The first chapter socialist public ownership

The first section A great change in the relationship of ownership

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 emergence of Marxism, no one had given 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 .

The development of human society and the replacement of different social systems are mainly the result of the development of contradictions between social relations of production and productive forces, superstructure and economic base. In a society where classes exist, the basic contradictions of this kind of society are mainly reflected in the contradictions and struggles between classes.

The relations of production must be suitable for the development of productive forces, which is the objective law of the development of basic social contradictions. The development of productive forces requires the change of production relations and the change of production relations, which leads to the replacement of the superstructure of politics, culture and society. In the relations of production, the ownership of the means of production is the most fundamental relationship. For thousands of years, generations of working people have been working like cattle and horses, leading a miserable life with insufficient food and warm clothes. the root cause is that the means of production are in the hands of the exploiting class. Marx pointed out: "**the man who possesses no other property than his labor power must, in all conditions of society and culture, be the slave of other men who have made themselves the owners of the material conditions of labor. He can only work with their permission, hence live only with their permission.**  "① Therefore, when we analyze the development of society and analyze that the socialist system replaces the capitalist system, we must start with the analysis of the reform of the ownership of the means of production. The socialist public ownership of the means of production is the inevitable outcome of the contradiction between capitalist private ownership and large-scale socialized production. However, it could not be produced in the womb of the old society. 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 is bound to mobilize all forces of society and make use of the superstructure it controls, especially the state machinery, to hinder the reform of capitalist relations of production. "**Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun**"② Only by smashing the bourgeois state apparatus with violent revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat can the proletariat "deprive the exploiters" and turn the private means of production of the capitalists into the public property of all the working people. and carry out socialist transformation of the individual economy and establish socialist public ownership of the means of production in an all-round way.

The change of ownership is an important symbol to distinguish different social systems. The establishment of socialist public ownership indicates that our country has entered the socialist society. However, like all new socialist things, socialist public ownership has a long process of establishment and development in the struggle. In that case, how was it established and developed 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.

Transform capitalist ownership into socialist ownership by the whole people

Marx and Engels pointed out in the Manifesto of the Communist Party: "Communists can sum up their theories in one sentence: **Abolition of private property** " The historical experience of the Paris Commune in 1871 shows that if the bourgeoisie is allowed to continue to control the lifeline of the national economy after the proletariat has seized power, then the bourgeoisie will surely rely on its economic strength, in conjunction with its political and military counterattacks, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. In summing up the experience of the Paris Commune, Lenin profoundly pointed out that one of the two mistakes that ruined the brilliant victory of the Paris Commune was not to seize large enterprises such as banks, which were related to the economic lifeline of the country, to the proletariat.

Generally speaking, after the proletariat has seized political power, it will encounter such a situation that large capital and small and medium-sized capital coexist at the same time. Big capital represents the most reactionary relations of production, manipulates the lifeline of the national economy, is a serious obstacle to the development of social productive forces, and is the main economic basis of the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie. The proletariat must immediately concentrate it into the hands of a 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 the bourgeois state apparatus was smashed with revolutionary violence and the Soviet regime under the dictatorship of the proletariat was established, banks, railways, merchant shipping and large industries in various departments were immediately nationalized and socialist ownership by the whole people was established. This is the brilliant practice of the Marxist theory of " **expropriating the expropriators**".

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

page.

In the concrete practice of using the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to guide our revolution, Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the capitalist economy in old China. The capitalist economy in old China is divided into bureaucratic capitalist economy (big capital) and national capitalist economy (small and medium-sized capital). The Chinese bourgeoisie is divided into bureaucratic comprador bourgeoisie (big bourgeoisie) and national bourgeoisie (small and medium-sized capitalists), and different party policies are formulated to deal with them.

The bureaucrat-bourgeoisie is the extremely reactionary ruling class in semi-colonial and semi-feudal China, and the bureaucrat-capitalist economy is the economic basis of the reactionary bureaucratic-bourgeois regime. Opposing bureaucrat-capitalism is one of the fundamental tasks of the new democratic revolution led by the Chinese proletariat. In view of the reactionary nature of bureaucrat-capitalism, Chairman Mao clearly stipulated the policy of confiscating bureaucratic capital "**owned by the people's republic led by the proletariat** " in the process of leading the Chinese people to carry out the new democratic revolution.

