, in the first quarter of the first half of 1955 in Shanghai, the average cotton consumption per piece of yarn in public and private textile mills has been reduced to 3861 catties, which is higher than that of the whole country in 1955. In the first half of the year, the planned cotton consumption per piece of yarn was reduced by nearly seven catties. The average cotton consumption per piece of yarn in the Chinese cotton textile mills is 384.98 kg, and the average cotton consumption per yarn in the public-private joint cotton textile mills is 386.65 kg. The average amount of

cotton used per piece of yarn in the factory is 387.42 catties. This advanced experience of saving cotton should be carefully promoted everywhere. For another example, as long as one catty of oil per hundred catties of oil is added on average, the country can increase the production of at least 100 million catties of cooking oil every year. Li Chuanjiang, Siping City, Jilin Province' s "Soybean Oil Squeezing Operation Method" increased the oil output per 100 catties of soybeans to 13 and a half catties in 1954, which is two more than the national average oil output per 100 catties. In the first quarter of 1955, the oil output of the oil press workshop where Li Chuanjiang was located increased to more than 14 catties per 100 catties of soybeans. This advanced method of operation should be carefully studied and promoted throughout the country. For some industrial products with insufficient raw materials, we should also actively study some substitute materials and expand the sources of raw materials to increase production.

There are many products, such as coal, phosphate fertilizer, salt, etc., that have the potential to increase production. As long as we organize and give the necessary investment, then it is entirely possible to increase production.

Second, the issue of trial production of new types of products.

Another difficulty in increasing the output of industrial products within five years is that some companies are not able to manufacture products that are suitable for their needs due to their low level of technology, while products that have marketable products are not yet manufactured.

Some urgently needed things will not be manufactured for a while. This is an inevitable phenomenon in the progress of our country' s industry. The machinery industry sector of the country is trying to improve. But too few new products are not just a phenomenon unique to the machinery industry sector. What should be examined is whether the competent departments at all levels have made due efforts in the manufacturing of new products? All aspects of the country, first of all, have the various industrial departments regard this work as a joint work and work together? We think that our efforts are not enough. We must concentrate all possible forces, design new products, trial-produce new products, and provide full and enthusiastic assistance to the trial-production of new products. For some industrial products that the market needs, such as some metal products, some mechanical products, some chemical industrial products, and some medical devices, we not only have raw materials, but also have the ability to make ourselves. We did not make them just because we did not organize production. Therefore, the enterprise

management agency must always understand the needs of the country's construction and the market, and manufacture products that meet the needs of the country's construction and the market.

It must be understood that the significance of the trial production of new products is by no means limited to the improvement of current industrial production. More importantly, it is a necessary way to improve the level of industrial technology in our country. Raising the level of industrial technology is also the task of completing socialist industrialization. A basic condition of

The national economic work department should establish a leading organization for research and trial-manufacture of new types of products, so as to systematically understand and collect the production of new types of products at home and abroad with regard to production and subsistence materials, and strengthen plans and plans for new types of products. Design, test and manufacture work, constantly sum up the experience of trial production of new types of products, and constantly check the trial production plan of new types of products to ensure the realization of the plan. The state should formulate measures to reward public and private enterprises and handicrafts for making new types of products, reward scientists, technicians, and workers for their inventions and creations, and encourage public and private enterprises to pay attention to their inventions and creations for trial production. Paying attention to the emergence of new things and giving enthusiastic help to their growth is the responsibility of our national staff. Those who do not value new things and lose their sense of new things should be criticized.

An important key to increasing the output of new types of products and industrial products is to strengthen collaboration and cooperation within enterprises, between various enterprises, and between various industrial departments. Industrial production is interrelated and needs to cooperate with each other, and only through collaboration can production and increase production. The fragmentation and incoordination of the original industrial equipment in our country requires us to cooperate more extensively, so that the specialization of the enterprise and the cooperation between the production of the enterprise are further combined, and the kind of only in the scope of the enterprise or the department is completely changed. The ideas and practices of producing inside closed doors. Not only do companies need to cooperate in production, but also between companies in a department in production, but also between departments in production. In order to be

able to work together well, each workshop or section, each enterprise, and each department should establish an overall view and overcome partial views.

Projects related to major collaborations between enterprises and departments and between departments and departments should be separately included in the national and departmental production plans; at the same time, contracts between enterprises and enterprises should be generally implemented as well as workshops within the enterprise. Contact contracts enable industrial departments and various enterprises to cooperate and connect with each other well in production, and improve the degree of industrial organization.

Third, the issue of improving the management level of enterprises.

In the past few years, the management work of our enterprise has been greatly improved, so the country has overfulfilled the production tasks every year. However, many companies have not completed the plan, and some have not completed the output value indicators; some have only completed the output value indicators, but have not completed the product types and quality indicators; some have completed the output and quality indicators, but have not completed the improvement Indicators of labor productivity and cost reduction. When implementing plans, many companies have the phenomenon of sudden loosening and tightening before and after tightening. The production is very uneven, which has increased the chaos in the production. There are many companies still frequent casualties and equipment accidents, causing losses. Due to the shortcomings and low level of enterprise management, there are still relatively common phenomena in industrial products, such as fewer types, low quality, and high costs. Therefore, all industrial enterprises must, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of Chapter 3 of the draft five-year plan on the necessary measures to realize the industrial production plan, continuously improve the level of enterprise management, especially strengthen the technical management and economic accounting system, and strengthen the enterprise The political work in China integrates political work and economic work, raises the political consciousness of the broad masses of workers and staff, gives full play to the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses, and improves labor productivity.

We should see that there are some difficulties in the completion of the industrial production plan. The attitude of "no problem" to the completion of industrial production targets is wrong. However, as long as the working people across the country work together to increase industrial production, improve the quality of industrial products, and complete or

exceed the planned target of 98.3% increase in industrial production output value within five years, it is entirely possible. The emotion of fear of difficulties and loss of confidence is also wrong.

(3) Regarding the increase in agricultural production

Agricultural production supplies food for the people of the country. At the same time, industrial products using agricultural products as raw materials now account for more than 50% of the country's total industrial output value. Most of the foreign exchange required to import industrial equipment and construction equipment is also agricultural products. In exchange for export. Therefore, the development of agriculture is the basic condition for ensuring industrial development and the completion of all economic plans. We concentrate our efforts on the development of industry, but we can never lessen the significance of developing agriculture. Without the corresponding development of agriculture, our industrialization will be impossible. Preventing and overcoming the disconnection between agriculture and industry is an important and urgent task for us in the cause of building socialism.

The first five-year plan stipulated that the total output value of agriculture and its sideline industries would increase by 23.3% within five years, and reach 59.66 billion yuan by 1957; in terms of output, grain an increase of 17.6%, that is, an increase of 57.8 billion jin in production, to 385.6 billion jin in 1957, and an increase of 25.4% in cotton, which is an increase of 6 One hundred and six hundred thousand patals, reaching 32.7 million patals in 1957. Although the above indicators have been lower than originally planned, they are still very high because they are based on the harvest of agricultural products in 1952; and because of the two years of 1953 and 1954 Because of the famine in agricultural production, the original plan for increasing production was not completed, and the task of increasing production for the last three years of the five-year plan was added. Therefore, to achieve the above-mentioned indicators, great efforts must be made.

What I am going to talk about now are three issues concerning the co-operation of agriculture, measures to increase agricultural production, and leadership over agricultural production.

First, the issue of agricultural co-operation.

During the first five-year plan period, it is necessary to actively and step by step on the basis of the principle of voluntary and mutual

benefit, relying on the poor peasants (including all the new middle peasants who were originally poor peasants), solidly unite the middle peasants, and organize agricultural production cooperatives. This is an agricultural production cooperative characterized by land ownership and unified management. In other words, these are only semi-socialist agricultural production cooperatives that realize partial collective ownership. However, this initial co-operation has combined scattered small-scale farming operations into dozens of joint operations. It is possible to organize labor and use land more reasonably, and it is possible to accumulate funds to increase agricultural investment, use improved farm tools, and build repairs. Water conservancy, improving farming techniques, and realizing other measures to increase production that are difficult for individual farmers to carry out alone. According to many sources in various places, agricultural production cooperatives can generally increase production by about 10 to 20% during the first one or two years of their establishment if they are not done badly. In the future, they can maintain a certain increase in output every year. , Is higher than the mutual aid group, and has a much higher rate of increase in economic output than the individual farmers. According to the current situation, this is a method of increasing agricultural production with low investment, high yield, and quick yield, and it is also a necessary step to guide farmers towards socialism. After this primary form of co-operation, combined with preliminary technological improvements, and then gradually transition to advanced forms of co-operation, combined with agricultural mechanization and other technological reforms, this is the way to guide the continuous progress of my country's agricultural production.

Based on the experience of the mutual aid and cooperation movement in the past few years and the achievements that various localities have achieved, the first five-year plan stipulates that farmers participating in the existing primary forms of agricultural production cooperatives will account for about one-third of the total number of farmers in the country. Among them, the scale of cooperation in the northeastern provinces, Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Henan and other old liberated areas will reach about half of the peasant households. In technical crop areas and urban suburbs, efforts will be made to strive for first-step cooperation. This plan of agricultural co-operation is possible, and we must work hard to achieve it. The state will fully support the development of agricultural production cooperatives in terms of financial and material resources.

Our agricultural cooperation movement has made great achievements. Over 90% of the agricultural production cooperatives organized in the past

few years are consolidated, and for the vast majority of them, their output has increased significantly. However, there are also a few agricultural production cooperatives in some places. Due to the rough and urgent work, the tendency of forced orders and other shortcomings have occurred. If these problems are not corrected, not only cannot increase production, but may also reduce production. For agricultural production cooperatives, we must implement the policy of active leadership and steady progress, so as to consolidate while developing. In work, we must resolutely abide by the principles of voluntary and mutual benefit of the masses, prevent and correct forced orders and behaviors that damage the interests of middle farmers, and properly solve various problems within agricultural production cooperatives, such as labor calculations, land and The remuneration of other means of production, the raising of production funds, the ratio of provident funds, and so on.

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Report on the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy

——At the Second Session of the First National People’s Congress from July 5 to 6, 1955 (Part 3)

Li Fuchun

While working hard to develop agricultural production cooperatives, it is still necessary to further develop and improve various specific forms of agricultural labor mutual aid organizations to prepare conditions for the development of agricultural production cooperatives; it is still necessary to take care of the enthusiasm of individual farmers in production and give them a positive attitude. Help and lead, give play to their potential power of production, and increase the output per unit area.

