The first chapter a socialist public ownership

The first section of the great change in ownership relations

The development of human society to this day has experienced five different social systems with a history of about one million years. How does human society develop? How do different social systems change? Before the advent of Marxism, no one had made a scientific answer. In the mid-nineteenth century, the great teachers of the proletarian revolution, Marx and Engels, based on their personal participation in the class struggle and scientific experiments in the capitalist era, critically studied all the outstanding achievements of human culture, and made scientific answers for the first time .

People like social development and replacement with different social systems, primarily as a result of the relationship between social production and productivity, the contradiction between the economic base and superstructure development. In a society where classes exist, the basic contradictions of this kind of society are concentrated in the contradictions and struggles between classes.

Production relations must be suitable for the development of productive forces. This is an objective law for the development of basic social contradictions. The development of productive forces requires the transformation of production relations, the transformation of production relations, and the transformation of the social superstructure of political culture. Among the production relations, the ownership relation of the means of production is the most fundamental relation. For thousands of years, generations of working people Chores, living hungry, clothed the misery, the root source because Shengchanziliao in the hands of the exploiting classes. Marx pointed out: "A person who has no other property besides his own labor has to be a slave for others who possess the material conditions of labor in any social and cultural state. He can only work with the permission of others . Therefore, we can only survive with the permission of others.” [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark10) Therefore, when we analyze the development of society and analyze the replacement of the capitalist system by the socialist system, we must start with the analysis of the changes in the ownership of the means of production. The socialist public ownership of the means of production is the inevitable product of the contradiction between capitalist private ownership and socialized mass production. However, it is not possible in the old days the female fetus produced within. This is because the implementation of socialist public ownership of the means of production means the deprivation of the bourgeoisie. This is simply impossible in a capitalist society under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie will never automatically withdraw from the stage of history. It will inevitably mobilize all the forces of society and use the superstructure it controls, especially the state apparatus, to hinder the transformation of capitalist production relations . " Government comes out of the barrel of a gun " [②](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark11) . Only when the proletar iat uses a violent revolution to smash the bourgeois state apparatus and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat can it “ deprive the deprived ” , turn the capitalist's private means of production into the public property of all working people, and carry out socialist transformation of the individual economy. Comprehensively establish socialist public ownership of the means of production.

The change of ownership is an important sign that distinguishes different social systems. Socialist establish justice public ownership, indicates that China has entered the socialist society. However, socialist public ownership, like all new socialist things, has a long process of being established in struggle and developing in struggle. Then, how did it build up and develop in the struggle ?

① Marx: "A Critique of the Gotha Program." "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Volume 3 , People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, page 5.

② "War and Strategic Issues". "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol. 2, People's Publishing House, 1967 Horizontal Edition, p. 512.

Change from capitalist ownership to socialist ownership by the whole people

Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto" that: "Communists can be to use a word to sum up his theory: Abolition of private property." [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark13) 1871 Paris Commune Historical experience shows that after the seizure of power by the proletariat, if Let the bourgeoisie continue to control the lifeblood of the country's economy. Then, the bourgeoisie will rely on its economic strength to cooperate with its political and military counterattacks to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Lenin once profoundly pointed out in summing up the experience of the Paris Commune, one of the Paris Commune put an end to the glorious fruits of victory of two errors, that is, did not like the big corporate banking relationships such national economic lifelines to win the proletarian class hands.

After the proletariat seizes power, generally speaking, it will encounter the coexistence of large capital and small and medium capital. Big capital represents the most reactionary relations of production, controls the lifeline of the national economy, is a serious obstacle to the development of social productive forces, and is the main economic basis for the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie. The proletariat must immediately concentrate it in the hands of the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat by means of free confiscation. The great October Revolution led by Lenin drew lessons from the history of the Paris Commune. After smashing the bourgeois state apparatus with revolutionary violence and establishing a Soviet regime under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it immediately took over banks, railways, merchant ships, and large industries in various sectors. Nationalization, and the establishment of socialist ownership by the whole people. This is a Marxist " deprive d eprive those " glorious practice theory.

① "The Communist Manifesto". Selected Works of Marx and Engel, Volume 1 , People's Publishing House, 1972 Edition, No. 265

page.

In the specific practice of using the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism to guide China's revolution, Chairman Mao conducted a scientific analysis of the old Chinese capitalist economy and divided the old Chinese capitalist economy into bureaucratic capitalist economy ( big capital ) and national capital. The socialist economy ( small and medium capital ) divides China's bourgeoisie into bureaucratic comprador bourgeoisie ( big bourgeoisie ) and national bourgeoisie ( small and medium capitalists ), and has formulated different policies for them.

The bureaucratic capitalist class is an extremely reactionary ruling class in semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, and the bureaucratic capitalist economy is the economic foundation of the bureaucratic capitalist reactionary regime. Opposing bureaucratic capitalism is one of the fundamental tasks of the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese proletariat. Process for the reactionary nature of bureaucracy Zibenzhuyi, Chairman Mao led our people in the new democratic revolution, it is clear that the confiscation of bureaucratic capital , " all owned by the People's Republic led by the proletariat " ① policies .

Bureaucratic capital accounted for 80% of the fixed capital of the old Chinese capitalist industry and transportation industry. The confiscation of bureaucratic capital and the transformation of bureaucratic capitalist ownership into socialist ownership have eliminated the main part of China's capitalist ownership, and established a strong socialist economic foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat, and created the necessity for the transformation of small and medium-sized capital. conditions of.

Although small and medium-sized capital accounted for only 20% of the fixed capital of old China's industry and transportation, it was numerous and spread across all corners. To consolidate and develop the socialist economic foundation, it is also necessary to carry out socialist transformation of small and medium capital step by step on the basis of confiscation of large capital .

① "Report at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Volume 4 , People's Publishing House, 1967 Horizontal Edition, page 1321 .

The national bourgeoisie in our country was born and developed under the historical conditions of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, which determines its duality: in the period of the bourgeois democratic revolution, it has a revolutionary side and a compromise side; During the period of the socialist revolution, it has the possibility of being forced to accept socialist transformation, and it has the reactionary nature to strongly demand the development of capitalism. The industry and commerce operated by the national bourgeoisie also played two roles in the recovery period of my country's national economy. On the one hand, it played a positive role in increasing the production of products that are conducive to the national economy and people's livelihood, expanding economic exchanges between urban and rural areas, and maintaining employment. On the other hand , it has a destructive and negative effect on socialist construction and people's lives in terms of exploitation of worke rs, profiteering, and production of anarchy. Based on the duality of the national bourgeoisie and the dual role of the national capitalist economy, Chairman Mao formulated a policy for our party to utilize, restrict, and transform national capitalist industry and commerce, that is , to use the positive role of capitalist industry and commerce to limit its disadvantages. The negative effects of the national economy and the people's livelihood will gradually carry out socialist transformation of them.

The socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in my country is carried out through various forms of state capitalism.

The nature of state capitalism is determined by the nature of state power. In a capitalist society, state capitalism is a capitalist economy directly controlled by the bourgeois state. It serves the bourgeoisie. State capitalism under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat is " capitalism that can be restricted and the scope of its activities can be regulated by a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat " [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark15) . The primary form of the state capitalist economy under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country includes processing, ordering , monopoly, and underwriting in industry ; in commerce, there are forms such as purchasing agent and agency sales. The advanced form of state capitalist economy is public-private partnership. This advanced form of state capitalism is divided into two stages of development in our country's practice, namely, the public-private partnership of individual enterprises and the public-private partnership of the en tire industry.

① "The Political Report of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Brazzaville)." "Selected Works of Lenin" Volume 4, People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, page 627.

Our country is fully implemented in 1956 industry-wide public-private private industry and commerce joint venture. After the industry-wide public-private partnership, the capitalist's ownership of the means of production is only reflected in the fixed dividends obtained according to the amount of private shares, and the control of the means of production has completely belonged to the state and all working people. The state may carry out unified economic reorganization of joint ventures in accordance with the needs of the development of the national economy, such as mergers and transfers. So, industry-wide public-private partnership is to transform into a socialist industrial and commercial Zibenzhuyi full step decisive public ownership enterprises. The realization of industry-wide public-private partnerships marks that my country's socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce has basically been completed. When the fixed interest payment period prescribed by the state f or capitalists has expired and the fixed interest payment ceases, public-private joint ventures become completely socialist enterprises owned by the whole people.

Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, using the method of redemption, that is, transforming the private capitalist economy through the form of state capitalism, is beneficial to the proletariat. It is conducive to dividing the bourgeoisie, strengthening the socialist economic foundation , and avoiding possible production chaos and interruptions due to the reform of ownership, and is conducive to accelerating the pace of socialist construction. But this does not mean that class peace can be substituted for class struggle. In fact, in the entire process of socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce , there has always been a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie between restriction and anti-restriction, transformation and transformation. This kind of struggle is reflected in the party and is the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the revisionist line headed by Liu Shaoqi . On the eve of the national liberation, Liu Shaoqi and his team tried their best to create counter-revolutionary public opinion that the bourgeoisie " exploited meritoriously " , clamoring to " let capitalism exist and develop for decades " and " can develop in parallel with state-owned enterprises " and violently opposed Chairman Mao's opposition National capitalist industry and commerce implement the correct policy of utilization, restriction and transformation. In this struggle, Liu Shaoqi and his group of inner-party bourgeoisie acted as the backing of the non-party bourgeoisie. Of the proletariat and all the working people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, shattered inside and outside the bourgeois class revolt, won a decisive victory in the socialist transformation of Zibenzhuyi business in 1956.

Change individual ownership to socialist collective ownership

After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in addition to facing Zibenzhuyi outside private ownership, also face another Shengchanziliao private ownership: individual farmers and artisans of individual ownership. Leading individual laborers, especially individual farmers, on the road of socialism and transforming the individual peasants' economy into socialist agriculture is an objective requirement for the development of agricultural productivity and an objective requirement for consolidating the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Without socialization of agriculture, there is no complete, consolidated socialism." ① through what road to transform the economy into a socialist agricultural individual farming it? The peasant is a laborer, an ally of the proletariat, and cannot be deprived of the means of production privately owned by the individual peasant, otherwise he will make a huge mistake. T he socialist transformation of the individual agricultural economy can only be achieved through the road of cooperation. When criticizing the German and French opportunists' agrarian programs, Engels first proposed the Marxist theory of socialist transformation of individual agricultural economies through cooperatives. Engels said: " When we have the power of the state, we will never use violence to deprive small farmers (with or without compensation, it is the same), as we will have to treat large landowners like this. We treat small farmers like this. The task, first of all, is to turn their private production and private possession into cooperative production and possession, but not by using violence, but by demonstration and providing social assistance for this. " [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark18)

① "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Volume 4 , People's Publishing House, 1967 Horizontal Edition, p. 1366.