Second, with regard to measures to increase agricultural production, Chapter IV of the draft of the five-year plan has been written in great detail. Now I propose the following points:

1. Reclamation of wasteland suitable for cultivation. Our country has a large population, but the cultivated land is still very small. We must actively and systematically cultivate land suitable for cultivation in order to fundamentally overcome the shortcomings of agricultural production. The five-year plan stipulates that the area of arable land should be expanded to 38.68 million mu, which is the lowest target, and various methods must be

used to exceed this number. One way to reclaim wasteland is to open up wasteland by state-owned farms. All existing state-owned farms should be appropriately expanded in accordance with the local conditions. At the same time, we should strive to build new areas in a planned way in areas with more wasteland suitable for farming. The other method is to use machines and other methods to open up wasteland and cultivate land in an organized way. Because of the complexity of the work and the large scale, the state should coordinate with various localities to formulate specific plans. Leading the land; another method is for farmers to open up wasteland on the spot. This method can be carried out by the farmers under the leadership of various local state agencies because it is easier to carry out and is small in scale. Regardless of whether it is land reclamation by state-owned farms, land reclamation by immigrants, or land reclamation by farmers, in the next three years, it should be actively implemented as an important way to increase production. A considerable part of the funds saved by the state from reducing non-productive construction expenditures and administrative expenses will be used for the reclamation of wasteland.

During the first five-year plan period, investigations and surveys of uncultivated wasteland should be actively carried out, the survey of wasteland of more than 100 million mu should be completed, and the planning and design work of at least 40 to 50 million mu of wasteland should be completed. The second five-year plan is ready for large-scale reclamation of wasteland.

2. Construction of water conservancy projects. Water conservancy construction can not only expand the irrigated area, promote the increase of crops, but also prevent floods and droughts and avoid the reduction of crops. Many water conservancy facilities can offset the investment in water conservancy as long as they can benefit from increased production or disaster reduction for a few years. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have vigorously carried out water conservancy construction work. Newly built large-scale water conservancy projects have played a huge role in the fight against floods and droughts, especially the floods in 1954, over the past few years. During the first five-year plan, in addition to the huge water conservancy projects invested and constructed by the state, small-scale farmland water conservancy projects, such as projects that benefit from tens of acres to hundreds of acres, should also be based on the actual needs and possible conditions of various places. Held locally. Because this kind of project is scattered and the construction is relatively easy, it is possible to organize agricultural production cooperatives and the peasants to carry

out separately; when necessary, the state will provide financial and material assistance.

3. Make full and effective use of land. The large population of our country makes it necessary and possible for us to make full use of the land. In addition to reclaiming wasteland and increasing irrigated areas, expanding land use should also carry out soil improvement work, such as turning alkali land and sandy land into fertile land, changing hillside land into terraced land, and changing dry land into paddy land. When natural conditions such as climate, rainfall, topography, and economic conditions such as fertilizer, water conservancy, labor, and animal power are possible, the multiple cropping index of cultivated land should be appropriately increased. In mountainous areas, appropriate unified planning should be carried out to integrate the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, and farm sideline industries, develop diversified economies, and strengthen the work of soil and water conservation. Farmers should be encouraged to further intensively cultivate, process and add fertilizers, and gradually implement advanced local planting methods, such as a variety of water-tolerant crops in low-lying areas, a variety of early-maturing crops in autumn flooded areas, and growing small spring crops. Some provinces have already gained preliminary experience in the above-mentioned aspects. These experiences should be summarized and gradually promoted in various places according to local conditions. The effective experience of increasing production among local people should also be actively and gradually promoted.

Various technical crops should be actively and gradually expanded to hillsides and mountain areas in appropriate areas, as far as possible to avoid reducing the sown area of food crops due to the increase in the sown area of technical crops.

4. Increase the sown area of high-yield crops such as rice, corn, and potatoes. The yield per unit area of rice is nearly twice as high as that of wheat, the yield per unit area of corn may increase by 50% compared to other grains, and the yield of potatoes such as sweet potatoes and potatoes is five or six times higher than that of general grains ( In use, two and a half cattles of potatoes can support one catty of grain). There is no doubt that expanding the sown area of these high-yield crops will play an important role in alleviating the tension of food and feed in our country. In the grain production areas of the country and other appropriate areas, if another 10 to 20 million mu of grain fields are converted to potato, although the annual reduction of grain by 20 to 3 billion cattles, the output of potato can be

increased by more than 10 billion catties. More than 20 billion catties. Therefore, in grain production areas and areas suitable for potato growth, local state agencies should study and plan to expand the sown area of potato and other high-yield crops, and actively implement them. Agricultural institutions and scientific research institutions should earnestly research and cultivate good varieties of potatoes, and study the methods of preventing and controlling decay, and improving storage and processing of potatoes.

5. The use of new step plows, double-wheeled double-shaft ploughs and double-wheeled single-sharp ploughs, actively accumulating fertilizers and making fertilizers and fertilizing rationally, popularizing fine varieties, eliminating crop diseases and insect pests, etc., are all effective in increasing crop yield. All measures should be implemented according to local conditions. State agencies at all levels should strengthen the issuance of agricultural loans, strengthen the supply of fertilizers and agricultural tools, strengthen the work of technical extension stations, tractor stations, and pump stations, strengthen the demonstration role of state-owned farms, and carry out agricultural technology improvements and seeds among farmers. Improve the experimental work, and organize farmer training classes on such experiments and extensions, so that the state's assistance to farmers can be combined with the measures taken by the broad masses of farmers to increase production.

Third, the issue of leadership in agricultural production.

To develop agricultural production, in addition to the need to have unified leadership over policies, policies, and steps across the country, it is more important to promote local enthusiasm, strengthen the leadership of local party and government agencies in agriculture, and take measures based on local conditions in accordance with local conditions. Effective ways to increase production. All provinces must concentrate enough strength on leading agricultural production. As for prefectures, counties, districts, and townships, they must, without exception, focus on leading agricultural production and agricultural mutual aid and cooperation movements.

Local party and government agencies at all levels should work out a five-year plan for increasing agricultural production in their localities based on the specific local conditions and actual experience, and implement the party and the state's policies on rural work and agricultural production to increase the production of farmers. Enthusiasm to ensure the realization of this plan. The local agricultural production increase plan should be adapted to the requirements of the national plan. According to the possible

conditions of the locality, the target of exceeding the national plan should be drawn up, so that the national plan has a more reliable basis. At the same time, the local agricultural production increase plan should take into account the specific needs of the local people, so that the production of crops can meet the needs of farmers in a variety of ways, and stimulate and give play to the enthusiasm of farmers in business.

Some local government agencies and staff in rural areas have not yet concentrated on leading agricultural production, nor have they seriously studied effective methods for increasing production or preventing disasters, and mobilizing the masses to implement measures to increase production or disaster prevention, so that the leaders of agricultural production are in position. The self-flowing state. In some cases, when promoting various advanced experiences and measures to increase production, they are not based on specific local conditions and local conditions, but are the same, regardless of the effect. When developing agricultural co-operation, some people did not patiently persuade and educate farmers and adopt typical demonstration methods, but violated the principle of voluntary participation by the masses and imposed compulsory orders. All these shortcomings in rural work should be corrected.

Here, I would also like to talk about the development of animal husbandry in particular. The development of animal husbandry can increase the farm animals and fertilizers required for agricultural production, increase the raw materials such as fur and fur needed by light industry, increase the supply of meat needed by the market, and increase the income of farmers and herders. Therefore, in all agricultural and animal husbandry areas, the measures for the development of animal husbandry stipulated in Chapter 4 of the Five-Year Plan should be implemented in earnest to promote the rapid reproduction of livestock, and ensure that the first five-year plan on increasing the number of horses The completion and over-fulfillment of indicators for the number of livestock such as cattle, mules, donkeys, sheep and pigs. State agencies should assist the development of animal husbandry in ethnic minority areas as much as possible financially and technically, and strengthen leadership over work in pastoral areas.

(4) Regarding the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce

What I want to talk about now is the state's socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, that is, the steps involved in the transformation, the deployment of capitalist industrial

transformation, and the deployment of capitalist commercial transformation. Capitalists must abide by the laws of the country and accept them. The problem of transformation.

First, the steps of transformation.

There are still a large number of complicated private industry and commerce in our country. In terms of industry, there were more than 2 million employees in private industry (excluding individual handicrafts) in 1953. Among them, there were more than 45,000 capitalist industrial enterprises with more than 10 employees and 150 employees. More than ten thousand people. In terms of commerce, in 1953 there were nearly 200,000 employees in capitalist wholesalers, about 2 million in capitalist retailers, and several million in small merchants and hawkers. Among the above-mentioned private industry and commerce employees, capitalists account for a considerable number. For such a large number of complicated private industry and commerce, it is a very arduous task to implement socialist transformation in its entirety.

For the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, we should distinguish between the nature of capitalism and the nature of independent labor, and take appropriate steps and flexible forms respectively.

The state's transformation of capitalist industry and commerce is achieved in two steps. The first step is to transform capitalism into state capitalism, and the second step is to transform state capitalism into socialism.

State capitalism is a transitional form of the state's socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that it is necessary to encourage and guide capitalist industry and commerce to "transform into various forms of state capitalist economy, and gradually replace capitalist ownership with ownership by the whole people." This means that we must eliminate capitalist capital during the transitional period. The exploitation system is not realized all at once, but gradually realized through various forms of state capitalism. We will give the capitalists the necessary time to gradually accept transformation under the leadership of the state and the working class through the transitional form of state capitalism.

There are various forms of state capitalism. The high-level form is a public-private partnership; the intermediate and low-level forms are

processing orders and underwriting sales in industry, and purchasing agents, agency sales and distribution in business.

In the past few years, our transformation of capitalism has generally developed from low-level and intermediate forms to high-level forms, extended from major industries to secondary industries, and expanded from large cities to medium and small cities. Experience has proven to be more appropriate for this systematic and steady advancement method, and we will continue to implement this method in the future.

The facts in the past few years have proved that after the capitalist economy has been transformed into a national capitalist economy, there have been changes in nature to varying degrees, that is, the factor of socialism has been added to varying degrees, which has restricted capitalist production and The anarchy of business and the profiteering activities of capitalists have brought this part of the economy into the track of national plans to varying degrees. At the same time, due to the change in the status of workers in production, labor enthusiasm has been increased, thereby increasing the labor productivity of the enterprise and improving the management, and making it possible for the internal labor relations of the enterprise to be properly handled. It can be seen that, according to our country's conditions, the transitional form of state capitalism is adopted to gradually transform capitalist industry and commerce, gradually overcome the contradiction between capitalist production relations and productivity growth, and thus facilitate the replacement of capitalist ownership with ownership by the whole people. , This is necessary and feasible.

The state's transformation of private industry and commerce, which are independent workers, is based on their different industries and on a voluntary basis. They are gradually organized in different forms of cooperation, and gradually transitioned through various forms of low-level cooperation. To a higher level of cooperation, so that they can effectively serve the needs of the country and society.

During the first five-year plan period, it is expected that the transformation of private industry and commerce will achieve the following achievements, that is: most of the private industry will be transformed into various forms of state capitalism, and most of the private modern industry will be transformed into High-level form of state capitalism-public-private partnership; more than half of private commerce will be transformed into various forms of state capitalist commerce and small businesses in the form of cooperation organized by small merchants and hawkers.

Second, the deployment of capitalist industrial transformation.