After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin and Stalin led the Soviet peasants to smash the obstruction and destruction of the rich peasants and their agents in the party, Bukharin and others. According to the principle of voluntary, with the help of the dictatorship of the proletariat, through cooperation The road to socialization transforms the scattered individual agricultural economy into a large-scale socialist collective farm, which proves for the first time in practice that the road of co-operation is the only correct path for socialist transformation of the individual agricultural economy.

In the process of leading the socialist transformation of agriculture in our country, Chairman Mao led the whole party in the fierce struggle against the opportunist line of Liu Shaoqi and his group, theoretically and practically enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of agricultural co- operation.

Chairman Mao criticized Liu Shaoqi and his group for practicing the "Four Freedoms" after the land reform

② The revisionist line of preserving and developing the rich peasant economy pointed out tit-for-tatly that after the land reform, it is necessary to " strike the iron while it is hot. " When the rural individual economy has not yet been largely divided , it will lose the opportunity to lead it to the road of socialist mutual assistance and cooperation. Chairman Mao denounced Liu Shao-chi and his gang , " not a lot of agricultural machinery can not be achieved collectivization " when fallacy scientifically clarify the relationship between the cooperative and agricultural mechanization of agriculture, the relationship between social reform and technological change in agriculture. Chairman Mao pointed out: " In agriculture, under our conditions (in Zibenzhuyi countries agriculture Zibenzhuyi of), you must have a co-operative, then you can use the big machine. " [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark20) left the co-operative, to engage can not be mechanized, but to take Zibenzhuyi of the road way. Only first co-operation and the n mechanization on the basis of co-operation is the only correct socialist road.

① Engels: "The Problem of French-German Farmers". "Marx and Engels, Selected Works" Zi 4 volumes, People's Publishing House, 1972, p. 310.

② The so-called "Four Freedoms" refer to the freedom of employment, the freedom of buying and selling land, the freedom of lending, and the freedom of trade, that is, the freedom to develop rural capitalism.

Chairman Mao conducted a scientific analysis of the class situation in the rural areas after the land reform in my country, and formulated a rule to resolutely rely on the poor peasants and the lower middle peasants, solidly unite with other middle peasants, gradually develop mutual assistance and cooperation, and gradually go from restricting the exploitation of the rich peasants to eliminate the exploitation of the rich peasants. The proletarian revolutionary line. In the process of implementing this revolutionary line, the whole party adopted three forms of mutual linkage in accordance with the policy of comprehensive planning and strengthening of leadership, in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit: that is, generally, the agricultural production mutual aid group is organized first, and then the primary agricultural production cooperatives are established., And then transition to advanced agricultural production cooperatives. At the end of 1956, my co untry basically completed the socialist transformation of individual agriculture.

The transition from mutual aid groups, primary cooperatives to advanced cooperatives is the result of the objective law of production relations that must be adapted to the development of productive forces.

The mutual aid group is a collective labor organization of agricultural production with a few or more than a dozen households in groups with some germs of socialism . It has played a positive role in solving the difficulties of poor farmers who lack labor, farming animals and large agricultural tools, cultivating farmers' collective labor habit, and developing production. However, the mutual aid group did not touch the private ownership of the means of production.

Mutual aid groups are small in scale and implement decentralized management, which is not conducive to planting according to the locality and implementing a more reasonable division of labor, and cannot effectively use land and labor. This contradicts the development of productivity. These contradictions pushed the mutual aid group to develop into a primary agricultural production cooperative characterized by land ownership and unified management.

Primary cooperatives are small, semi-socialist agricultural production cooperatives.

① "On the issue of agricultural co-operation". "Selected Readings of Mao Zedong's Works" ( Class A ) , People's Publishing House, 1965 edition, p. 424.

The members put private land, farm animals, and large-scale agricultural tools into shares, and the cooperatives manage and use them in a unified manner, which resolves the contradiction between joint labor and decentralized management in the mutual aid group, and further promotes the development of production. However, half or more of the net income of primary cooperatives is distributed according to how much the members participate in collective production labor, and the rest is distributed according to the share of land, farm animals, large-scale agricultural tools , etc., which are generally called " land dividends . " There are contradictions between unified management, collective labor and private ownership of land and other means of production, which affect the enthusiasm of the members of the labor force and hinder the further development of productivity. These contradictions promote the need to further improve the degree of public ownership of primary cooperatives and develop i nto advanced agricultural production cooperatives.

Advanced agricultural production cooperatives with the fundamental difference between the primary agency of that canceled the " earth

" Dividends from the land " . That is to say, the means of production are not only collectively operated, but also collectively owned. The remuneration of members is based on the socialist principle of " everyone can do their best and distribute according to work " . It is a completely socialist cooperative. It is better than the primary society. It can further promote the development of agricultural production. However, it also has certain contradictions with the development of productive forces. In 1958, under the guidance of the general line of building socialism, China saw a great leap forward in the cause of socialist construction. Yuejin, especially agricultural produce great leap forward in the new situation, senior community in terms of organization size, scope and extent of collectivization, with the further development of the productive forces on the contradictions highlighted out. senior social Club small Li Bo , is not conducive to set up large Large- scale farmland water c onservancy infrastructure construction; high-level cooperatives are small, with little accumulated funds, and cannot afford large-scale mechanized agricultural tools. Even if they can afford them, they cannot fully play their role due to the lack of land . This requires the high -level collective ownership system Go further.

1958, Chairman Mao summed up the experience in a variety of creative breakthroughs of the majority of poor peasant senior community in the confines of the Great Leap Forward in agriculture, to the nation issued a " people's communes good " great call, since the new people's communes social organizations like the rising sun, appeared in the vast horizon of eastern Asia. In a short period of two months, the country's rural areas have basically realized the communalization of the people.

Although rural people's communes are still collective economic organization, but it is generally one village, one agency, the organization much larger scale than senior community, but also because of the degree of public communes and big team one step further than the economy and improve the senior community, has The characteristics of " one big and two males " . It has realized the unity of politics and society, has gone beyond the scope of a single economic organization like the high-level society, and has realized the integration of industry, agriculture ( including forestry, animal husbandry, deputy, fishery ) , business, learning, and military. It is the basic unit of my country's socialist society in the countryside, and it is also the basic unit of the country's state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The establishment of the rural people's communes embodies the expansion and improvement of the collective ownership of the socialist working masses in our country, o vercomes the limitations of high-level communes, and is more conducive to the development of productive forces in the countryside and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The establishment of socialist public ownership is a great revolution

By depriving the expropriators and the co-operation of the individual economy and the communalization of rural people, the private ownership of the means of production was basically eliminated, and socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by the working masses were established. Two kinds of socialist public ownership instead of private ownership, which is the aspect Shengchanziliao Ownership of an earth-shaking revolution change of. It shows that my country's proletariat and working people have basically broken free from the chains of private ownership, and the economic foundation of my country's socialism has been established. This is a revolutionary leap in production relations. The reform of ownership has caused a series of changes in economic and social relations.

In the long history of several thousand years from slave society to capitalist society, production relations have been constantly changing, and the forms of combining laborers with the means of production are also different, but the fundamental point is the same. These production relations are based on laborers. It is characterized by separation from the means of production. Establishment of socialist public ownership, such as the elimination of workers with Shengchanziliao phase separation now like to lay the economic foundation and began to reverse the historical re-reversed, the social nature of labor has undergone a fundamental change. The workers, peasants and laboring masses not only turned themselves up politically, but also turned up economically, becoming masters of the country and the means of production. As Lenin said: "They have been working for others for thousands of years, doing hard labor for the exploiters, and now it is possible for the first time to work for themselv es, and they use all the latest technological and cultural achievements to work ." [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark22) Only from then did the working people begin to control their own destiny, and under the guidance of the Marxist line, opened up a new era of consciously transforming the world and creating history .

The establishment of socialist public ownership has enabled the entire national economy to develop in a planned and proportionate manner in accordance with the interests of the proletariat and all working people. This greatly liberates the social productive forces and ensures that the productive forces develop at a speed that the old society did not have .

The socialist public ownership system adopts the two forms of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, which is compatible with the current level of development of productive forces in our country. Compared with collective ownership, ownership by the whole people is a form of socialist ownership with a higher degree of public ownership. Its means of production are not owned by a certain part of the working people of society, but owned by the working people of the whole society, controlled by the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and serve the interests of all working people. The labor force associated with the means of production is not like a collective ownership unit, which is only subject to the deployment of a certain collective unit, but can be uniformly deployed across the country according to the needs of the country. Each socialist state enterprise owned by the quantity and quality of Shengchanziliao though vastly different Wan do not, but who work in state-run enterprise, not because of differences in business equipment advanced degree, how much profit have different remuneration standards.

① "How to organize the competition? ". The Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 26, p. 381.

The socialist economy under ownership by the whole people is the main economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1973, my country's nationally owned industries accounted for 97% of all industrial fixed assets, 63% of the industrial population, and 86% of the total industrial output value. State-owned businesses accounted for 92.5 percent of total commercial retail sales. The socialist economy under ownership by the whole people is the leading force of the socialist national economy. The socialist country's socialist transformation of the small and medium capitalist economy and the individual economy of peasants and rival industrialists is achieved through the leadership of the state-owned economy. After the socialist transformation of ownership is basically completed, the consolidation and development of the collective ownership economy and the development of the entire national economy have also been carried out under the leadership of the state-owned economy.

Socialist collective ownership by the working people of socialist public ownership is a low- grade form. It occupies a large proportion of China's agriculture. By 1973, about 90% of the agricultural production materials in China, arable land and irrigation and drainage machinery, and about 80% of tractors and large livestock were collectively owned. of. More than 90% of the country's grain and various cash crops are produced by collective economies. In addition to the agricultural side than the collective face of the industrial and commercial also has a small amount of collective economic existence. The collective ownership of the working masses of socialism, especially the collective ownership of agriculture, occupies an extremely important position in the socialist economy and plays an important role in the development of the national economy.

There are not only major differences, but also close ties between the state-owned economy and the collective-owned economy . On the one hand, consolidating and developing the state-owned economy is the primary condition for consolidating and developing the collective economy. Without the leadership and support of the state-owned economy that dominates modern industry, the collective economy cannot develop rapidly. On the other hand, when agriculture and handicrafts are still based on collective ownership, the development of the state-owned economy cannot be separated from the development of the collective economy. Under the leadership of the ownership economy of the whole people, the two types of socialist ownership and the two types of economies can support each other, promote each other, and close urban-rural economic ties. Only then can we promote the rapid development of the entire socialist national economy, consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, and consolidate the dic tatorship of the proletariat.

Section 2 The ownership problem has not been completely resolved

Bourgeois legal rights within the scope of ownership have not been completely abolished

After the establishment of socialist public ownership, will the problem of ownership be completely resolved? In the field of political economy, there has long been a popular view that once socialist ownership is established, the problem of ownership will be completely resolved. The mistake of this view is that ownership is just a kind of thing, a simple means of production such as factory buildings, land, machinery, tools, raw materials, etc., and that these things were originally in the hands of capitalists or in private hands, the proletariat and The working people took it and the problem was solved. This view is one-sided and runs counter to Marxism.

When analyzing capitalist ownership, Marx pointed out: "Capital is not a thing, but a social relationship between people and people using things as a medium." [①Chairman](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark25) Mao also repeatedly taught us that after the establishment of socialist ownership, In terms of ownership, the problem has not been completely resolved. All these discussions show that the ownership of the means of production is not a thing, nor is it a relationship between people and things, but a social relationship between people and people connected with things. Only by investigating and analyzing actual economic movements can we get a correct understanding of the issue of socialist ownership.

According to Marxist theory, looking at the actual movement of ownership relations in my country over the past two decades has fully confirmed the truth: the change of ownership and the establishment of socialist ownership does not mean that the problem of ownership is completely resolved.

The establishment of socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership is of course a great change in the relationship of ownership. This is undoubtedly. However, in terms of ownership, the problem has not been completely resolved. This is because, within the scope of ownership, bourgeois legal rights have not been completely abolished.

Lenin said: " The'bourgeois right ' recognizes that the means of production are private property of individuals ." [②In](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark26) 1956, when China 's socialist transformation of individual agriculture, individual handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce was basically completed, Part of private ownership still exists in our country's industry, agriculture, and commerce. By 1973, there were still self-employed handicrafts in my country's industry, which accounted for 0.8% of the total number of industrial employees; a small amount of private land and family sideline businesses owned by members of the rural people's communes were also of a nature of individual ownership; Individual vendors who account for 0.2% of the country's total retail sales. In addition, there is a considerable amount of market trade in the countryside, which is a commodity circulation based on individual ownership. The existence of some private ownership in my country's industry, agriculture, and commerce shows that t he bourgeois legal rights that manifest as private ownership have not been completely abolished. In fact the urban and rural Zibenzhuyi forces from time to time in the use of bourgeois right actually exists in this regard, the development of private economy, red strike and disrupt the socialist economy. Within the scope of socialist public ownership, has the bourgeois legal rights been completely abolished? It has not been completely cancelled. Socialist collective ownership is a socialist public ownership system with a low degree of public ownership. A collective economic unit is an independent production and management unit that collectively owns the means of production for joint labor and joint distribution. The land, means of production, labor and population owned by various collective economic units are different. Under such conditions, the same amount of labor invested by each collective economic unit cannot obtain the same amount of income. For example, various people's communes , various production teams in the same commune, and various production teams in the same brigade, due to the different levels of fertility of the land or different geographical locations, the income obtained by putting in the same amount of labor (including living labor and materialized labor) But it is different, which forms differential land income. Under the same other conditions, the communes and production teams with better land quality and closer to the sales market will get higher income, and vice versa.

①   Marx: Volume 1 of Capital . "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Volume 23 , Page 834 .

② "State and Revolution". "Selected Works of Lenin" Volume 3 , People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, page 252 .

From the perspective of soil quality, take the two plots of Maqiao Commune in the suburbs of Shanghai as an example. One plot is called " Yutang Pian ". It is mainly composed of Huangnitou . The soil is loose and the water conservancy conditions are good , so the yield is relatively high. 1974    years this piece three brigades grain average yield of one thousand six hundred thirty-nine pounds; another Ge film called " neighbor loose pieces ", to Qingzini-based, low-lying, a case of rain , it is necessary into waterlogged; days a clear, it is hard to obtain dust does not move, and therefore lower yields. 1974   years, the five brigade this piece of grain on the average yield per mu is one thousand four hundred twenty-four pounds, than the previous one piece per acre less two hundred and ten five pounds. From the geographical point of view, to the outskirts of Shanghai as an example, urban or industrial areas near the production team, the team compared to the outer suburbs, with many favorable conditions. One rich source of manure, you can get to the industrial waste water, waste as fertilizer, or as long as a few labor force, will be able to get the plant, where to get their feces. The second is the convenient transportation . Production teams close to the urban area, no matter transporting garbage, delivering vegetables, or stumbling , use much less labor than the outskirts teams. The Outer Suburbs team not only uses a lot of labor, but also has a lot of vehicle wear and tear. The above factors have caused a big difference between the rural team and the outskirt team. For example, the Lingjia Lane production team of Shanghai Hongqiao Commune in Shanghai County is close to the urban area, and the agricultural cost only accounts for 13.7 % of the total income ; while the fourth team in the western suburbs, which is a little further away from the urban area, the agricultural cost accounts for 33.5 of the total income. % .

Of course, the differences in agricultural capital and income between different collective economies are not all caused by differential land income, but have many reasons. In particular, whether the leadership adhere to the basic line of the Party, whether or not the majority of society to mobilize the poor peasants socialist enthusiasm, whether the implementation of the " food for the program, all-round development " and " thrift agency " approach, and so on, with the collective economic production and income are very closed system. "It's man -made . " The conditions are poor and can be changed with people's efforts. The Dazhai brigade relied on Mao Zedong's thought to lead the battle, rearranging the mountains and rivers, and changing from poor to rich. This is the most eloquent illustration. However , under the condition that people's subjective functions are roughly the same, the quality of the land and the means of production has a great impact on the production development of the c ollective ownership economy and the income of the members. It can be seen from this that, compared with socialist ownership by the whole people, collective ownership by the working masses is a socialist public ownership system with a lower degree of public ownership, with more bourgeois rights in the possession of the means of production. on the relationship between socialism and collective point of view, which they though they are socialist public ownership, however, both on the degree of public ownership, but there are differences. In the final analysis, this difference is still manifested in the inequality in the possession of the means of production. At the same time, between state-owned enterprises and collectively-owned enterprises in the exchange process still showed the relationship between commodity exchange, the price of industrial and agricultural products between the " price scissors " Although there are a lot of narrow than the old society, but it is difficult to completely ta ke the cancellation, Therefore, within the scope of socialist ownership, the existence of bourgeois legal rights is not only reflected in the various collective ownership economies, but also in the relationship between ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. The bourgeois legal rights of the socialist society once envisioned by Marx and Lenin no longer exist within the scope of ownership, which means that all the means of production have been owned by the entire society. Obviously, we have not reached this step. " There is a bridge between private property and public property. " [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark27) We obviously haven't finished this bridge.

Although socialism is a high degree of public ownership of the main social justice in the form of ownership, but it is a just out of the womb of the old society, and thus can not but also with traditional or marks of the old society. First of all, the combination of labor and the means of production under the conditions of socialist ownership by the whole people will also be constrained by the old social division of labor, which is mental and manual labor. As long as this old social division of labor still exists to manage the socialist economy of ownership by the whole people, It is still a "special function of a special class" [②](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark28) , and the universality of socialist ownership by the whole people can not fail to bear the stigma of the old society. Secondly, although socialist state-owned enterprises are owned by all working people and have no different owners, socialist state-owned enterprises are relatively independent economic units in terms of production and operation, and t here are "you and me boundaries" between them., To obtain the counterparty's products, it still needs to be exchanged through commodities. The relationship between the various enterprises under socialist ownership by the whole people is still linked by commodity relationships. These conditions show that socialist ownership by the whole people is different from the future communist ownership by the whole people. It still retains certain traditions or traces of the old society , and retains the bourgeois legal rights that reflect these traditions or traces.

① "On Contradiction". "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Volume 1 , People's Publishing House, 1967 horizontal edition, page 304 .

② "State and Revolution". "Selected Works of Lenin" Vol. 3, People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, p. 213.

Both types of socialist public ownership have a leadership issue

After the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was basically completed, the issue of ownership has not been completely resolved. Apart from the bourgeois legal rights analyzed in the previous analysis that were not completely abolished within the scope of ownership, an important issue related to this issue is the economic and social ownership of ownership by the whole people. The collective ownership economy also has the issue of leadership and the issue of which class actually owns the means of production.

The issue of ownership, like other issues, must not only look at its form, but also its actual content, and which class is actually in the hands of it. This is a very important theoretical and practical issue of Marxism on the issue of ownership . When discussing the abolition of private ownership of the means of production and the establishment of public ownership of the means of production, Engels pointed out: "Large industry has created an absolutely necessary situation, that is, the establishment of a brand-new social organization. In this new social organization, industrial production will not be driven by competition. the factory owner to lead, but to society as a whole according to the plan and determined by society as a whole need to be a member of the leadership body. " [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark30) Engels, then tell us, Shengchanziliao all system properties manifested in the class which has made the question of leadership of the enterprise on. The ownership of enterprise leadership has changed, and the n ature of the ownership of the means of production has also changed. Capitalists and their agents lead enterprises, they must serve the interests of capitalists and must be owned by capitalists. Shengchanziliao of communism is bound to abolish private ownership of the leadership of the enterprise, and be led by society as a whole, to meet all into social needs of members. Socialist public ownership is a form of ownership in which the working people of the whole society or a part of the working people collectively occupy the means of production. This form of ownership requires that the leadership of state-owned enterprises and collective enterprises must be in the hands of real Marxists and the working people. In order to ensure that the means of production are used to serve the interests of laborers and reflect the nature of socialist ownership.

① Engels: "Principles of Communism." "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Volume 1 , People's Publishing House, 1972

Annual edition, page 217.

The historical experience of the international communist movement and the practice of my country's revolution have proved that the establishment of socialist public ownership does not mean that the leadership of state-owned enterprises and collective enterprises is truly in the hands of the proletariat and the working people . After the proletariat seized power and basically realized the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the overthrown landlords and bourgeoisie were still there, and their hearts were not dead. New bourgeois elements are still emerging one after another. The bourgeoisie, especially the bourgeoisie within the party, will inevitably do everything possible to usurp the leadership of enterprises. At the same time, because the socialist society still has differences between workers and peasants, between urban and rural areas, between manual labor and mental labor, and the old social division of labor, the functions of leadership and managem ent cannot be used by all people in rotation, but only It can be relatively fixed on some cadres. Under such conditions, those appointed by the dictatorship of the proletariat to the leadership of enterprises to master the dry part, if it becomes a true Marxist , able to operate with a working people, business management, production and business activities in accordance with the real Working in the interests of laborers, the nature of socialist public ownership is guaranteed. Conversely, if these leading cadres part degenerated into a capitalist roader dressed in the cloak of party members, or corrosion of the bourgeoisie, the leading production and business activities not represent the interests of workers but represents the interests of the bourgeoisie, then, Although enterprises are still called socialist state-run enterprises or socialist collective enterprises in name, their leadership has actually fallen into the hands of the bourgeoisie, and the ownership system has actually dege nerated to varying degrees.