For state-owned industries, cooperative industries, public-private partnerships, and private industries, in allocating production tasks, allocating raw materials, and purchasing products, it is necessary to implement the policy of overall planning and all-round consideration prescribed by the state. On the one hand, the state gives priority to the development of socialist industry, while enterprises with non-socialist economic components do not have this priority. In this regard, they are different; on the other hand, they The role of private industry during the transitional period of our country should be properly taken care of. In some respects, the workers and employees of public and private enterprises should be treated equally.

During the recovery period of the national economy, the state had already implemented processing orders for some private factories (first cotton mills) in order to adjust private industry and commerce. This policy has had a great effect on arranging the production of private industries. After the state began planned construction in 1953, in order to strengthen the planning of production, many important raw materials were purchased almost entirely by the state, and some were purchased by most of the state. The raw materials purchased were all unified by the state. distribution. At this time, the state has already implemented processing orders, unified purchases and underwriting for most of the products of private industries, turning this type of private industry into an intermediate and primary form of state capitalist industry. In this process, due to the increase in the number of processing orders during the period of resistance to US aggression and aid to Korea and the beginning of large-scale construction in 1953, and due to some blindness in the processing and ordering work of the commercial sector, factories in several industries across the country, including state-owned and Private companies have blindly expanded their equipment. After the relative reduction in orders for certain products in 1954, insufficient production tasks and under-utilization occurred in certain industries. At the same time, in industries that were under-employed, there was a period of time when the allocation of raw materials and production tasks to public and private factories was not adequate, that is, there was less division between public and private factories and private factories, so certain industries in private factories encountered larger problems. Difficulties. This situation has improved.

According to the country's policy of overall planning, unified arrangements are being made for the production of public and private industries. For the distribution of raw materials and orders, state-owned factories can divide more when necessary, but at the same time, they must take care of public-private joint ventures and private factories so that they can maintain production. Because only by maintaining the production of private factories can it consolidate the unity and solidarity of the working class, maintain the necessary economic alliance between the working class and the bourgeoisie during the transition period, and at the same time facilitate the smooth progress of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. When formulating industrial production plans, the central industry ministries must take into account the production capacity of private industry, incorporate it into the plan, and make rational use of it. At the same time, both the central and local governments will set up specialized agencies to coordinate with the relevant Ministry of Industry to manage the business of public-private joint ventures and private factories in a division of labor.

According to the policy of overall planning and consideration, the state adopts the method of row by row and comprehensive arrangement in the original industry to carry out the transformation of private industry. This approach is not to arrange only a few factories in one industry, but to arrange all the private factories in this industry in a unified way. For example: where conditions permit for the implementation of public-private partnerships, public-private partnerships should be conducted; if there are currently no conditions for joint ventures, they should be processed and ordered as much as possible, or the state should purchase their products; if small and medium-sized factories need to merge with joint ventures, capitalists are encouraged Large-scale and small-scale methods are gradually combined and merged to create conditions for accepting public-private partnerships; for those factories that do not have the conditions for transformation and must be eliminated, help them arrange employees and eliminate enterprises. With the various arrangements mentioned above, public-private partnerships will be developed step by step.

For private industries, we should actively implement public-private partnerships, but we must move forward steadily to prevent rash advances. All preparations must be made so that after the joint venture, the level of production management can be improved to prevent the phenomenon of no one being responsible and production decline.

In profitable private companies, capitalists should receive an appropriate portion of the profits in accordance with the laws and regulations; in public-private joint ventures, private equity should also be allowed to receive the benefits provided by the laws and regulations. But at the same time, we must deal with those illegal capitalists who repeatedly commit bribery, cutting corners, stealing state assets, tax evasion, and theft of national economic intelligence and other so-called "five poisons", and those who resist state leadership, undermine the unity of the working class and undermine enterprises. Take the punishment it deserves.

Third, the deployment of capitalist business transformation.

Private businesses can be divided into two categories: one is wholesalers and the other is retailers. We should adopt the following measures for these two types of private businesses.

In the past, most of the wholesalers were capitalists who had more capital and employed more workers. If wholesalers are allowed to control the supply of goods in the market, they will inevitably engage in various speculative and hoarding activities, which are harmful to the national economy and the people's livelihood. Therefore, the state-owned business must handle the wholesale business of major commodities. From 1950 to the first half of 1953, the state's purchase of major agricultural products and processing orders and large-scale purchases of major industrial products caused the wholesalers' business to gradually shrink. From the second half of 1953 to the present, the state has implemented a unified purchase and sale of grain, oilseeds, cotton, and cloth. For most industrial products from factory to retail, wholesalers are generally not allowed to control the supply of goods. This has caused many shortages to exceed demand. Commodities avoid the speculative hoarding of wholesalers. For wholesalers who no longer have a supply of goods, the state may allow them to operate secondary wholesalers, or the state-owned commercial departments may employ their employees. For some commodities that the state does not manage or only part of them, wholesalers are still allowed to continue to operate. The state will gradually transform this part of the wholesalers that can still operate into state capitalist wholesalers.

Retailers are the vast majority of private businesses. Among the retailers, in addition to commercial capitalists, most are shop assistants and small merchants and hawkers who do not hire shop assistants. In addition, some are handicraftsmen who sell products, and some are people in the catering and service industries. The retailer's business has changed a lot in

recent years compared to before the liberation. Since the state has implemented processing orders for most industrial products, unified purchases and underwriting sales, and the purchase of major agricultural products by cooperatives, most retailers, whether they are merchants or vendors, can only rely on state-owned commerce and cooperative commerce for their supply. , So their business has generally been agency sales and distribution for state-owned and cooperative businesses.

Regarding the socialist transformation of commerce, since the winter of 1953, the retail sales of state-owned businesses, especially cooperative businesses, in certain areas have increased faster, and private retailers' sales have fallen more. It has now been adjusted. In order to maintain private retailers and small merchants and hawkers in urban and rural areas, the state, whether in cities or market towns, where the retail sales of state-owned or cooperative businesses have increased too much, has temporarily stopped advancing or retreated appropriately; in market towns , The cooperative' s business has appropriately reduced retail sales, more wholesale, and organized small merchants and hawkers in the form of agency sales and distribution. At the same time, each city' s market towns will determine a public-private proportion of retail sales that can stabilize market prices and maintain private business operations based on local conditions and industries, and try to stabilize this public-private proportion for a period of time. In order to make it possible to make appropriate arrangements for the employees of private commerce and to facilitate the socialist transformation of private commerce on a line-by-line basis.

Fourth, capitalists must abide by national laws and accept reforms.

In the process of socialist transformation, private industry and commerce encountered certain difficulties in production and management, which were difficult to completely avoid. Under the national policy of overall planning and comprehensive arrangements for private industry and commerce, industrial and commercial capitalists should strive to overcome difficulties, obey the leadership of the state-owned economy, abide by state plans, actively rectify enterprises, improve management, and prepare conditions for socialist transformation.

In the past few years, among the industrial and commercial capitalists, there have been a group of people who are able to patriotically abide by the law, adopt a positive attitude towards accepting socialist transformation, and take the lead. For such people, the country welcomes and

values them. On the other hand, there are still some capitalists who hold a negative attitude towards socialist transformation. Some of them are still carrying out illegal acts that “endanger public interests, disrupt social and economic order, and undermine national economic plans” prohibited by the Constitution. Ingenious methods repeat the “five poisons”; some people even resist or undermine socialist transformation. People like this should be criticized by public opinion and sanctioned by law.

The various complicated forms of the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and capitalist commerce were produced under the special historical conditions of the economic alliance between the working class and the bourgeoisie during the transitional period. At the same time, we must realize that this is also a special form of class struggle. The idea that it can be transformed without struggle is not in line with the history and actual conditions of social development, and is therefore completely wrong. According to the constitution, in the transitional period, we protect capitalists’ ownership of the means of production and other capitals in accordance with the law, and allow law-abiding capitalists to obtain the profits prescribed by the law within a certain period of time; at the same time, those who violate the law must be granted the penalties deserved. Private retailers who do not hire employees, although they are people who work on their own, we should unite with them, but what they participate in is the labor in the circulation of goods. At the same time, they are private owners, so it is easy to turn into speculators. Therefore, their socialist transformation must also go through a certain degree and a certain form of struggle.

The experience of the past few years has proved that the transformation of capitalist enterprises needs to be carried out in conjunction with the transformation of capitalist thinking. We encourage capitalists to study the country’ s general tasks and various policies during the transition period, strive to transform themselves, abide by national laws, and actively support the country’ s socialist transformation.

(5) On the issue of ensuring the stability of the market

Ensuring market stability is a necessary condition for the completion of the first five-year plan.

The first draft of the five-year plan provides for measures to ensure market stability as follows:

1. Continue to maintain the balance of fiscal revenue and expenditure and increase the reserve force of finance and materials;

2. With the development of industrial and agricultural production, the exchange of materials between urban and rural areas and inside and outside should be developed accordingly, and the circulation of commodities should be expanded;

3. For some major industrial and agricultural products that are in short supply, gradually implement planned purchases and planned supply policies on the basis of efforts to increase production.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, market prices were stabilized in a very short period of time, that is, in the early 1950s. This is related to the balance of national fiscal revenues and expenditures and the state's holding of huge material reserves. . Since the state's fiscal revenues and expenditures are balanced, the currency value can be stabilized, and therefore prices can be stabilized. Since the country has a huge material reserve force, it can supply the materials needed in the market, and thus can fight against the hoarding and speculation of private businesses. This kind of market stability is a major achievement of our country in the period of economic recovery. This achievement has played a significant role in the rapid recovery of the national economy and the improvement of people's lives. There is no doubt that we must continue to consolidate this achievement during the period of planned economic construction.

Develop material exchanges between urban and rural areas and inside and outside, expand commodity circulation to promote the development of production and economic prosperity, and consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, this is an important economic policy of our country. In the first five-year plan, efforts must be made to increase production and open up sources of goods to continue to implement this policy. According to the provisions of the five-year plan, various major commodities sold by public and private businesses to the people for daily consumption will have various degrees of growth. In terms of several major daily consumer goods, there will be the following growth rates in 1957 compared with 1952: grain growth of 13.3%, pork growth of 57%, and edible vegetable oil growth. 65.9%, aquatic products increased by 70.1%, salt increased by 34.3%, sugar increased by 122.9%, cotton cloth increased by 5% 15.1, knitwear increased by 105.3%, rubber shoes increased by 69.8%, kerosene increased by 143.5%, machine-made paper increased by 80% At 9.2, cigarettes increased by 87%. The growth rate

of these major daily consumer goods is not low according to the usual situation. Never in China's history has there been such a high growth rate in such a short period of time.

However, due to the continuous improvement of people's living standards and the rapid increase in people's purchasing power, it will take a period of time for many industrial enterprises invested and constructed by the state to increase the volume of commodities, and the current slow progress in increasing production of agricultural raw materials is inevitable. The land has caused considerable restrictions on the mass production of certain light industrial products. Therefore, in a fairly long period of time, the growth rate of people's purchasing power will exceed the growth rate of consumer goods production, and the growth rate of rural purchasing power will be faster than that of urban purchasing power. Come faster. Many commodities are in short supply in a period of time and it is difficult to avoid.