Therefore, any socialist enterprise has the question of which class the leadership is in nominally and in fact. Chairman Mao pointed out at the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party: “According to my observations, neither the whole nor the overwhelming majority. I am afraid that it is a large majority factory. The leadership is not in real Marxists or In the hands of the masses of workers. In the past, it was not that there were no good people who led the factory. There were good people, the party secretary, deputy secretaries, and committee members. There were good people, and the branch secretary had good people. However, he followed the line of Liu Shaoqi in the past. material incentives, profit in command, do not advocate proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so on. "" but factories are indeed bad people " . "It means that the revolution is not over" [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark31) .

Then, how to determine whether the leadership of the enterprise is in the hands of the real Marxists and the working masses? This process of production and business activities from the company's forward line inspection. Each class carries out production and business activities according to a certain line. Therefore, just by looking at the line carried out by the leaders of an enterprise, you can see which class's interests are reflected in the ownership relationship.

The party's Marxist line embodies the fundamental interests of the proletariat and all working people. In the production and business activities of socialist enterprises, if the Marxist line is implemented, it shows that the production materials of the enterprise are indeed governed by the interests of the workers and are used to serve the interests of the workers. Leadership is in the hands of real Marxists and the working masses. If the enterprise implements the revisionist line, it shows that the means of production of the enterprise are actually governed by the needs of restoring capitalism and serve the interests of the bourgeoisie. In the enterprise's production and business activities, if not insist on proletarian politics in command, but what the hell " profit in command ", that is, fundamentally from the opening direction of socialism, changed the purpose of socialist production, and slide Capitalism has gone on the evil road, and if it develops, it will eventually transform t he means of production into capital, a tool that ignores the interests of the people and simply pursues profits.

① Quoted from the 4th issue of "Red Flag" magazine, 1975.

Therefore, in order for enterprises to advance in the direction of socialism and unify name and reality on the issue of ownership, the leadership of the enterprise must be in the hands of Marxists and at the same time the broad working masses. The leadership is in the hands of the broad working people, which means that the broad working people, under the unified leadership of the party, truly directly participate in the leadership and management of the enterprise as the master, breaking through the boundaries of the old social division of labor such as mental and manual labor. Grasp major issues, manage lines and directions, and transform enterprises in accordance with the interests of the proletariat and the working people. The broad masses' right to lead enterprises is a manifestation of the nature of socialist public ownership . It cannot be considered that the working masses have no leadership over socialist enterprises, only the right to work, education, rest, etc. under the leader ship of certain people. Master of business leadership, which is labor fundamental right move the masses; do not have this right, there is no guarantee other rights. The leadership of an enterprise must be in the hands of real Marxists and the broad working masses . This is an important issue raised by the great leader Chairman Mao in summing up the historical experience of the international communist movement. Judging from the history of the international communist movement, if the leadership of socialist enterprises is not in the hands of the real Marxists and the broad working masses, but the revisionist " one- manager system " is implemented , it will result in the reality of the working masses. The above is separated from the means of production. Deng drum blowing what '' one-man ' is good, it does not hinder the development and production of scientific development " . This is entirely the language of the bourgeoisie oppressing workers. In the " one-man "  under the conditions of the working masses are forced to take orders from " a long ", is " a long " as a simple labor used in the production process, will lose fundamental rights, must ultimately subject to the bourgeoisie, "a Long" exploitation and oppression. Engels pointed out: "The inevitable consequence of personal management of industry is private ownership" [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark34) . Following in the footsteps of the Soviet revisionism, Deng Xiaoping desperately advocated the revisionist "one chief system" in order to transform socialist public ownership into capitalist private ownership.

Section 3 Restoration of Capitalist Ownership in the Soviet Union

The economic foundation of the restoration of capitalism

Socialist ownership will be restored to capitalist ownership under certain conditions. This is not only a theoretical issue, it has become a reality in the Soviet Union. In today's Soviet Union, the socialist ownership by the whole people and the socialist collective ownership established under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin have completely degenerated into a bureaucratic monopoly of bourgeois ownership. To find out how the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade clique transformed socialist ownership into a bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie in the Soviet Union, and to learn from this historical lesson is important for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, preventing the restoration of capitalism, and causing damage to assets. The conditions under which classes can neither exist nor reproduce are of great theoretical and practical significance.

After the October Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union had basically completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production through socialist nationalization and collectivization of agriculture by 1936. This is the great victory the Soviet people won in the process of the socialist revolution.

Although the landlords and capitalists have been deprived of their means of production and politically overthrown , it does not mean that these exploiting classes have been wiped out. These people are still there, and this class is still there. Buried in the (Bolshevik) Party capitalist roaders Nicholas · Alexei Popovich · Wozi Nie first Chomsky [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark35) from the thirties to write books, what to say at that time the Soviet Union to solve the problem of ownership, The exploiting classes have been eliminated, and the main contradiction in socialist society is no longer the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but the contradiction between the advanced relations of production and the backward productive forces. In fact, in the Soviet Union at that time, not only did the exploiting class to be overthrown existed, but also new bourgeoisie was continuously produced; the existence of bourgeois legal rights was an important economic basis for the production of the new bourgeoisi e.

① Engels: "Principles of Communism." Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Volume 1, People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, p. 217.

From the perspective of ownership, what were the manifestations of bourgeois legal rights at that time? First of all, in the Soviet Union's industry, agriculture, commerce, there are still part of the private system.

① Nicholas · Alexei Popovich · Wozi Nie first Chomsky (1903 and 1950 Nian ) , Dr. Soviet economics, Academy of Sciences. State Planning Commission former Soviet Union Chairman, Council of People's Commissars ( Buchangkuaiyi ) Vice-Chairman, the Yi vice chairman. Union ( cloth ) after the congress, was elected member of the Central Control Yuan, Zhongyangweiyuan, Politburo alternate member and member of the Politburo. His major works include: "On Economic Problems of Socialism" ( 1931 ), "The proletariat special governance socialist economy" (1933 ), "On the Soviet Money" (1935 ), "during the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet war economy " (1947      Nian ) and so on. In the period of his leadership of the Soviet economic work, the implementation of a value-compliance revisionist line of legal regulation of production and exchange, carrying out material incentives. He criticized Stalin "is to seek capital in Russia, the restoration of humanism ", and I dismissed. After Khrushchev came to power, he restored hi s reputation, touting him as an " excellent activist of the Communist Party and economic sciences "," excellent organizer of the socialist project" and so on.

In the article "On Socialist Economic Issues", Voznesensky preached that the main contradiction of socialism is the contradiction between advanced socialist production relations and backward productive forces, and the solution to this contradiction is continuous development. productive forces. He said: "The Soviet proletariat resolves the contradiction between the advanced socialist production relations and the relatively backward productive forces by raising the level of development of the productive forces, and raising the productive forces on the basis of socialism is to'catch up with and surpass advanced capital. capitalist countries ', in order to build a socialist society to destroy the contents of this contradiction, but the proletariat and its political party in the transitional period of heroic struggle. "" when the classes and class antagonisms disappear, this contradiction will become the main social justice economy the basic internal contradiction. this contradiction from th e socialist worker groups to raw production to an unprecedented rate of development to be addressed. "

1937, from the production point of view, individual handicraft industries accounted for 0.2%; agriculture, individual farming economy accounted for one point five percent; in the commercial side surface, Si Yijiu 〇annual collective farm market It accounts for 14.3% of the total commodity circulation. The personal sideline of collective farmers and workers still accounts for a large proportion of economic life. According to February 1935 the Soviet Union and the People's Committee ( cloth Central approval requirements) "agricultural labor combination model statute," the collective farms allocated to each household a person to use and operate the sideline garden adjacent to the house for the quarter one of one hectare to two at public hectares, in some areas up to one hectare. Although the land occupied by collective farm members for their sideline business accounts for only 3% of the total sown area in the country, if calculated based on the sown area of ​​​​vegetables, melons and potato es, it accounts for more than 30%.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The national vegetable and melon crop and potato planting area is 100 | 1940 | 1950 |
| State farms and other state agricultural enterprises | 4.6 | 6.0 |
| Collective farm | 42.8 | 44.9 |
| Collective Farmers' Personal Sideline | 31.3 | 34.1 |
| Workers and staff personal sideline | 6.3 | 12.0 |
| Individual farmers and other residential groups | 15.0 | 3.0 |

According to 1935 regulations, "a combination of agricultural labor model statute" years of agricultural land in the main area, the collective farms each farmer can have a cow, two calves, one to two piglets sow headband, ten sheep and below Goats, an unlimited number of poultry and rabbits, and bees under 20 boxes; some can be increased in animal husbandry areas, but in fact they often exceed regulations. The livestock raised by collective farm members account for a large proportion of the number of livestock in the country .

Material above description, after the thirties, economy and collective economy accounted for, although the advantage in all sectors of the national economy of the Soviet Union, but in industrial , agricultural and commercial sectors, there are still a part of private ownership. In agriculture, ownership by the whole people still accounts for a small proportion, and collective ownership itself is still very imperfect. Bourgeois legal rights are within the scope of ownership and have not been completely abolished.

In particular, it needs to be pointed out that whether it is a state-owned enterprise or a collectively-owned enterprise, there is a considerable majority of leadership that is not in the hands of real Marxists and the broad working masses, but in the party's capitalism. In the hands of the road authorities.

1952 Nineteenth Congress of the CPSU revealed : " There are a lot of staff, forget Commission entrusted the management of their enterprise is led by state-owned enterprises, even those businesses attempt to become their hereditary territory " , " where they made their ' order ' , their ' discipline ' ' , " they can do anything ,"" rogue " . For example, in Ulyanovsk Oblast, " a part of the staff of the leading institutions and the staff of the Soviets and the Party have degenerated and become corrupt , and they have embezzled public funds, wasted and stolen state property . ” Bi Ernie food joint factory zone " director in violation of state discipline, often abuse of power, misappropriation of a large number of illegal businesses in a variety of materials and products " . In the state-run commercial establishments also " there are many facts of theft of public property " .

In collective farms, some leaders used their power to steal public property. Soviet newspapers was revealed, Almaty State en Do Shi-Kazakh region a farm main 希舒尔巴基Nazarbayev "to his friends and relatives were placed in charge of supplies on money Gongzuogangwei ", composed of theft group, from 1945 Nian to In 1952 , " theft and embezzlement of public property " lasted for eight years , "making a fortune . " Regarding operations ," some leaders to take an incorrect route in collective farms Pei Zhi independent production group, canceled the production team ," even out production contract to the group, collective destruction. In 1950 , there were 880 such groups in various farms in the Stalo-Oskol district of Kursk region and 442 in Svoboda district.

These circumstances show that before the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade clique usurped the party and government power of the Soviet Union, not only the old bourgeoisie still existed in the Soviet Union, but also the new bourgeoisie had emerged one after another. When the power of the bourgeoisie in economic development to a certain extent, it will demand political Daibiaorenwu ruling on political, demanding the overthrow of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system of the request to change the overall socialist ownership, restoration and development Zibenzhuyi system. Sure enough, after Stalin's death, the Khrushchev renegade clique launched a counter-revolutionary coup, turning the bourgeoisie's vain attempt to restore the Soviet Union into a reality of restoration.

Soviet revision changed the socialist ownership into a bureaucratic monopoly bourgeois ownership

The transformation of Soviet socialist ownership by the whole people into bureaucratic monopoly bourgeois ownership is closely related to the change in the nature of the Soviet Union. Socialist ownership by the whole people exists in the form of socialist state ownership, and when the Khrushchev and Brezhnev traitor groups come to power, the bourgeoisie comes to power; the class nature of the country changes, and the nature of ownership will inevitably change accordingly.. The process in which the Soviet Union degenerates from a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat to a fascist country under the dictatorship of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, that is, the process in which the socialist ownership of the whole people in the Soviet Union degenerates into a bureaucratic monopoly of bourgeois ownership.

After the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade clique came to power, the comprehensive restoration of capitalism in the Soviet economy was achieved through the implementation of a revisionist line centered on profit and material stimulation. As early as 1953, the Khrushchev Traitor Group made resolutions such as " expanding the powers of enterprise managers" and "expanding the powers of factory directors ." Twenty in the Soviet revisionists Eryue 1956 held, Khrushchev called clamor "must thoroughly implement the" "the principle of personal material incentives." 1957, He Luxiao Fu made important indicator should "profit utilization and production fund" provides for the planning and assessment of enterprises, the construction unit. In 1961, at the 22nd Congress of Soviet revisionism , it further proposed that "profits and the significance of profitability should be increased" as the party's "programmatic requirements." September 1962, on the "Pravda", thrown out of a Soviet revisionists Queen economist Lee Vielman  [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark37) of "program - profit - bonus" of Haven, systematically preached to profit in command, The management plan of state-owned enterprises with material stimulus as the core is organized to discuss this issue in major newspapers. After such preparations by public opinion, the Soviet revisionist central plenary meeting in November 1963 affirmed Liberman 's proposal and decided to "extensively conduct experiments."

The main content of the "Liberman Proposal" is to use "economic means ( profits,

Bonuses, price, currency, etc. ) " instead of" administrative measures "to" stimulate "Corporate Production specific measures are: profit according to the evaluation of enterprises," the higher the profitability, the more bonus "; simplify and" improvement" business the work plan, the state company only issued a "yield varieties of products and delivery deadlines," two indicators; expansion of business with the power extracted from a prize fund of profit; the provisions of the "flexible development of new products prices principles and procedures" to ensure that profits.

①   Evgenii Scotia (1897), Vicky Lee Vielman Dr. Soviet economics, Kehaerfu Professor of Engineering Economy, Kharkov National Economic Committee of Economic Research responsible person, "Economic Science" Program Committee. In 1950 , he published an article "A Plan on the Profitability of Industrial Enterprises", advocating the use of material incentives and profit- oriented methods to manage the socialist economy, but it did not attract social attention at that time. Twenty to Soviet revisionism after, under Khrushchev renegade clique support, he suddenly became very active, have been published articles attacking the principles of socialist planned economy, shouting can not use administrative means to manage the economy. In 1962 , he published an article "Planning · Profit · Bonus", advocating that profits should be used to evaluate the work of enterprises and the improvement of the entire planning system, advocating for more "freedom of business activities" for enterprises, and expanding the use of funds as collective and individual rewards. weight  limit, the more corporate profits, to remain in business in prize money should be more. "Pravda" touted it "raises important a matter of principle," "huge significance", organize discussions across the country, creating a big capitalist restoration of public opinion.

"Lee Vielman, Recommend" A Came OUT in October 1962, Suxiu Guo Family Budget Planning Committee ON National Economic Planning Bureau was advertised. To Conduct Trials in Ukraine and Leningrad. Of The FEMALE Bolshevik Factory of The Moscow National Economic Committee and The Lighthouse Factory of The Volga - Vyatka National Economic Committee also began to trial the "new planning work system" on July 1, 1964.

What kind of stuff is "Liberman Suggestion"? To put it bluntly, it is to arrange the production and business activities of enterprises in accordance with the principle of capitalist profit. Everything is to make money, and there is nothing else except getting rich quickly . Do not pursue Lee Coleman suggested that it is to carry out his Zibenzhuyi production and management in accordance with the principle that the recovery Zibenzhuyi system, so that workers with Shengchanziliao again separated, the Shengchanziliao into capital.

Since Brezhnev came to power in October 1964, in the " widespread practice " "by "the name of the set of measures that Khrushchev Zibenzhuyi restoration of the so-called "economic reform socialist state enterprises The Regulations and some other resolutions are fixed in the form of law and become the "new economic system" for the restoration of capitalism.

Soviet revisionist "socialist state enterprises regulations" provisions; "related to production and business activities of the authority, by the manager ( supervisor, owner ) and other responsible person in accordance with the provisions of the corporate division of duties exercised member of." Managers have the right to determine the enterprise fixed personnel, have the right to "recruit reconciliation hired staff, incentives and disciplinary actions taken against the staff of the enterprise"; the right to determine salaries and bonuses of employees; the right to sell, transfer or lease of enterprises Shengchanziliao; the right to govern owned enterprises in various industries at their disposal "economic stimulus funds."

① "Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism." "Selected Works of Lenin" Volume 2 , People's Publishing House, 1972

Annual edition, page 817.

Lenin pointed out: "The most profound economic foundation of imperialism is monopoly." [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark38) owned monopoly capital in the capitalist countries, and is in the process of free competition, after a long period of big fish eat small fish, concentration of capital and capital accumulation products. If there is a comprehensive restoration of capitalism in a socialist country, since the original socialist economy of ownership by the whole people is a highly socialized economy closely integrated with the state power, the capitalist economy resulting from the degeneration of socialist ownership by the whole people, It must be manifested as highly concentrated state monopoly capitalism from the beginning, and the bourgeoisie associated with this is the bureaucratic monopoly capitalism. The capitalism restored by the Soviet Union is such a state monopoly capitalism. It is the economic foundation of Soviet revisionism social imperialism. It is precisely because of this that the Brezhnev renegade grou p actively imitated the methods of the capitalist monopoly organization and actively promoted the so-called "economic accounting-based" production joint company to strengthen the bourgeoisie of the renegade group in the Soviet economy. Monopoly rule.

The production joint company first appeared in 1961 as the former Shoe Company and Sugon Leather Company in the Lviv Economic Administrative Region of Ukraine . 1962   years, the central Soviet revisionism November plenary session decided to gradually merging companies and the establishment of various production and syndication ( company ), and in Moscow and Leningrad test Le and other places. The Soviet revisionist twenty four, Brezhnev further stressed that " the establishment of a joint company policy and carry out joint enterprise must be more resolute-in the future they should be the basic economic accounting unit of society's production of" 1973 Nian 3 Yue 2 In Japan, the Central Committee of Soviet Revivals and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union concocted "Several Measures on Further Improving Industrial Management", demanding to consolidate and accelerate the development of joint production companies. In this way, the basic-level organization of state monopoly capitali sm, the production joint company, quickly developed under the impetus of the Soviet revisionist traitor group. Soviet revisionism that "pass through so that the current independent SMEs belonging to large enterprise approach to mergers, this approach has urgent meaning. " In the Brezhnev gang tried to preach and enforce, the All-Union Joint public Division has been increased several early 1960s 1974 Nian 10 more than fifteen hundred a month.

While the Soviet revisionist renegade clique transformed the socialist ownership of the whole people into a bureaucratic monopoly capitalist ownership, it also changed the nature of socialist collective ownership.

Although the name of "collective farm" has not changed, its essence, like an enterprise owned by the whole people, has also changed.

Collective farms are a form of cooperative system. Regarding the nature of the cooperative system, Marxists have never investigated it in isolation, but have connected it with a given state power and a dominant economic form. Lenin clearly pointed out in the article "On the Cooperative System" that not all cooperatives are socialist in nature. Lenin said: "There is no doubt that cooperatives are collective capitalist organizations under the conditions of capitalist countries ." [① At](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark39) present, a considerable number of capitalist countries have some consumer cooperative organizations or production cooperative organizations, but those cooperative organizations are based on capitalism. Operating in principle is actually a capitalist economy. Utopian socialist Owen once set up cooperatives in capitalist countries, but under the squeeze of the capitalist economy, they quickly collapsed or deteriorated. Only under the leadership and help of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist state-owned economy can cooperative organizations of collective ownership by the socialist working masses be established, consolidated and developed. Stalin led the Soviet era collective farms, is such a mass socialist labor collective cooperatives ownership.

After Khrushchev and Brezhnev came to power, they completely changed the socialist nature of collective farms in the Soviet Union. First, they replace a large number of collective farm chairman, to send their minions hang "knowledgeable experts" and "talented organizer" and other signs usurped the leadership of the collective farms, and through Suxiu Guo banks to grant loans and Financial supervision and other forms have strengthened the Soviet revisionist state machinery to control collective farms. They also carry out in the countryside ruling revisionist line, side by advocating to "expand exhibition commodity money relations," complete implementation "personal material incentives" principle, the "national home and collective farms established on the basis of such economic relations on"; the other side and into the line continues to "adjust" and "reorganization ", the collective farm adjust to Zibenzhuyi way up.

①   "On the Cooperative System." "Selected Works of Lenin" Volume 4 , People's Publishing House, 1972 edition, page 685 .

As early as 1955 Nian 3 Yue 9 days, Soviet revisionist renegade clique attacked meter agriculture Stalinist planning system is " unnecessary ,"" bureaucratic, over-exaggerated, out of real life " . It stipulates that " commodity output should be the starting point of the plan ” to replace the original production (including crop varieties and sown area ) plan; collective farms can decide on their own the sown area of ​​​​various crops and livestock as long as they complete the task of delivering to the state . rate products and livestock , " as to how these products are themselves members of the village and the Chairman of the farm thing " .