At the first meeting of the First National People's Congress held in 1954, Comrade Chen Yun's speech has explained in detail that the fundamental reason for the short supply of consumer goods such as grain, cooking oil, meat, cloth, etc. is because of the people's purchasing power. The growth rate has exceeded the growth rate of the production of these consumer goods, rather than the reduction in the production of consumer goods, or the increase in exports, as some people suspect.

We believe that the shortage of certain consumer goods in the market should not be allowed to develop spontaneously, and effective measures must be taken to gradually solve this problem.

The increase in the supply of consumer goods for the people can only be achieved gradually on the basis of the development of industrial and agricultural production. Therefore, to solve the problem of insufficient supply of certain consumer goods, the fundamental way is to develop industrial and agricultural production. This is the task of the people of the whole country, especially the tasks of workers and peasants.

In order to continue to maintain market stability, in addition to working hard to increase production, the country must separate the production of major commodities and gradually implement the planned purchase and planned supply policies in order to control the supply of goods and organize the supply in a planned way, and strictly cooperate with speculators. Struggle to prevent private businesses from manipulating the market.

The state began to implement planned purchases and planned supply of grain in November 1953, and subsequently implemented planned purchases and planned supply of edible vegetable oil; in September 1954, planned purchases of cotton were implemented. Implement planned purchase and planned supply of cotton cloth. In the past two years, the state has also expanded its processing orders and underwriting sales of industrial products, and expanded its purchases of other major agricultural products. Facts have proved that this kind of measure is beneficial and harmless to both commodity producers and consumers, but it is only detrimental to speculators because they cannot speculate. Such measures are undoubtedly an important guarantee for the country's realization of the five-year plan, and are in line with the current and long-term interests of the people. Of course, the implementation of this policy will change the living habits of tens of millions of people to a certain extent, and reorganize the market supply and marketing relationship. Such a huge reform will hardly avoid shortcomings in the work within a few years of its implementation. of. But we must see that our achievements are the main thing.

Regarding the planned purchase and planned supply of grain, the state has adopted the method of "fixed production, ordered purchase, and fixed sale" in the spring of 1955, and determined that the total number of planned purchases across the country will remain unchanged for the next three years. Recently, in view of the situation of excessively wide sales or improper supply in urban and rural areas, specific measures have been formulated to improve the supply of food, and sales have been resolutely reduced, so that it is possible to appropriately reduce purchases and reserve some food. These measures will not only enable the country to control the necessary amount of grain and ensure the country's food supply to the people, but also will further increase farmers' enthusiasm for increasing production and promote the development of agricultural production. This is extremely important for improving urban-rural relations, strengthening the integration of industry and agriculture, and consolidating the unity between the working class and the peasants. Therefore, we must persuade the working class and other food-deficient people to persuade all food consumers to save food as much as possible and reduce the country's supply, so that the country may reduce the number of purchases, so as to increase the production enthusiasm of farmers, especially middle peasants.

Regarding the policy of planned purchase and planned supply of grain, some people have taken a skeptical and even opposed attitude. Some people excuse us for some shortcomings in this work, and deny the major achievements

of the implementation of this policy. They cannot see the fact that the general situation is good. Of course, these are all wrong.

What are the benefits of planned grain procurement and planned supply? The farmer gave a good answer to this question. Recently, our representative of the National People's Congress, Mr. Liang Xi, came back from an inspection in the rural areas of Zhejiang. The farmers in Xinjian Township, Shaoxing pointed out twelve benefits. These are: "It's good to support industry, it's good to support the liberation of Taiwan, it's good to support the people in the disaster-stricken area, and it's stable. Good prices, good promotion of mutual assistance and cooperation, good production and development, good production, saving food and reducing waste, good weakening of capitalism, good bank preferential savings, good living, reasonable supply, and good time-saving." We summarize these benefits as follows. A few points:

First, support industrial construction and national defense construction. That is to say, the food needs of more than 90 million people in cities, market towns, and industrial and mining areas are guaranteed, and the food needs of millions of national defense and public security forces are guaranteed. Everyone knows that the peasants are not willing to counter-revolutionary restoration and want to liberate Taiwan, but to avoid counter-revolutionary restoration and liberate Taiwan, it is impossible without industrial construction and national defense construction. Therefore, to support industrial construction and national defense construction is to protect the peasants' own interests. The peasants understand this very clearly.

Second, the purchase and sale of grain and other major agricultural products should not be manipulated by speculators, and producers and consumers should be prevented from being exploited by speculators. If planned purchases and planned supplies are not implemented, private businesses will manipulate the grain market and make huge fortunes, while the stability of the entire domestic market will be undermined, capitalism and rural class divisions will develop, and tens of thousands of farmers will go bankrupt. The lives of the workers and city dwellers will deteriorate. Obviously, farmers and other broad masses of the people also clearly understand this.

Third, promote the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, salt industry and rural sideline industries. That is to say, to ensure the food needs of poor peasants, rural handicraftsmen and other food-deficient people, and to ensure the food needs of farmers and

herders, foresters, fishermen, salt people, boat people and other non-agricultural laborers in technical crop areas. They can get food at reasonable prices, so they can safely engage in production.

Fourth, to ensure that the people in the disaster area need food, the policy of planned grain purchase and planned supply has played a big role. For example, a large area of our country encountered flood disasters unseen in a hundred years in 1954. If the country did not implement such a food policy, the lives of the people in the disaster-stricken areas and the recovery of production in the disaster-stricken areas would be unimaginable. It is understandable that the people in the disaster-affected areas believe that the People's Government is a good government that has never been in Chinese history.

Fifth, the planned purchase and planned supply of grain have hit the speculative businessmen and the rich peasants, that is, hit the capitalist economy in the countryside, and further weakened the influence of capitalism among the peasants, and also weakened the capitalism among the peasants. Spontaneous tendency, thus promoting the development of cooperative agricultural production.

It can be seen from this that the planned purchase and planned supply of grain play a major role in the socialist construction and socialist transformation of our country and the vital interests of all the people. This is an important measure for the country to achieve the overall task of the transitional period. Experience has proved that this policy is absolutely necessary and must be resolutely implemented, but the specific methods of acquisition and supply should be continuously improved to overcome shortcomings and consolidate achievements.

Fully supply and give priority to the supply of farmers with the means of production and subsistence they need as much as possible, so that the money they get from selling grain can be used to develop production and improve their lives. This is closely related to the smooth completion of the grain purchase plan; At the same time, this will also play an important role in reducing the pressure on food supply imposed by rural purchasing power. Therefore, in 1953, while implementing the unified purchase and marketing of grain, the state determined the policy that "industrial products needed by both urban and rural areas should be supplied to rural areas first." Over the past two years, the state-owned and cooperative commercial departments have achieved success in implementing this policy, but there are also shortcomings. This is mainly because the supply is not timely, and the

varieties supplied are not in line with the needs. The needs of farmers are specific, diverse, and different from place to place. The commercial departments of state-run and cooperatives must seriously improve the supply of industrial products to the rural areas in accordance with different regions, different seasons, and different habits of farmers.

(6) On the issue of training construction cadres

The lack of scientific and technical personnel is obviously a huge difficulty in our progress. One of the major political tasks that we must complete in the first and second five-year plans is to train a large number of engineers and technicians with modern scientific knowledge who are loyal to the motherland and the cause of socialism, and train skilled Workers, as well as professionals in various fields.

In five years, our work of cultivating and constructing cadres was carried out from two aspects, namely, on the one hand, adjusting, expanding, and building higher schools and secondary professional schools; on the other hand, using the advantages of enterprises and institutions to open various amateur schools. And training classes.

Since the liberation of the whole country, the state has actively adjusted and expanded colleges and universities and secondary professional schools, and has carried out the construction of new colleges and universities, and the number of students has increased rapidly. Within five years, higher education will focus on the development of sciences in higher engineering schools and comprehensive universities, while appropriately developing agriculture, forestry, teacher training, medicine, and other types of schools. By 1957, my country will have a total of 208 higher education institutions. . The focus of secondary professional education is also to train technical and management cadres in industry and agriculture.

In the training of construction cadres in institutions of higher learning and secondary vocational schools, in the future, we should focus on improving quality while taking into account the quantity, so that the quality improvement and the increase in quantity should be correctly combined. The tendency of one-sided pursuit of quantity and neglect of quality is obviously detrimental to national construction. Now the higher industrial schools have felt that the number of students is increasing too fast, and the quality of learning is too low, factories and mines have also generally asked to improve the quality of training technical cadres. In the future, we must work hard to pay attention to the quality of students, and appropriately increase the

number under the condition of ensuring quality, so that the trained technical cadres are politically reliable, can reasonably master modern science and technology knowledge in business, and are healthy. . Of course, the quality of students can only be gradually improved. We must actively create conditions for improvement. We can't ask too much or eagerly at once, and we can't force uniformity, but there must be a minimum. For example, there must be a minimum. The limit conditions should be politically reliable, physical ability to persist in learning, and academic ability to keep up with work. If these minimum conditions are not met, it is impossible or difficult to cultivate useful construction talents. According to this policy, the Ministry of Higher Education has revised the enrollment plan of higher education institutions for the next three years after the first five-year plan, and decided to gradually change the higher technical schools from four-year to five-year in two or three years. Gradually cancel the two-year or three-year special courses; for secondary technical schools, it has been decided to actively rectify, improve the quality, and expand appropriately. At the same time, it was decided to study the enrollment ratio of various majors in depth, so that the school's various professional training plans can be adapted to the needs of various business departments.

In future plans for training and construction cadres, special attention should be paid to plans for amateur education. The state should gradually establish correspondence schools and evening universities in large numbers at the same time, so that in-service cadres who have not received systematic science and technology education can have the opportunity to gradually and systematically improve their cultural, scientific and technological level. In relatively large-scale factories and mines or industrial and mining areas, in the future, regular workers' spare-time schools should be gradually and universally established, from elementary school, middle school to university, to continuously improve workers' cultural, scientific and technological knowledge. In the past, our educational leadership and trade unions did not pay sufficient attention to workers' spare-time education and left it alone. Many spare-time schools were unable to improve because they did not receive leadership, appropriate teachers and teaching materials. This shortcoming must be corrected in the future, and the training of on-the-job workers and staff must be an important part of the plan to train construction cadres.

In order to meet the needs of nationwide economic construction, the over-concentration of higher education institutions, especially higher industrial schools in coastal cities, should be gradually changed in future

development plans. In coastal cities, it is generally not necessary to build or expand colleges and universities on a large scale in the future. Inland institutions of higher learning should be gradually built in accordance with reasonable arrangements.