1969 Nian enactment of the so-called "collective farm model statute" is further stipulates that : " collective farm village " Chairman of the State-owned land lease or transfer the right to farm use; the right to dispose of property and farms of the funds until the free sale of agricultural machinery and other Shengchanziliao; The right to determine the remuneration and bonuses of the dealers; the right to expel the dealers and employees, etc.

After such a series of "adjustments" and "reorganizations," the means of production in the Soviet rural areas that were originally collectively owned by the working peasants have fallen into the hands of the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie headed by Brezhnev .

In addition to transforming the socialist public ownership into a bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie, the Soviet revisionist traitor group also vigorously supports individual private ownership in urban and rural areas: developing family sideline businesses, expanding plots next to homes, and encouraging free trade.

1957 , engaged in private labor in the Soviet Union Zhuang Zhuang total number of staff members ( equivalent to have labor can force adult members of the village) of 32 % .

1959 years, the All-Union engage in personal sideline labor nine hundred 900,000, engaged in household labor to $ 2,800,000, together accounting for $ 120 eight million of the total labor force 17.7 % 1965 Nian this proportion rose to 20 % (two thousand five hundred million), Siberia is

Up to 26 % .

Private economy plays an important role in the Soviet economy: 1958 years, the All-Union private sideline production of goods in the collective farm proportion of agricultural production is  31.8 . In livestock production, private livestock proportion of animal husbandry is even greater. 1960 years, the All-Union owned by private individuals sideline the country's total livestock livestock number of head of livestock proportion: Cattle- 30.4 ; sheep- 21.1 ; goat- 81.4 . According to 1960 statistics, the whole Soviet Union average per household member Zhuang cost of living  43 rely on personal income sideline, many of the area even more than half.

The so-called collective farm market in the Soviet Union has long become a capitalist free market. It continues to expand with the development of the private economy. In March 1966 , there were more than 7,200 across the country; after 1970 , there were more than 8,000. This kind of market refers to a fixed market with a dedicated address. To those to be called the Soviet revisionists is the kind of spontaneous market throughout the small terminals, ports, railway stations, etc., not counting.

The Soviet revisionist traitor group supports individual private ownership, with the purpose of making this individual economy a supplement to the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie economy and a social basis for the rule of the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie.

The process by which the Soviet revisionist renegade clique transformed socialist ownership into a bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie, that is, the process in which the masses of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union lost their means of production again and became wage slaves.

The Soviet revisionist renegade group used agents in various enterprises to use various methods such as management, seizure, deduction, and punishment to intensify the exploitation of workers in a vicious manner. In addition to exploiting workers in the name of the state through taxes and turning in profits, they also arbitrarily expanded and strengthened the bourgeois power in distribution, and through high wages, high bonuses, and various personal allowances, the bureaucrats and factory directors Privileged classes, such as managers, chief engineers, chief accountants, etc., exploit workers wantonly.

According to the press revealed that Soviet revisionism, after the implementation of Brezhnev's "new economic system", the Soviet state-owned enterprises in sewing piecework month low of between fifty and sixty rubles, moderate Zhiba seventy want ten. Those managers, director and other bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie with salary, bonus, make stickers, and other legal means to grab, it is higher than the wages of workers a few times or even a hundred times, with greed illegal means to grab dirt theft is not in Within.

The In Order to strengthen The exploitation of Workers, The Soviet revisionist Renegade Group has vigorously advocated and Promoted The " layoff Test " of The Shekino Chemical the Conglomerate Operating since 1969 . This " Experiment " IS AN Important STEP for Soviet revisionism to Promote The " new new Economic System " and an important measure to strengthen the exploitation of workers. " Cut staff test " through " increased workload and expand the scope of services ," such as to strengthen the labor intensity approach to downsizing. At the same time, it is stipulated that the total wage fund of enterprises will remain unchanged for several years, and the wage fund left over due to the reduction of staff will be left to the enterprise by a small group of privileged classes. " Layoffs test " results, not only for the privileged few embezzled a great part of the excess down the wage fund, but also groups of workers have been laid off, unemployed or underemployed, had formed a relatively surplus population. A ccording to Soviet revisionist press reports, only two hundred ninety-two the Russian Federation, "according to Xie Jinuo example of the work" of the enterprise, to 1973 Nian 7 Yue 1 of the date, it has been cut seventy thousand workers. Even the first secretary of the Moscow Region Party Committee had to admit that due to the implementation of the " new system " and the massive dismissal of workers, the unemployment problem has become a " national " problem in the Soviet Union .

Today, the degree of exploitation of Soviet workers by the Soviet bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie has far exceeded that of Tsarist capitalists. According to statistics, in 1908 , the exploitation rate in the industrial sector in Russia was about 100 % , while in 1973 , the exploitation rate in the industrial sector in the Soviet Union was as high as 200 % .

The cruel exploitation caused dissatisfaction and anger among the workers. A thirty years seniority Su Lian old worker said: "We do have a lot of millionaires. "" They told us not only live  on, but there is no language in common things," a student of Moscow University. said: "the Soviet Union is now a Zibenzhuyi countries paying in life live longer than western capitalists also good, the country's factories, businesses are in their hands while ordinary people are living very poor. even worse than the tsarist era. "

In 1970, the average Soviet farm clerk actually received less than sixty rubles per month. Generally, the farm chairman pays more than 300 rubles a month, and some are as high as more than 1,000 rubles. Major experts such as chief economists, accountants, agronomists, mechanics, and livestock ministers pay 200 to 300 rubles a month. The income of the farm chairman is ten to twenty times higher than that of the average farmer. In addition, the farm and its chairman " think tank " also use " bonus " , " allowance or " and names OTHER exploitation. Ukraine May Mir Chairman of State at The Farm, at The only SO-Called " Hangzhengguanli Fee " of names, They plundered All Farm Labor , Remuneration, Fund 15 to 25 . s Some Farming Village Residential Luxury Chairman, generous living, with sedan cars and villas, while the majority of the people lives in a village member of wooden houses and little adobe room, living lean bitter life.

The plight of the vast numbers of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union today shows that when the proletarian power is usurped by the bourgeoisie, the working people will inevitably fall back into the abyss of exploitation and oppression, suffer twice, and suffer two crimes.

The deeper the oppression, the stronger the resistance, this is the law of class struggle. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Soviet Union was the first socialist country, the Soviet Communist Party was created by Lenin 's party Although the leadership of the party and the state of the Soviet Union is now usurped by revisionists. However, I would advise comrades firmly believe that the Soviet Union The broad masses of people, the broad masses of party members and cadres are good, they want revolution, and the rule of revisionism will not last long."

[① The](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark42) Brezhnev renegade clique perversely acted, in the end, it could only lift a stone and hit its own foot, and was severely punished by history.

Section 4 Consolidation and Development of Socialist Public Ownership in the Struggle

Consolidation and perfection of socialist ownership by the whole people

After the establishment of socialist public ownership, since it is still very imperfect, the bourgeois legal rights have not been completely abolished; since there is still the question of which class actually belongs to, there is still the possibility that the leadership will be usurped by the bourgeoisie. Therefore, that kind of think of socialist public ownership, once established, once and for all the question of who wins thorough final solution to the viewpoint is extremely wrong, the objective reality is not consistent with the socialist ownership. In fact, after the establishment of socialist public ownership, there is still a long process of consolidating, perfecting and developing it in the sharp and complicated class struggle. The lesson of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union sharply brought the historical task of consolidating and developing socialist public ownership in the struggle to the proletariat and all working people in socialist countries.

① Quoted from the 16th issue of "Red Flag" magazine, 1967.

To consolidate and develop socialist public ownership, we must first consolidate and improve the socialist ownership by the whole people, which is in a leading position in the national economy. The key to consolidating and perfecting socialist ownership by the whole people is to restrict the legal rights of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeois legal rights are the concentrated expression of old social traditions or traces in socialist production relations, and are the soil for the birth of capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Once bourgeois legal rights are strengthened and expanded, socialist ownership by the whole people will be corroded and degenerate into capitalist road ownership and bureaucratic monopoly of bourgeois ownership. The bourgeoisie within the party is the personification of this kind of capital-traveling ownership and bureaucratic monopoly capitalist ownership. In the socialist enterprise, there are mental and physical labor movement of this old social division of labor, it retains the bourgeois right. Thus the production will inevitably direct producers process ( manual workers ) to accept a small number of tubes Polytechnic of ( mental ) condition and will carry out production activities. This kind of presence the old social division of labor, is to produce " one-man " economic foundation of this mental domination manual workers. At the same time, socialist state-owned enterprises still carry out commodity production and commodity exchange, and they retain bourgeois legal rights. It is the economic basis for one part of manpower to rule another part of people through commodity relations . As for the distribution according to work implemented in socialist state-owned enterprises, the prevailing principle is the exchange of commodities, that is, the exchange of a certain amount of labor with a certain amount of labor. This kind of right of bourgeois existence , is a major source of Shylock-like figure generated. In short, the bourgeois legal rights, which have not been completely abolished in terms of socialist ownership by the whole people, and the dominant bourgeois rights in terms of mutual relations and distribution, are important economic foundations for the birth of capitalism and the new bourgeoisie. The emergence of the new bourgeoisie is always connected with the process of strengthening and expanding the legal rights of the bourgeoisie.

When analyzing capitalist ownership, Marx once quoted Aristotle 's words: “The master does not use slaves to prove that he is the master”. Marx goes on to say: not a capitalist "by  the labor of his right to purchase the ownership of capital," but "through the production process,"   "use hired workers [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark43) "to prove that they are capitalists. Marx then clearly tell us the nature of ownership Judgment Shengchanziliao not see Shengchanziliao nominally lies in whose hands, but by the real property relations in the production process of the international movement. In the process of socialist production, if workers can only accept the rule of the "one-man" system , they can only be used and consumed as labor force in the production process, and they can only silently accept the rule of commodity relations ( how much work they do, how much money they do. Money ), has no right to ask why, what, or how to produce. Then, this signifies that a bourgeoisie that is in a dominant position in production and organizes production activities in accordance with capitalist principles is the right to take the capitalist road. Pie appeared. This situation has become very clear in the process of the Soviet Union's socialist ownership by the whole people degenerating into a bureaucratic monopoly capitalist ownership. This situation is of course intolerable to the main body of socialist ownership by the whole people and the leading working class. After they established national ownership, did not stop, requires following the continued revolution, not like the bourgeois right pressure them to be restricted bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The series of theories, lines, guidelines, policies and measures proposed by Chairman Mao to restrict the legal rights of the bourgeoisie collectively expressed the demands of the working class and the broad working people to continue the revolution. They criticized the legal rights of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie in particular. A powerful id eological weapon of the party's bourgeoisie. Resolutely implement a series of important instructions of Chairman Mao, resolutely oppose the "one-manager system", hold the leadership in the hands of real Marxists and the working masses, and restrict the commodity system and distribution according to work.

Bourgeois legal rights will inevitably enable the socialist ownership of the whole people to be continuously consolidated and perfected in the struggle .

①   Marx: Volume 3 of Capital . "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Volume 25 , Page 433 .

Of course, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to restrict bourgeois right, capital generated development of the doctrine of the party and the bourgeoisie, and it is inevitable. However, restrictions and no restrictions are quite different. Without restriction, the legal rights of the bourgeoisie are generally strengthened and expanded, the socialist ownership by the whole people will soon deteriorate, and capitalism and the bourgeoisie will develop faster. With restrictions, capitalism and the bourgeoisie will be hit and will not overflow, and in the long process of continuous restrictions, the soil for the breeding of capitalism and the bourgeoisie will be gradually eradicated, and the bourgeoisie will be able to neither exist nor reproduce. conditions of. In this way, socialist ownership by the whole people will gradually consolidate and improve in the process of restricting bourgeois legal rights. It is precisely because restricting bourgeois legal rights is to restrict capi talism and the bourgeoisie, so the party bourgeoisie such as Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao, and Deng Xiaoping are particularly disgusted with the approval of bourgeois legal rights. However, the more the party's bourgeoisie opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights, the more the proletariat and the revolutionary people will restrict the bourgeois rights and consolidate the economic foundation of the proletarian dictatorship.

The development direction of collective ownership of rural people's communes

Like socialist ownership by the whole people, the process of consolidating and improving the collective ownership of the socialist working masses is also a process of continuously restricting the legal rights of the bourgeoisie. However, the consolidation and improvement of socialist collective ownership has its own characteristics . Socialist collective ownership is a socialist ownership system with a low degree of public ownership. Therefore, in the struggle to limit the legal rights of the bourgeoisie, it is necessary to experience a transition from small collective ownership to large collective ownership, and then from socialist collective ownership to The long process of socialist ownership by the whole people.

At the present stage, my country's rural people's communes implement three levels of collective ownership, namely commune collective ownership, production brigade collective ownership and production team collective ownership.

The means of production of the commune belong to all members of the commune. All the means of production at the commune level include various large-scale agricultural machinery, large-scale farmland water conservancy facilities, and various forestry, animal husbandry, auxiliary, fishery and small industrial and mining enterprises. Commune collective ownership is a form of collective ownership with a high degree of public ownership.

Below the commune, the means of production of the production brigade belong to the members of the brigade. All means of production at the brigade level mainly include forestry, animal husbandry, auxiliary, and fishery enterprises that are difficult or unsuitable for the production team to establish, and small industries and large and medium-sized agricultural machinery that directly serve agricultural production.

Below the production team, the production materials of the production team belong to the members of the production team. All means of production at the production team level, including land, seeds, fertilizers, farm tools, small agricultural machines, and team-run forest , animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery operations. This is a type of collective ownership that is less publicized than the collective ownership of the commune and the collective ownership of the production brigade.

In stage three collective ownership of rural people's communes, the commune level and collective brigade level, the collective production team one part of the system is essential. The production team is the basic accounting unit of the People's Commune, with independent accounting, self-financing , and direct organization of production and distribution.

Why should the three-level collective ownership of rural people's communes be based on production teams at this stage? This is because, at this stage, my country's agricultural production basically relies on human and animal power. Although the degree of agricultural mechanization has improved after the communalization, as far as the whole country is concerned, it has not fundamentally changed the situation of manual labor. Therefore, in order to adapt to the existing level of productivity and the level of ideological awareness of the members, except for a few places , roughly 30 farmers form a production team as the basic accounting unit for organizing production and distribution. In this way, it is convenient to organize production and strengthen management, facilitate members to better care about the collective, and strengthen supervision of cadres. But with the development of productivity and the improvement of the ideological consciousness of members, this three-level ownership and team-based situation will gradually change.

In the current stage of the rural people's communes, the commune and brigade two-level collective economy is not strong enough, but it plays an important role in the development of the collective economy of the people's commune. Due to the existence of the commune and brigade two-level collective economy, it is possible to purchase large agricultural machinery that the production team cannot afford, set up a farmland water conservancy infrastructure and small industrial and mining enterprises that the production team cannot afford, and focus on supporting production teams with lower economic levels. With the continuous growth and development of the commune and brigade two-level collective economy, it will definitely play an increasingly important role.

The three-level collective ownership system of rural people's communes with production teams as the basic accounting unit can adapt to the different levels and requirements of rural productivity development. For example, in the development of agricultural mechanization in my country, different types of agricultural machinery can be owned by production teams, production brigades, and communes, and they can be fully developed in different scopes.

Play their role. In another example, a variety of forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries and industrial and other operations, can be divided according to the number of their size and scale of the required manpower, material and financial resources do not run by the production team, production brigades and communes. Therefore, the three-level collective ownership system with production teams as the basic accounting unit has great flexibility and superiority; as far as most parts of the country are concerned, it is basically adapted to the development of rural productivity in my country at this stage. However, because productivity is the most active factor in social production and is always moving forward, there are still compatible and contradictory conditions between production relations and productivity in rural areas, and these will inevitably promote the third level. The collective ownership first undergoes a certain quantitative change, that is, under the premise that the produc tion team is the basic accounting unit, the proportion of the collective ownership economy at the brigade level and the commune level gradually increases. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, under the national support rural people's commune of China's rapid industrial development agency team, the proportion of people's communes in the three collective economy is not changin same extent.

According to a typical survey of 254 communes in 13 provinces and cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Henan, and Hubei, the proportions of the three-level collective economy are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Proportion of all levels in 1974 (%) | Proportion of all levels in 1975 (%) | Compared with 1975  % Increase in 1974 |
| 1. Three-tier total income  (1) Commune level  (2) First-level brigade  (3) The first level of production team | 100.0  9.7  14.4  75.9 | 100.0  11.7  15.9  72.4 | 7.1  29.1  18.7  2.0 |
| 2. Tertiary tax  (1) Commune level  (2) First-level brigade  (3) The first level of production team | 100.0  14.8  12.9  72.3 | 100.0  18.3  13.8  67.9 | 7.7  39.9  15.1  1.0 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Three-level accumulation  (1) Commune level  (2) First-level brigade  (3) The first level of production team | 100.0  15.8  25.3  58.9 | 100.0  18.7  27.7  53.6 | 22.6  45.4  34.0  11.6 |
| 4. Tier 3 fixed assets  (1) Commune level  (2) First-level brigade  (3) The first level of production team | 100.0  7.8  22.9  69.3 | 100.0  9.1  24.5  66.4 | 19.2  38.9  27.6  14.2 |

As can be seen from the table, the brigade level than at the commune level and share in the three collective economy in heavy, although currently small, but the economic commune and brigade rate of economic development than the production team the economy faster, Therefore, comparing 1975 with 1974 , in terms of the total income of the tertiary economy, the contribution of the tertiary economy to national taxation, the accumulation of the collective economy itself, or the ability to purchase fixed assets look, the proportion of one share of the brigade and commune level are increased in length. In the longer term, this change will be more significant. For example, 1970 , the Shanghai suburb of the total revenue of all three people's communes in the district, commune level economic accounts for only ten percent brigade Ji insufficient economic 5 , a production team of economic accounting 80 above. To 1975 years, the commune, a large team of two collective economy rose to 34 and 19.5 , the production team an economic phase should be decreased to 46.5.

With this quantitative change in the three-level collective ownership of the People's Commune, it will inevitably cause some qualitative changes, that is, the three-level collective ownership implemented at this stage with the production team as the basic accounting unit, to the two -level collective ownership with the production brigade as the basic accounting unit. The transition of collective ownership at different levels creates important conditions.

To implement the basic ownership system of the production brigade means to use the production brigade as the basic accounting unit for unified organization of production and unified organization of distribution within the scope of a people's commune . Land, large and medium-sized farm machinery and other basic Shengchanziliao and other collective property within the scope of the production brigade, the brigade will go all unified dominated by the brigade; born of the labor force within the scope of the production brigade, the brigade will also be unified deployment use. In the rural people's communes, the emergence of collective ownership at the commune and brigade levels marked the progress in the public ownership of the collective ownership of the rural people's communes. At present, there are not many companies all over the country that implement the basic ownership of production brigades. However, it has strong vitality and reflects the direction of the further development of more than 50,000 rural people's communes across the country. The transition from the basic ownership of the production team to the basic ownership of the brigade is an objective requirement for the further development of productive forces .

The vast number of poor and lower middle peasants in the rural areas of our country are carrying out the mass movement of " learning from Dazhai in agriculture " and implementing the " eight-character constitution ". [① In](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark45) the process of implementing the agricultural " eight -character constitution " , the climax of large-scale construction of farmland and water conservancy infrastructure has been set off; Large-scale farmland water conservancy projects are contradictory. For example, the grid of the building stable, productive farmland, often need to go beyond the scope of a production team to look remediation farmland, filled not some old river, the old ditch Creek , excavation of some of the new river channel, the new channel. But the flood control soil improvement works within the scope of a brigade, for each production team, their level of benefit is not like, and sometimes even on the most favorable production team, production team for a few unfavorable. Under the conditions of the basic ownership of the production team, the land belongs to each production team, and the production team organizes production and distribution within their respective scopes. When encountering this type of contradiction, it may proceed from the local interests and only consider the needs and interests of the team. In this case, one can make a large-scale flood control soil improvement project to benefit the majority of the production team aboard to impossible.

With the increasing development of agricultural mechanization, it can now be seen that there will be new contradictions between it and the basic ownership of production teams. From the perspective of the five types of agricultural and sideline production in the counties in the suburbs of Shanghai, including grain, cotton, oil, pigs, and vegetables, a total of 70 types of work can and should be mechanized. If the full implementation of mechanization, a production team will be equipped with at least prepare three forty kinds of agricultural machines. However , a production team has small funds and a small scale. Under normal circumstances, it is difficult to purchase such a complete set of agricultural machinery. Even if some wealthy production teams have the ability to purchase these agricultural machinery , some agricultural machinery cannot be fully effective within the scope of a production team . For the agricultural machinery industry, to manufacture and supply such a set of agricul tural machinery for each production team is also difficult for the time being, and it will cause a waste of social wealth. If the brigade to repairing these agricultural machines, there are many machines would not need each production team sets each purchase, and may consist of several students combined with a production team. In addition, agricultural mechanization is not just a question of purchasing agricultural machinery , but also requires corresponding farmland water conservancy construction and agricultural mechanization; there must be roads for tractors in the fields, and bridges for tractors on the river . This must be deployed within the scope of a brigade. Agricultural machinery, roads, bridges, and channels need to be matched, and the contradiction between it and the basic ownership of the production team has occurred.