While actively cultivating cadres, state agencies at all levels and various enterprise departments should attach great importance to the rational use of existing scientific and technical personnel. There are many industrial production units, capital construction units, and other economic units and leading economic agencies. They have not allocated and used the existing scientific and technical personnel reasonably, or put some people with specialized skills in other positions, or put them in other positions. In the right position, they cannot play their expertise and role. Generally speaking, the distribution of existing technical personnel is placed on the upper level and management departments. At the same time, some corporate departments and factories and mines do not support their creations and reasonable suggestions. It should be recognized that any waste of technical power is a loss to national construction. Using certain excuses to put many people with specialized skills in inappropriate jobs for a long time, so that they cannot contribute their talents to the country, this phenomenon is never allowed to continue. On the other hand, we must also pay attention to continuously improve the political and ideological consciousness of scientific and technical personnel in our work, so that they can establish the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly, and be able to obey the needs of national construction without fear of any hardships.

(7) Regarding the issue of improving the people's material and cultural life

The supreme goal of the people's revolution and socialist construction is to continuously improve the people's material and cultural life.

Since the liberation of the whole country, the material and cultural life of the people of all ethnic groups in our country has gradually improved. During the three years of the restoration period, due to the stability of prices, the increase in the number of employees, the increase in wages, the reform of the land system in the countryside, the income of the urban and rural people have increased, the people's material life has improved considerably, and the cultural life has also increased. Became active. Because the government has implemented policies to support production and trade development for ethnic minority people, social order has been

stabilized, cultural and health work and other related measures have been strengthened, and their lives have also been improved to a certain extent. The various indicators and measures stipulated in the five-year plan, as I have already said in the second part of the report, will also make the people's material and cultural lives throughout the country have a new improvement on the original basis.

The targets set in the Five-Year Plan for improving the people's material and cultural life are the limits that our country can currently achieve. We do not deny that the current living standards of our people are still relatively low. However, the satisfaction of the people's needs is determined by the level of productivity and the existing material resources owned by the society. The improvement of people's living standards must be based on the development of production and the improvement of labor productivity. my country's industrial and agricultural production has developed year by year, but the current level of production is still very low; labor productivity in my country's industry and transportation has increased year by year, but the level of labor productivity is still not high. If we want to develop production and keep the development of production at a constant high speed, and to establish a material foundation for improving people's lives, we must expand the construction of heavy industry and various other undertakings, which cannot use both the fruits of production development and labor productivity improvement. To improve lives, the appropriate part must be used as funds to meet the needs of national construction. The question before us is: Is it good to use the necessary financial resources to ensure the construction of the country in order to establish the material basis for the improvement of people's lives? Or is it better to reduce and postpone construction, and unreasonably increase wages or spend arbitrarily? We believe that considering the long-term interests of the people of the whole country, we should first use the necessary financial resources to ensure the construction of the country, and at the same time improve the standard of living in accordance with the indicators stipulated in the five-year plan. Because the purpose of construction is to improve living standards in the future; without today's hard construction, it is impossible to have a happier life in the future. The idea and practice that the people's lives can be raised high without hard work is a pure illusion and wrong.

Of course, all staff of state organs and enterprise departments should care about the lives of the people anytime and anywhere, and gradually improve the lives of the people when possible. It is wrong to adopt an

indifferent attitude towards people's lives and not pay attention to solving the problems that must be solved but may be solved. The correct approach is to combine the people's current interests with long-term interests, and appropriately improve the people's living standards while ensuring national construction. The targets and measures for improving the people's material and cultural living standards stipulated in the Five-Year Plan must be achieved as much as possible, so that the people of all ethnic groups in our country can truly experience the necessity of nation-building and the vital interests of everyone, and thus become more active. Participate in national construction creatively.

People have asked this question: Can the production of daily consumer goods be increased more than the targets set in the five-year plan to supply more people's needs? We believe that efforts should be made to increase production and also to increase supply. However, it should be noted that because the number of employed people will increase and the purchasing power of farmers will increase, those who consume less of these consumer goods in the past may have to increase their consumption, and the population of the country is as high as 60,000. Therefore, in fact, everyone The amount of consumption that can be increased on average is temporarily limited. Of course, we should continue to work hard to explore possible production potential. It is wrong to ignore such efforts, but, as we said before, the increase in industrial raw material production is temporarily restricted. The massive increase in production of agricultural products or consumer goods made from agricultural raw materials can only be achieved after large-scale agricultural mechanization and large-scale use of machinery to open up wasteland.

People have also asked this question: Can we increase the facilities for cultural and educational undertakings to meet the increasing needs of the people in this regard? We believe that more measures should be taken to deal with this problem appropriately. The various indicators of our country's cultural and educational undertakings exceeded the highest level before the liberation in 1952. On this basis, the Five-Year Plan also stipulated indicators for further development. However, because the people put forward higher requirements for cultural life, certain cultural and educational facilities cannot fully meet the needs of the people. For example, elementary schools cannot fully meet the requirements for school-age children to enter school, and secondary schools cannot fully meet the requirements of primary school graduates to enter higher schools. Request and so on. In order to deal with this problem, in addition to continuing the planned development of

cultural and educational undertakings, the state encourages the people to run certain cultural and educational undertakings, such as elementary schools, peasant amateur schools, amateur theatre troupes, etc.; these cultural and educational undertakings, the state will work Give guidance, and give human, financial, and material assistance where possible. At the same time, all local agencies and enterprises should organize as much as possible cram schools, evening schools, correspondence schools, etc., so that those young people who cannot go to higher education can continue to improve their cultural level in labor production.

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Report on the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy

——At the Second Session of the First National People’s Congress from July 5 to 6, 1955 (Part 4)

Li Fuchun

The improvement of the people’s living standards can only be a steady improvement, and the people’s happiness depends on the people’s own hard work. We can completely believe that after 60,000 people have worked diligently and thriftily, after several five-year plans have been implemented to greatly increase the productivity of our country, it will be possible to greatly improve the people’s material and cultural life. This is the only broad road for our people to improve their living standards, and there are no other shortcuts.

(8) On the issue of strict economy

The first five-year plan for the development of the national economy was a five-year plan centered on the vigorous development of heavy industry. To build heavy industry, a large amount of construction funds must be invested over a long period of time. The funds necessary for this kind of industrialization are obtained by relying on our country’s internal accumulation. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a strict economy system to eliminate all excess expenditures and inappropriate non-productive expenditures, and no small wastes can be tolerated, so as to accumulate all possible funds to ensure the needs of the country’s construction and increase the country. The necessary reserve force.

Stalin once said when summarizing the first five-year plan of the Soviet Union: "Prescribe extremely strict and economical methods and save the funds necessary to fund our country's industrialization. This is what we are doing to achieve the goal of establishing heavy industry and realizing the five-year plan. The road that should be taken." The road that the Soviet Union has taken is the road we should take now. The current national economy of our country is lagging behind that of the Soviet Union during the first five-year plan, and the accumulation of construction funds in our country will be even more difficult than that of the Soviet Union at that time. It is even more important and urgent for our country to practice strict economy in order to accumulate construction funds. Therefore, we must learn from the Soviet people's spirit of saving food and clothing at that time and work hard to build, and we must continue to carry forward our people's fine tradition of diligence, thrift and hard work.

In the past few years, with the continuous improvement of the work efficiency of state agencies and the continuous improvement of the management of state-owned enterprises, we have reduced the cost of construction and installation, production, transportation and transportation and commodity circulation costs year by year. This increases the accumulation of national construction funds and reduces the waste of national construction funds. These achievements should undoubtedly be affirmed. However, we should not deny that there are still serious wastes in some areas, departments, places, and enterprises. A considerable part of the staff have forgotten the Chinese Communist Party's revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle, and do not understand that the construction of socialist industrialization after the victory of the People's Revolution still requires our long-term self-sacrificing efforts, which often undermines the country's economy system. Undermining the economic accounting system, Chairman Mao Zedong pointed out in the article "Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese Period": "Economy is something that all working organs must pay attention to, and economic and financial working organs must pay special attention." In order to build socialism, Our task now is to implement Chairman Mao Zedong's instructions more seriously, effectively establish various economizing systems, and truly learn to use economizing methods to manage state agencies and state-owned enterprises, and to deal with all waste in all aspects. Relentless struggle.

First of all, we must greatly reduce expenditures for non-productive construction. Over the past few years, the phenomenon of extravagance and waste has been widespread and serious in non-productive construction.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics: the non-productive investment of the six central industry ministries in 1953 and 1954 accounted for 21.6% of the total investment, but the Soviet Union was in the first five. In the annual plan, non-productive investment in the industrial sector only accounts for 14.5% of total investment. In 1954, non-productive investment accounted for 24.3% of the nation's capital construction investment. We must change this unreasonable investment ratio.

In non-productive housing construction, the neglect of the principle of "applicability, economy, and beauty under possible conditions" blindly pursues the so-called "ethnic form", pays attention to luxurious decoration, and uses a large number of precious or special materials. An amazing waste. As far as the "big roof" is concerned, the thirty-nine houses built by various government agencies in Beijing cost 5.4 million yuan. The campus of Changchun Institute of Geology, known as the "Geological Palace", is a well-known luxurious building. The courtyard was constructed using the imperial palace that was not built by the Puppet Manchukuo. Because of the many unnecessary decorations, the cost per square meter was two. One hundred and twenty yuan, plus the original basic cost of construction, reached three hundred yuan, which exceeded 140% of the nationally stipulated cost of 125 yuan. The cost of some staff dormitories is also too high. For example, the staff dormitory built by Anshan Iron and Steel Company in 1953 is 150,000 square meters, and the unit cost is as high as 163 yuan.

The result of excessively increasing decoration will not only greatly increase the cost of the building, but also greatly reduce the use area. There is a main building of a building in Beijing. The cost per square meter is 293 yuan, and the usable area only accounts for 44%. The construction cost of the Ansteel Design Building was as high as 240 yuan (60% higher than budget, and a total waste of 1.38 million yuan), but the area used was less than 50%. These luxurious buildings pursuing form, without exception, ignore the needs and interests of users. For example, there is a laundry room in a nursing home. The unit cost is as high as 346 yuan. After the washing machine is installed, the space is too small for workers to operate. Very inconvenient; the kitchen area is 450 square meters, the unit cost is as high as 275 yuan, but there is no place to store rice and noodles.

After building a luxurious house, it is necessary to purchase luxurious interior equipment accordingly. Therefore, the trend of purchasing high-end luxury goods such as carpets and sofas has also developed.

All such luxurious, non-productive constructions are undesirable, and they are inconsistent with our socialist industrialization policy.

Obviously, cutting the above-mentioned non-productive construction expenditures and overcoming other wastes will save a lot of money.

Second, we must greatly reduce the cost of productive construction.

Some industrial construction units did not follow the construction procedures, did not understand the situation, did not make systematic preparations, or even the construction plan had not yet been determined, they blindly prepared materials and hurried construction, which caused a widespread waste of funds and a serious backlog of equipment. For example, the reconstruction project of a steel plant is one of the typical wastes. When the scale of the reconstruction of the factory was not determined, the design was started. The design was not made, and the construction was carried out. After the construction started, the design often had major revisions, which caused the construction drawings to be not delivered in time, or became invalid after delivery. Some drawings are submitted in reverse order and the construction order is reversed, and some drawings are marked "for reference only" and cannot be used as a basis for construction. Due to the design and construction, the design is constantly changing and the construction plan is constantly being disrupted. This results in a backlog of equipment and materials. In this case, the progress of the project wants to be fast or slow. The construction of the plant has just begun. The work volume completed in 1954 was less than half of the original plan. The cost of work was only 2 million yuan and the backlog of materials reached more than 7 million yuan. This lesson of construction without adequate preparation and design must arouse the profound attention of all capital construction units.