① The  agricultural " eight-character constitution " refers to soil improvement, fertilizer, water conservancy, seed improvement, reasonable dense planting, plant protection, field management, tool reform (referred to as soil, fertilizer, water, seed, density, protection, management, and engineering), etc. Measures to increase production in all aspects.

In terms of labor use, generally speaking, for a production team of about 30 households, there are only about 60 or 70 labor, and it is difficult to make a reasonable division of labor. Moreover, the land area and labor force owned by each production team are different. Some teams have more fields and fewer people, and some teams have fewer fields and more people. Under the condition that the production team is the basic accounting unit, the labor force cannot be uniformly and reasonably deployed by the brigade. When the production team is "taking food as the key link, When the agricultural and sideline production is developed to a certain stage under the guidance of the "all-round development" policy , it will be difficult to achieve further rapid development. Some of these contradictions existed during the period of agricultural production cooperatives. After the agricultural production cooperative developed into a rural people's commune, the unified leadership of the commune and the brigade provided favorable conditions for resolving these contradictions. Some contradictions, such as arranging electric irrigation channels within the entire commune and the entire brigade, and in the water network area south of the Yangtze River, are generally resolved within a few years after the communalization. However, with the development of agricultural production, some contradictions that existed before have become prominent, and some contradictions that have not existed have appeared. Especially with the in-depth development of the mass movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture, these contradictions must be resolved step by step. The transition from the basic ownership of the production team to the basic ownership of the brigade will create the necessary conditions for a better resolution of these contradictions.

Production team ownership transition from basic to basic ownership brigade, but also reduce the raw production team rich and poor differences between, consolidate the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside passenger concept requirements.

The realization of agricultural co-operation and people's communalization prevented the polarization between individual farmers, enabled socialism to occupy the positions in the countryside, and consolidated the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside. However, the collective economy with production teams as the basic accounting unit is, after all, a small-scale collective economy. Under the conditions of commodity production , there will inevitably be a difference between the rich team and the poor team, and cause the difference between the rich and the poor within the peasants. The rich team has a solid foundation, realizes mechanization quickly, and can use abundant financial resources and manpower to organize diversified operations. The poor teams have weak financial resources and are unable to start economic projects that require large amounts of capital. In the process of development, there will be a trend that the rich team is getting richer and the poor team is getting poorer .

In 1975, the Jiading district of Shanghai several brigade production team collective income distribution gap situation situation is: Zhuqiao Gong Club Lighthouse second brigade production team, each year an average of two hundred eighty binary, with the brigade's ninth production team Only one hundred and sixty -four yuan, a difference of   78 . The Xiajiazhai production team of the Zhenbei brigade of the Long March Commune averaged 243 yuan per person per year, while the Xujiazhai production team of the same brigade was only 130 yuan , a difference of 87 yuan . Wang Xuan commune new high-rise West brigade production team , average per person one hundred eighty yuan per year, with the brigade Yao bending production team only ninety-nine yuan, a difference of nearly doubled.

Expanded the team and the difference between rich poor team, is to expand the collective economy of bourgeois right room is not conducive to the consolidation and development of the socialist collective ownership, is not conducive to consolidating the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the countryside. The implementation of the basic brigade ownership system will prevent the expansion of the gap between the poor and rich teams among production teams. The transition from the basic ownership of the production team to the basic ownership of the brigade is the result of the contradictory movement between the relations of production and productivity, the superstructure and the economic foundation in the countryside. Its development speed is different in the vast rural areas of our country. According to the typical experience of some regions, the contradiction between production relations and productivity , superstructure and economic foundation in rural areas has d eveloped to the extent that the following conditions are met, and the transition from basic ownership of production teams to basic ownership of brigade is basically mature...

First, the level of productivity development has been considerably improved, especially the development of agricultural mechanization, and the economy of the commune and the brigade has grown to a certain extent. As far as agricultural mechanization is concerned, when the need and possibility of mechanization of multiple types of agricultural and sideline production arises, the production brigade is used to organize production in a unified manner. It is not only the strength to purchase complete sets of agricultural machinery, but it is also possible to make full use of complete sets of agricultural machinery for the same production. Compared with the unified organization of production by the brigade, it will show the superiority of the basic ownership of the brigade. With regard to the development of the commune's first-level economy, especially the first-level economy of the brigade, only when the first-level brigade economy has developed, can the brigade have the power to purchase c omplete sets of agricultural machinery and to help and support the development of production and production of the latecomers. the team also only be able to "total" brigade "production." Not to to take place during the transition poor team "were" rich team of " production ", and can do all the production team are "common" brigade of" production ", but poor team more "common" Some , rich team less "total" one more.

Second, the gap in the level of collective distribution among production teams within the brigade has broadly closed. The imbalance in the development of things is absolute, and there will always be unevenness in the level of economic development among production teams in the same brigade . However, if the gap is too large, when transitioning to the basic accounting unit of the brigade and implementing unified brigade allocation standards, either the income of the members of the poor team will increase sharply, or the income of the members of the rich team will decrease significantly, which is not conducive to the unity and unity of the members. The play of production enthusiasm. In order to create conditions for the transition , before the transition, the brigade should appropriately control the distribution level of the rich team. For the poor team, it should start with helping it develop production, and gradually increase its distribution level, so that the poor team and the rich te am should be The distribution level is gradually approaching.

Third, it has formed a core of leadership of the party that resolutely implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The transition to the basic ownership of the production brigade is an increase in the degree of public ownership of the means of production, which means that bourgeois legal rights in terms of ownership will be further restricted. Therefore, the transition process is bound to be full of fierce struggles between two classes, two roads, and two lines. The brigade has a party leadership core that resolutely implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and then can it lead the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants and members to fight against the party's bourgeoisie, fight against the destructive activities of the local, rich, anti-, and bad, and capitalist tendencies., Fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of members, and ensure that after the transition, increase production and income, and continue to advance.

Fourth, the broad masses of members have a certain ideological awareness and have an ideological basis for the transition. This is because with the realization of the transition, the old contradictions are resolved, and new contradictions will emerge, and these new contradictions are often entangled with the habitual forces of small production and the spontaneous tendencies of capitalism. Lenin pointed out: "the transformation of small farmers and transform their entire psychological and habits, is the need to go through several generations of things ." [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark46) Chairman Mao taught us: if "slightly relaxed political work for farmers, Zibenzhuyi tendency will pan abuse up ." [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark47) . If the broad masses of members do not have a certain ideological awareness and do not have the ideological basis for the transition, then they cannot be guided to correctly handle the new problems caused by the transition , the socialist enthusiasm of the masses cannot be fully mobilized, and there may be ""Eat a big pot of rice" wrong thinking. In order to successfully achieve the transition, it is necessary for the production brigade and the production team to carry out the socialist education movement in depth before the transition , strengthen the collective concept of the broad masses of members, criticize the spontaneous tendency of capitalism, and establish a solid idea of ​​​​taking the road of common prosperity.

① "The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Russia (Both)." The Collected Works of Lenin, Volume 32, p. 205.

In the conditions of transition to the basic ownership of the brigade, the development of productive forces is very important. Without this condition, the transition will be difficult. This shows that the law of production relations to suit the development of productive forces is playing a role. However, politics is the commander-in-chief and the lifeline of all economic work; the superstructure is not powerless to consolidate and develop its own economic foundation. Given that the economic conditions are generally available, whether the transition to the basic ownership of the brigade can be made depends on whether there is a core of leadership of the party and the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of members who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Without this political and ideological condition, no matter how good the economic conditions are, it will be difficult to achieve a successful transition. In some cases, even if the economic conditions are slightly wors e, due to the strong party leadership, the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the introduction of the program of political and ideological work, and the full mobilization of the socialist enthusiasm of the members and the masses. The transition can also be achieved triumphantly, and after the transition, the collective economy of the production brigade can be further consolidated and developed. Now, the vast majority of rural people's communes

① Chairman Mao's "Notes on "A Resolute Struggle against Capitalist Tendencies". "The Socialist Climax in Rural China," Volume 1, p. 353.

It is the implementation of a "three-level ownership, team-based" system, but the poor, lower-middle peasants in many places are actively creating conditions for the transition from basic ownership of production teams to basic ownership of brigades . [①](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f#_bookmark48)

After the rural people's communes realized the basic ownership of the production brigade, with the continuous development of productivity and the further improvement of the ideological consciousness of the masses of members, there will inevitably be a transition from the basic ownership of the brigade to the basic ownership of the commune in the future. Even if the basic ownership of the people's commune is realized, it is still a collective economic organization under the collective ownership of the socialist working masses. Of course, socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership cannot coexist forever. With the deepening of the socialist revolution and the development and growth of the commune-level economy, the rural people's communes will also undergo fundamental changes, that is, the transition from socialist collective ownership to socialist ownership by the whole people. It can be predicted that the people's commune will be the best organizational form for ou r country to transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people and from socialism to communism.

① From the following situation of the Peng Zhao Brigade, Malu Commune, Jiading County, Shanghai, we can see how the poor, lower and middle peasants created the conditions for the transition to the basic ownership of the brigade. The Peng Zhao brigade consists of 490 households, 1,673 people, and eight production teams. With the development of agricultural mechanization and basic farmland construction, the basic ownership of production teams has become incompatible with productivity. Beginning in 1975 , they put forward the idea of " changing content before wearing a hat " . While strengthening ideological education for members, they also prepared conditions for the transition to brigade ownership from ten aspects:

(1) Establish a brigade agricultural machinery station to expand the scope of the brigade's agricultural machinery management.

(B) the establishment of fertilizer Brigade convoy, responsible for the urban garbage, black mud, excrement and offal ammonia shipped back by the brigade by soil conditions of the production team, unified distribution.

(3) Establish a brigade seed field, specifically responsible for cultivating, keeping, and supplying improved seeds for each production team.

(4) Establish a plant protection professional team, and the group will organize the prevention and control of diseases and insect pests.

(5) Establish a professional greening team, which will plan afforestation in a unified manner.

(6) Expand the sideline professional team and vigorously develop sideline production headed by pig raising.

(7) Establish a professional team for farmland infrastructure construction.

(8) Actively help the poor teams develop production, while stabilizing and appropriately controlling the level of personal income distribution of the rich teams, reducing the gap between the rich and the poor between the production .

(9) Make the distribution level of team-run enterprise personnel roughly the same as that of farming members.

(J) the imputation appropriate to expand cooperation in medical body burden part of the pharmaceutical subsidy has increased the economic difficulties of the members.