The more important the construction unit, the greater the possibility of waste. Because these projects are often carried out with national support and at no cost, people pay attention to the hope that it will be completed, and often ignore and forgive its waste. The construction of the First Automobile Manufacturing Plant until the end of November 1954 had a total backlog of 10.57 million yuan in equipment, various wastes such as scrapped materials, equipment damage, over-utilization of small materials, poor use of superior materials, and idle work. Design errors and mismanagement totaled 6.3 million yuan.

Waste in construction is also manifested in poor labor organization, low utilization of machinery and equipment, and low construction quality. The

result must be low labor productivity and high construction costs.

Obviously, reducing the cost of productive construction will also save a lot of money.

Third, we must greatly strengthen the economic accounting systems of the production, transportation, and commercial sectors.

Many of our companies have very poor product quality and a lot of waste products. For example, in some factories of the First Ministry of Machinery Industry, due to poor technology and poor product quality, a large number of repairs and scraps were caused in the production. The casting rejection rate for the whole year of 1954 was 12.5% (the cast iron in the Soviet Union). The scrap rate is 5%), and the scrapped pig iron amounts to more than 20,000 tons. Together with the scraps in processing, a total of more than 20 million yuan was lost throughout the year.

In the first quarter of 1955, the quality of many products was not good, especially the poor quality of the products of enterprises affiliated to the Ministry of Heavy Industry and the First Ministry of Machinery Industry. Among the products of enterprises affiliated to the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the pig iron produced in the first quarter was 4,632 tons due to excessive sulfur content. The large steel and bridge steel produced by Anshan Iron and Steel Co. Thirty percent of them are out of specification; in the production of glass, none of the companies have completed the first-grade rate. Among the products of enterprises affiliated to the First Ministry of Machinery Industry, such as the 322 50-ton gondola cars produced by the Dalian Industrial and Mining Vehicle Factory in the first quarter, 90% of them are required because their performance does not meet the design requirements. Rework and repair. Especially the Shenyang No. 2 Machine Tool Plant. The 380 drilling machines produced by this plant violated some trial production procedures and did not meet the design requirements. All need to be repaired. Only the parts are scrapped, which means a loss of 120 One hundred thousand yuan, so that from September 1954 to the first quarter of 1955, no finished products could be produced. In the production of plough shovel, because the curve of the plough shovel does not meet the requirements, the hardness after quenching is not up to the standard, resulting in 40% of the products are waste products. Among textile products, the Ministry of Textile Industry's plan for the authenticity rate of cotton and printed and dyed fabrics in the first quarter has not been completed. Certain products of enterprises affiliated to the Ministry of Light Industry,

such as rubber shoes and sugar, are experiencing instability or decline in quality, which is more serious than in the past.

Many of our companies have wasted a lot of assets because of poor management. For example, the Harbin Food Company had more than 50 waste incidents in a year in 1954, and the amount of waste that can be checked was as much as 570,000 yuan. In 1954, the company's livestock processing plant suffered a total loss of more than 800,000 yuan, but the amount of waste and loss is still a mess.

There was a report published in the newspaper that some enterprises under the Ministry of Commerce had mismanagement in 1954, and dead pigs and rotten eggs alone were worth 8 million yuan.

We also have many enterprises, among which there are too many non-production staff and bloated institutions. For example, the production workers of Benxi Iron and Steel Company accounted for only 56% of the total number of employees, and the management personnel accounted for about a quarter of the total number of employees. There are many examples of this kind. According to an investigation by the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China: The Shijingshan Iron and Steel Plant, the Shijingshan Power Plant, and the Qinghe Fabric Factory can reduce more than 3,600 people, accounting for a quarter of the total number of employees in the three units.

Obviously, strengthening the economic accounting system of various economic departments will reduce waste, reduce waste, reduce consumption quotas, reduce costs and circulation costs, and reduce non-production personnel. This will also save a lot of money.

Fourth, we must further reduce the administrative costs of state agencies.

Over the past few years, the proportion of administrative expenses of state agencies in the country's overall expenditure has been decreasing year by year. However, until now, many of our state agencies are still overwhelmed with too many personnel, and some agencies are still blindly recruiting personnel, which makes it difficult to reduce administrative costs even more. According to the policy of streamlining the organization, tightening the establishment, and adjusting cadres, it has now been decided to start the reorganization work from the central agencies, and to transfer a group of cadres from the central agencies in a planned way to strengthen the lower and grassroots production units. Local agencies at all levels should also carry

out this reorganization step by step. Facts have proved that for organizations with too many staff, after reducing some people, not only will they not weaken their work, but they will work better. In the future, the number of personnel to be increased by various agencies should be strictly restricted, and adjustments should be made as far as possible among the original personnel of the agencies. The state should formulate laws and regulations that all public servants (including employees of enterprises) must abide by the government's order to transfer jobs. Only in this way can manpower be used reasonably and the country's financial resources can be saved.

As for the many extravagances and wastes that still exist in many state agencies, they must be banned immediately.

Obviously, after streamlining institutions and eliminating many extravagance and waste of state agencies, this will save a lot of money.

In short, in the future, the country must establish a series of economizing systems and methods in all aspects, stipulating what is allowed and what is not allowed. Anything that is not allowed to be done, if done, is illegal.

The State Council stipulates that in the next three years, the cost of construction and installation for productive construction should be reduced by at least 10% compared with the original plan; the cost of various non-productive constructions should be reduced by at least 15% compared with the original plan. At the same time, on this basis, regardless of whether the cost of productive construction or non-productive construction, we should strive to reduce the cost of 2 to 3% or more every year. In this way, at least two billion yuan will be saved for the country. This sum of funds, if used for industrial construction, can build a metallurgical enterprise with an annual output of 1.5 million tons of steel, or thirty 50,000 kilowatt-scale power stations, or five with an annual output of 15,000 vehicles. A tractor factory; if it is used for railway construction, it can build more than 3,000 kilometers of railway; if it is used for agricultural construction, it can open up wasteland from 40 to 50 million mu. It can be seen from this that strict economy will play an important role in my country's socialist construction.

In order to implement comprehensive economy, we must severely criticize all kinds of ideas that oppose economy and encourage waste.

First, we must criticize the idea of "a hundred wastes and prosperity". Because of the so-called "all waste and prosperity", the construction will lose its focus, and because the funds are dispersed in too many projects, the project construction will be delayed for too long and the investment effect will not be able to be quickly brought into play.

2. It is necessary to criticize the idea that "to build modern industrial enterprises, other non-productive construction and welfare facilities must also be modernized." Because life modernization should first have a foundation for industrial modernization, there is no foundation for industrialization and agricultural modernization, and the premature demand for life modernization will actually postpone industrial modernization.

Third, we must criticize the idea of "being wider and narrower" in the budget. Since widening is allowed, it must not be narrowly used, and widening can only be used for widening, which will inevitably cause waste.

Fourth, we must criticize the idea that "the construction experience is not enough, the work experience is not enough, and a little waste is inevitable". Because the person in charge of the job has this idea, then waste must be inevitable.

5. We must criticize the idea of isolating wasteful things one by one and treating waste as "little things". Now such "little things" exist in any factory, enterprise, institution, or school, because they are called "little things" and they are ignored every day. However, if any small waste is not corrected, it is calculated to the entire department, to the whole country, to one, five, ten, or twenty years, then no one is not a huge waste. Only by observing the "little things" in this way can we not continue to waste it blindly and realize that it is necessary to correct such "little things" and we need to do it immediately.

Overcoming the above-mentioned series of erroneous ideas is a condition for the economic movement.

The state must strengthen financial supervision to ensure the implementation of the economy system. Not only should the financial department strengthen the financial supervision agency, but all corporate departments, administrative and military departments should also establish their own financial supervision agencies. All agencies and individuals must abide by the financial system and obey financial supervision. No agency, no one, should forgive themselves, or forgive others, or use mutual forgiveness to replace each other's supervision and inspection on the issue of waste.

The conservation movement must be a national movement. The people of the whole country must first mobilize all employees to actively participate in the struggle of various enterprises and agencies to save money, oppose waste, and supervise finances.

(9) Regarding the relationship between the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries and my country's construction

Now let me talk about the relationship between the international assistance of the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries and the construction of our country.

As you all know, the fact that our country was able to implement the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy so quickly is inseparable from the assistance of the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries, especially the assistance of the Soviet Union. The 156 industrial construction units that the Soviet Union helped my country design were the center of my country's first five-year plan for industrial construction.

The Soviet Union's assistance to our country's construction is comprehensive and systematic. The one hundred and fifty-six industrial units that the Soviet Union assisted us to build started from surveying geology, selecting plant sites, collecting basic design information, designing, supplying equipment, guiding construction installation and operation, and supplying technical data of new types of products, all the way to guidance The manufacture of new products, etc., in short, comprehensive assistance is given from start to finish. The designs provided by the Soviet Union widely adopted the latest technological achievements, and the equipment provided to us by the Soviet Union were all top-notch and most advanced. In order to help us, the great Soviet working class used the highest labor enthusiasm to strive to produce the equipment we need faster and best, and the great Soviet government provided us with the best equipment first. The Soviet government and the Chinese government also signed a science and technology agreement. Through this agreement, the Soviet Union has also greatly helped my country's economic construction. The Soviet government took the initiative to propose scientific, technological, and industrial assistance to our country in promoting research on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and signed an agreement with our country on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union has drawn a large number of experts to help us during the busy communism construction. They introduced us to the advanced

experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, and specifically helped us with various economic tasks. All the experts sent by the Soviet Union to our country not only have superb scientific and technological knowledge and rich practical work experience, but also have a high degree of internationalism and a selfless work attitude. They have loyally and unreservedly transferred their cooperation in science, technology and culture in our country's industry, agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, railways, transportation, post and telecommunications, construction, geology, education, health, and various other sectors. With the contributions of experience, knowledge and skills, they treat the great cause of building socialism in our country as their own cause. The communist work attitude of Soviet experts has become a model for our people to learn from. It should be said that our important achievements in economic construction are inseparable from the help of Soviet experts.

The Soviet Union has used a lot of strength to help our country train technical personnel. The Soviet Union has accepted a large number of foreign students and interns from our country, and provided various convenient conditions for study and internship. This is extremely important for us to master modern industrial technology, ensure the start of production of newly-built enterprises, and improve our scientific level. . The Soviet experts who came to our country also made a lot of contributions in cultivating our country's technical personnel.

The Soviet government gave our country significant financial aid, loaned us successively on the most favorable terms, and provided us with cheap technical equipment and equipment in the trade relations between the two countries. This kind of loan and trade benefits also helped the rapid recovery and development of our country's economy, especially helped our country's industrial construction.

It can be seen from this that our country's current construction is able to have such a large scale, such a fast speed, and such a high level of technology, and many mistakes can be avoided. The assistance of the Soviet Union has played an extremely important role.

In addition to the Soviet Union's assistance, our country has also received economic and technical assistance from the People's Democratic Republic of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic. At the same time, people's democratic countries such as Mongolia, Bulgaria and Albania also have economic cooperation with our country.

The heroic Korean people and the heroic Vietnamese people, their struggle for the independence and freedom of the motherland, occupy an important position in the movement of peace and democracy in the world. Their struggle is also of great significance to our country's construction cause.

The Chinese Government and the Chinese people express their heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries for their assistance, especially the great, long-term, comprehensive, and selfless assistance to the Soviet Union. In order to consolidate and develop my country's socialist construction, it is necessary to further consolidate and develop the economic alliance and friendly cooperation between my country and the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries, so as to promote the common upsurge of the socialist camp economy and strengthen the power of peace and democracy in the world. .

#### 4. Striving to complete and exceed the first five-year plan

my country's first five-year plan has been implemented for two years. The implementation of the two-year plan in 1953 and 1954 was basically good, although a number of errors and shortcomings were exposed in work and plans.

In terms of the total output value of industry and agriculture: 1953 increased by 14.4% compared with 1952, and increased by 9.4% in 1954 compared with 1953. The two-year average annual growth rate was 11.9%, exceeding the average annual growth rate of 8.6% stipulated in the five-year plan.

In terms of capital construction: the capital construction plan for the past two years is close to completion every year. The reason for not completing the plan is that the collection of the basic information required for the design has been delayed, the design cannot keep up, the drawings, materials, and equipment cannot be supplied on time, the actual construction plan required in accordance with the schedule is lacking, and the construction site is not formal , There is still quite a mess.

The actual investment (that is, the workload) completed in the two years accounted for 32% of the total investment in the five years. In the past two years, there are 136 industrial construction units above the designated size. The newly increased production capacity is, for example, 427,000 tons of steel, 5.3 million kilowatts of electricity, and coal. 13 million tons, 650,000 tons of cement, 700,000 spindles, 40,000 tons of paper, 160,000 car tires, and 109 thousand tons of sugar. In the past two years, more than 1,400 kilometers of newly built railways have been laid. The railways from Jining to Erlian and the railway from Litang to Zhanjiang have

been completed; more than 6,600 kilometers of newly built roads, of which the Kang-Tibet Highway and Qinghai-Tibet Highway are mainly . Important water conservancy projects completed in the past two years include the Sanhe Control Gate and Boshan Reservoir in the Huai River Basin, the Guanting Reservoir on the Yongding River and the Duliujian River Project in Hebei Province. The Fuziling Reservoir in the Huaihe River Basin has also been basically completed. They played a significant role in defending against the catastrophic flood in 1954. In the past two years, the area of various houses built by the state is about 78 million square meters.

In terms of industrial production: the two annual plans were over fulfilled, and the total industrial output value in 1954 increased by 53.7% compared to 1952; the output of important products has increased significantly, such as iron growth. 56%, steel growth by 65%, power generation by 51%, coal by 26%, cement by 61%, and wood by 100% Eleven, cotton increased by 37%. In the past two years, the labor productivity of state-owned industries has increased by 29%, and the cost of products has been reduced by 9.6%. Changes caused by two years of industrial development: The first is that the proportion of modern industry in the total industrial and agricultural output value has risen from 26.7% in 1952 to 100% in 1954. Thirty-three per cent; the second is the proportion of the output value of state-owned, cooperative, and public-private industries in the total industrial output value, which has risen from 61% in 1952 to 1954 75.1% of the total.

In terms of agricultural production: due to spring droughts and autumn floods in many areas in 1953 and severe floods in many areas in 1954, the agricultural production plan was not completed for two years. However, the grain output in 1954, on a national scale, still increased by 3.4% compared to 1952. Technical crops such as sugar, oil, and tobacco generally increased in two years. It's just that cotton production has fallen. In the past two years, agricultural production cooperatives have developed greatly. By the end of 1954, they had grown to nearly half a million, which created favorable conditions for the further development of agricultural production and agricultural co-operation in the future.

In terms of transportation: the freight turnover of railways increased by 55% and passenger turnover increased by 45% in the two years; the freight turnover of coastal and inland river barges increased by 85%; highway cars The volume of cargo turnover has increased by 175%; the business

of civil aviation, post and telecommunications has also developed considerably.

On the commercial side: total social retail sales in 1954 increased by approximately 41.7% over 1952. The share of state-owned commerce and cooperative commerce in domestic commercial wholesale rose from 63% in 1952 to 89% in 1954; their share in social retail The proportion of China has risen from 34% in 1952 to 58% in 1954.

In terms of culture, education and health care: In 1954, compared with 1952, the number of students in colleges and universities increased by 33%, and the number of students in ordinary middle schools increased by 44%. The number of students in primary schools has increased by 34%. Focusing on rectification and consolidation, the number of students in school has also increased. Hospital beds increased by 34% in 1954 compared with 1952.

In the past two years, the total number of workers in state-owned, cooperative, and public-private joint ventures, cultural and educational undertakings, and state agencies has increased by about 3 million people. Excluding the workers and staff who transferred from private to public-private joint ventures and state-owned enterprises, the total number of workers has increased by about 2 million. The total national wages have increased by 56%, and the average wages of workers and staff have increased by 14% in monetary terms. The income of farmers from agriculture and sideline businesses has increased by about 7% in two years.

The above situation shows that the annual plans for 1953 and 1954 have been victoriously realized under the guidance of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government and through the efforts of the people throughout the country. It is entirely possible to complete and strive to exceed the various targets stipulated in the five-year plan. The imperialists and reactionaries have repeatedly shamelessly spread lies, saying that it is impossible for China to achieve industrialization, or that the five-year plan has failed. However, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have and will continue to use brilliant facts to prove to the world that we not only have the power to complete the tasks of the great people's democratic revolution, but also have the power to complete greater socialist construction and socialist transformation. Task.

Of course, my country's first five-year plan, no matter which aspect of the task, is very arduous. The tasks in the next three years are more

difficult than those in the first two years. From 1955 to 1957, the capital construction should complete 68% of the total five-year investment. Many large-scale and technologically complex factories, mines, railways, and water conservancy projects should be started at the same time; The output value will increase by 29% from the base in 1954, and many new types of products with complex technology must be successfully trial-produced and mass-produced; the task of agricultural production is very tight, taking 1954 as the base. Grain output should increase by 13.7%, that is, an increase of 46.6 billion catties, and cotton output should increase by 53.5%, that is, an increase of 11.4 million catties; railway cargo turnover The volume will increase by 30% from the base in 1954, and the transportation tasks of road cars and waterways are also very heavy; according to the estimation of social purchasing power, the retail sales of social goods will increase by 20% compared with 1954. Seven. The tasks in culture, education, scientific research, and public health will be very difficult in the next three years. The work on agriculture, handicrafts, and the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce requires more in-depth and detailed work, and the private economy should be arranged in a unified manner in accordance with the policy of overall planning and all-round consideration. All the above shows that the next three years are the most important years in the five-year plan. Only when the work of the next three years is fully completed can the five-year plan be completed.

During the period of the first five-year plan, our country cannot but encounter difficulties in carrying out large-scale construction work on the basis of the original weak productivity. Our work is very stressful. In the past two years or so, we have overcome many difficulties and completed many arduous and complex tasks. However, we will encounter various difficulties in the future and our tasks will become more difficult and complex. We must fully estimate the difficulties arising from the contradiction between technical personnel, equipment supply and construction needs, the difficulties arising from the rapid development of agriculture lagging behind the industry, and the difficulties in the overall arrangement of various economic components in the process of socialist transformation. Faced with these difficulties, we must make the most reasonable and effective use of human, material and financial resources, strengthen all aspects of work and adopt appropriate measures to overcome them. With regard to enemies at home and abroad, we must maintain full vigilance at all times and overcome their destruction and resistance. At the same time, due to our lack of planning work experience and incomplete statistical data, this has to affect the

accuracy of the plan. Therefore, during the execution of the plan, we must always pay attention to the combination of plan work and actual development, so as to continuously make the plan more accurate and more complete based on actual experience and the creative experience of the broad masses.

The First Five-Year Plan is a decisive program for the Chinese Communist Party to lead the people of the whole country in striving for the realization of the general tasks of the transition period. The successful completion of the first five-year plan will enable us to achieve a decisive victory on the road to achieving the overall tasks of the transitional period. Therefore, the people of the whole country must unite and mobilize under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Zedong, conscientiously, overcome difficulties, increase production, practice economy, and strive for the full realization of the five-year plan.

In the struggle to realize the Five-Year Plan, the working class throughout the country exerts enthusiasm and creativity to continuously increase labor productivity and reduce costs, which is of primary significance. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to work hard to improve the political consciousness, technical and cultural level and professional level of the workers and staff, launch labor competitions, consolidate labor discipline, learn and promote advanced experience, so that the majority of workers and staff will be fully completed by the national plan. Active fighter in the struggle.

Everyone knows that the five-year plan for the development of the national economy is not only a plan for industry, but also a plan for agriculture and all other economic sectors. Therefore, the labor of all state-owned enterprises, cooperative enterprises, public-private joint ventures, private enterprises, handicraftsmen and handicraft workers, all state-owned farm employees, agricultural production cooperatives, individual farmers, herdsman and fishermen, all The national economic work departments, including industry, agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, railways, transportation, post and telecommunications, commerce, food, finance, and financial departments, must cooperate with each other to complete the five-year plan. Labor is glorious labor. Because of this, not only the workers and employees of state-owned enterprises, cooperative enterprises and state-owned farms are responsible for fulfilling the targets set for them in the five-year plan, but also the workers and employees of public-private joint ventures and private enterprises, as well as all employees, members of agricultural production cooperatives and Individual farmers, handicraftsmen

and handicraft workers, and the staff of the national economic work department are equally responsible for fulfilling the tasks set for them in the five-year plan. Only when the people of the whole country have completed the production tasks can the first five-year plan be fully realized.

Industry and agriculture are the two main sectors of the national economy, and workers and peasants are the majority of laborers in the country. The worker-peasant alliance is the basis for the great victory of our people's revolution. Strengthening and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class is the basis for completing the first five-year plan for the victory of socialism. Therefore, we must rely on the worker-peasant alliance, the basic social force, to give full play to all possible potential economic forces in our country, and at the same time prepare the necessary reserve forces so that the successful completion of our country's first five-year plan can be reliably guaranteed.

Everyone knows that all our economic work in industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors is not carried out in isolation. They must have education, culture, health, justice, supervision, public security, civil affairs, foreign affairs, national defense, etc. Cooperate. Therefore, the labor of all those who serve in these areas, including the labor of some freelancers in the cultural and health services, are also indispensable labor in the five-year plan. Seriously doing their own work, that is, fulfilling the tasks they should undertake in the five-year plan. The commanders and combatants of the Chinese People's Liberation Army shoulder the great and glorious responsibility of defending the motherland and defending socialist construction.

In the past few years, many model workers and advanced workers have appeared on the economic fronts of industry, agriculture, transportation and commerce, and many model workers and advanced workers have also appeared on the cultural and educational fronts, in various administrative departments. There are also many model workers, which is the honor of our country. All model workers and advanced workers should further exert their high degree of enthusiasm and creativity, better fulfill their tasks, play a leading, backbone and bridge role among the masses, and unite and lead the masses. , Striving to exceed the five-year plan.

In the struggle to realize the Five-Year Plan, scientific and technical workers shoulder great responsibilities. The cause of socialist construction urgently requires science and technology. Without science and technology, socialism cannot be built. Therefore, no matter which department

the scientific research personnel and engineering technicians work in, they should constantly improve their political and ideological level and scientific and technological level, strengthen the connection between theory and practice, pay attention to the connection between research work and production work, and promote socialist construction. Give full play to the role of science and technology in the cause, and contribute everyone's wisdom to the country and the people.

Both youth and women should actively participate in the socialist construction of the motherland. Young people should exercise their bodies, learn cultural and scientific knowledge, cultivate labor habits and good moral character, do a good job, and serve the construction and defense of the motherland. Women should also raise their political consciousness, improve their production and work abilities, and actively participate in the cause of national construction.

The Five-Year Plan has close relations with people of all ethnic groups and strata across the country. The five-year plan requires all ethnic groups in the country to unite more firmly and requires all ethnic groups in the country to strengthen economic and cultural ties and cooperation. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government, people of all ethnic groups should actively participate in the political life and economic construction of the entire country, and work together to build our motherland. At the same time, to realize the regional autonomy of ethnic minorities in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, strive to develop the economic, cultural and educational undertakings in ethnic minority areas, and strengthen medical and health work. The Han people must provide sincere and sincere help to the fraternal ethnic groups economically and culturally. In order to gradually improve the lives of the ethnic minorities. The socialist transformation of all ethnic minorities should be based on the characteristics of their national historical development and respect the people's own wishes.

Due to our country's special historical conditions, the working class and the national bourgeoisie have a political and economic alliance relationship. During the transitional period, the national bourgeoisie also played an important role in the national economy. The responsibility of industrial and commercial capitalists in the Five-Year Plan is to obey the management of the state administrative organs and the leadership of the state-run economy, accept the supervision of the workers, operate businesses that are conducive to the national economy and the people's livelihood, obey

the state plan honestly, and do the tasks entrusted by the state. , Accept socialist transformation. In this way, they can correctly play their due role in the five-year plan and make a certain contribution to the five-year plan.

Overseas Chinese love the motherland, and they hope that the motherland will be prosperous and prosperous. The country should pay attention to protecting the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese. At the same time, overseas Chinese should unite further and actively participate in the construction of the motherland.

To successfully complete the five-year plan, not only must there be unified leadership of national policies, policies, and procedures, but also specific measures by local state agencies and party organizations at all levels to achieve the local tasks specified in the plan, especially with regard to agricultural production. Task. Local state agencies and party organizations at various levels must not only be responsible for the management of various local economic and cultural and educational undertakings, but also must manage the political work and political work of the central factories, mines, capital construction sites, economic enterprises, and cultural institutions in their jurisdictions. The Party' s work is to check the level of implementation of state plans by these enterprises and agencies, and supervise and help them complete their plans. Enterprises and agencies under the central government scattered in various places must obey the leadership of local state agencies and party organizations. If there is a tendency among them to disobey local leaders, they must be rectified through serious struggles. The ministries under the State Council must fully rely on the enthusiasm of local leading agencies to realize the national plan.

In order to advance our cause victoriously, all Communists, all state organs, and all corporate cadres should further improve their work style and work hard to overcome various shortcomings and mistakes in their work. There is no doubt that the vast majority of our Communist Party members and staff of state agencies are diligent in serving the people, actively working hard to complete the tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people, and being able to contact the masses. And self-criticism. However, it cannot be denied that there are some Communist Party members and state officials who, because they are satisfied with their achievements, have developed an extremely dangerous pride and are unwilling to expose and overcome shortcomings and mistakes in their work; they cannot Go down to the lower level for specific leadership, but adopt bureaucratic and literary methods to

conduct generalized leadership, irresponsible for the work they are responsible for and the property of the country. There are even such people who, in order to achieve their personal goals, exaggerate their work performance, conceal their mistakes and shortcomings, and cover up violations of party discipline and national laws. Obviously, if we fight resolutely against this unhealthy tendency, our cause will not advance, and the five-year plan will not be victoriously realized. Therefore, the party and the country require all party members and staff, especially leading cadres, to loyally and honestly perform their responsibilities to the party and the country, lead by example, be diligent and thrifty, work hard to study business, improve political standards, go to the lower levels, go to the masses, investigate Circumstances, specifically solve the actual problems in the work, expose and overcome the shortcomings and mistakes in the work, and urge and help the subordinate units to better complete the national plan.

We have started construction on a huge scale. Our experience is not enough and our technical level is not high. If we do not study economic work and other related work seriously, we will not be able to successfully complete the five-year plan. On the one hand, we should learn in production and work, sum up our own experience, and improve our abilities. On the other hand, we should absorb all the advanced knowledge in the world and use it in production and work rationally. We must learn from all fraternal countries, especially from the Soviet Union and Soviet experts. People often talk about gratitude for the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. Thanks to the great selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, people's gratitude is completely natural. But the best way to thank the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries is nothing else. It is to learn the advanced experience of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries, to learn the knowledge taught to us by the experts of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries in the course of construction, so as to realize all of them. The country's five-year plan. Our current construction is much more favorable than the conditions of the Soviet Union back then, because the Soviet Union used to build socialism in a single country surrounded by capitalism, but we already have the assistance of the Soviet Union, which has a lot of experience and high technology, and other fraternal countries. We should make full use of these favorable conditions to learn, so that after a few five-year plans, we can raise our country's construction experience and science and technology to the required level.

We must learn to do economic work. At the same time, we must do a good job in political work. We must regularly propagate Marxism-Leninism to

the masses, propagandize the party's policies in various periods, and propagate the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. All cadres responsible for leading work should earnestly study Marxist-Leninist theories, study Chairman Mao Zedong's writings, criticize bourgeois thinking, and constantly improve their theoretical level in order to do better work.

The realization of the five-year plan is a special form of class struggle in the current environment. The complete realization of the Five-Year Plan will enable my country's industry and the entire national economy to undergo tremendous development, and will greatly increase the proportion of the socialist economy and greatly reduce the proportion of the non-socialist economy. This means that the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants will be more consolidated. All these, the people of the whole country and our friends all over the world will rejoice for it. But the victory of the people is the defeat of the enemies of the people, the failure of the counter-revolutionary restoration attempts of imperialism, the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous clique, and all elements hostile to the people. The enemies of the people are never willing to fail on their own, and they must do everything possible to undermine our five-year plan. American imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous group are further threatening us with war; the remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek traitorous group hidden on the mainland often carry out various sabotage activities; some landlords and counter-revolutionaries are taking advantage of certain shortcomings in our work. Inciting the masses; some illegal capitalists are also taking various measures to resist socialist transformation. All this shows that the enemies of the people will adopt various methods to destroy the Five-Year Plan, and the realization of the Five-Year Plan is a complex and acute class struggle. The people of the whole country must constantly increase their political vigilance, eliminate all hidden counter-revolutionaries, and defeat any form of destruction of the Five-Year Plan by enemies and reactionaries at home and abroad. There used to be many staff in state agencies and enterprises who were paralyzed by the hidden enemy's sabotage activities, and turned a blind eye to the various accidents caused by counter-revolutionaries. This tendency is very dangerous and must be corrected immediately. The recent exposure of Hu Feng's counter-revolutionary clique is a major victory for the people of the whole country in their struggle against counter-revolutionary conspiracies.

The Communist Party of China is the core force leading our cause, and the unity of the Communist Party of China is the core of the unity of the people across the country. Under the leadership of the Central Committee

headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, the Communist Party of China has always maintained a solid and unbreakable unity. Especially after the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party, the anti-Party alliance of Gao Gang and Jao Shushi was exposed and crushed, and the Party became more united and consolidated. Gao Gang and Jao Shushi are the agents of imperialism and the bourgeoisie in our party. The struggle against Gao Gang and Jao Shushi's anti-Party activities is a struggle to defend the Communist Party, defend socialist construction, and defend communism. Smashing the great victory of Gao Gang and Jao Shushi's anti-party alliance is a great victory in our socialist construction. This victory proved the unity of the Chinese Communist Party and will further consolidate this unity. Of course, in order to continuously strengthen the unity of the party, the Communist Party of China will continue to increase its vigilance, pay attention to and smash the conspiracy and tricks of the enemies at home and abroad, fight resolutely against all speech and actions that are not conducive to the unity of the party, and correct the pride and complacency of some party members. They will lead the people of the whole country more unitedly and steadily, and fight for the realization of the country's general tasks in the transitional period and the tasks of the first five-year plan.

Chairman Mao Zedong instructed at the opening of the first session of the First National People's Congress, "Our general task is: unite the people of the country, win the support of all international friends, and strive to build a great socialist country. Strive to defend international peace and develop the cause of human progress." According to Chairman Mao Zedong's instructions, we must, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, consolidate the unity of the people of all ethnic groups across the country, consolidate the unity of the working class and the peasants, and consolidate the people's democratic united front. At the same time, on the basis of the solid unity of the whole party and the people of the whole country, we will further strengthen our unity with the great ally, the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries, so as to further strengthen our forces to defend world peace. my country will also further strengthen friendly cooperation with all peace-loving countries in Asia and Africa. According to the famous Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, my country has established friendly and cooperative relations with India, Myanmar, and Indonesia. my country is willing to establish peaceful and cooperative relations with any country in the world and expand economic and cultural ties based on the same principles, as long as these countries also have the same

desire and sincerity. The principles of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China are to protect the country's independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, to support lasting international peace and friendly cooperation among peoples of all countries, and to oppose imperialist policies of aggression and war. We will unremittingly participate in all struggles to ease the international situation. The movement of the people of the world for peace, democracy, and freedom actually aided our country's construction. People who love peace, democracy and freedom must of course help each other.

Distinguished delegates! Our country's first five-year plan is a great plan. It will begin to change our country's history of economic backwardness in the past century and push our country one step closer to the goal of an industrialized socialist society. As Chairman Mao Zedong said: "We are doing an extremely glorious and great cause that our predecessors have never done." Each of us has a great responsibility, and our experience is not enough. We must do it diligently. At the same time, the work must have the spirit of not being afraid of difficulties, never going back, and striving for victory in the revolution as in the past. We are under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Zedong. The country's internal and external policies are correct. As long as the people of all ethnic groups, democratic classes, democratic parties, and all patriots unite and work hard, we will be able to win. The first five-year plan for the development of the national economy of our country has been successfully completed and exceeded.

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