Bureaucrat capital accounted for 80% of the fixed capital of capitalist industry and transportation in old China. The confiscation of bureaucrat capital and the transformation of bureaucrat-bourgeois ownership into socialist ownership eliminated the main part of China's capitalist ownership and established a strong socialist economic foundation for the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has also created the necessary conditions for the transformation of small and medium-sized capital.

Although small and medium-sized capital accounted for only 20% of the fixed capital of industry and transportation in old China, it was numerous and wide in scope, covering every corner. In order to consolidate and develop the socialist economic foundation, we must also carry out socialist transformation of small and medium-sized capital step by step on the basis of confiscating 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 .

China's national bourgeoisie came into being and developed under the historical conditions of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, which determines that it has a dual nature: in the period of bourgeois-democratic revolution, it has a revolutionary side and a compromise side; in the period of socialist revolution, it has the possibility of being forced to accept socialist transformation and the reactionary demand for the development of capitalism. The industry and commerce run by the national bourgeoisie also plays a role in two aspects during the period of national economic recovery: on the one hand, it plays a positive role in increasing the production of products conducive to the national economy and the people's livelihood, expanding economic exchanges between urban and rural areas, maintaining labor and employment, and so on. On the other hand, it has a destructive negative effect on socialist construction and people's lives in terms of exploiting workers, being mercenary, and anarchy of production. According to the dual nature of the national bourgeoisie and the dual role of the national capitalist economy, Chairman Mao formulated for our Party a policy of utilization, restriction and transformation of national capitalist industry and commerce, that is, to make use of the positive role of capitalist industry and commerce, limit their negative effects that are not conducive to the national economy and the people's livelihood, and gradually carry out socialist transformation of them.

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

The nature of state capitalism is determined by the nature of state power. In capitalist society, state capitalism is a capitalist economy directly dominated by bourgeois states. It serves the bourgeoisie. State capitalism under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat that "can restrict and define the scope of its activities” The primary form of the state capitalist economy under the dictatorship of the proletariat in China has the forms of processing, ordering, unified purchasing and underwriting in industry, and purchasing and selling on a commission basis in commerce. The advanced form of state capitalist economy is the public-private joint management. In the practice of our country, this advanced form of state capitalism is divided into two stages of development, namely, the public-private joint management of individual enterprises and the public-private joint management of the whole 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 fully realized the industry-wide public-private joint management of private industry and commerce in 1956. After the industry-wide public-private joint management, the capitalists' ownership of the means of production is only reflected in obtaining a fixed dividend according to the share of private shares, and the control of the means of production belongs entirely to the state and all the working people. The state may, in accordance with the needs of national economic development, carry out unified economic restructuring of public-private joint enterprises, such as merger, conversion, and so on. Therefore, the public-private joint management of the whole industry is a decisive step to transform capitalist industry and commerce into socialist enterprises owned by the whole people. The realization of public-private joint management in the whole industry indicates that the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in our country has been basically completed. When the fixed interest paid to the capitalists by the state has expired and the fixed interest is stopped, the public-private joint enterprises will become a complete socialist enterprise owned by the whole people.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is beneficial to the proletariat to use the method of redemption, that is, to transform the private capitalist economy in the form of state capitalism. It helps to divide the bourgeoisie, strengthen the socialist economic foundation, avoid production chaos and interruption that may occur as a result of the reform of ownership, and accelerate the pace of socialist construction. But this does not mean that class struggle can be replaced by class peace. In fact, in the whole process of socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, there is always the struggle of restriction and anti-restriction, transformation and anti-transformation between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This struggle is reflected within the Party, that is, the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the revisionist line headed by Liu Shaoqi. On the eve of national liberation, Liu Shaoqi and his gang tried their best to create counter-revolutionary public opinion that bourgeois "exploitation is meritorious", clamoring to "allow capitalism to exist and develop for decades" and "to develop in parallel with state-owned enterprises." with rampant opposition to Chairman Mao's correct policy of utilizing, restricting, and reforming national capitalist industry and commerce. In this struggle, Liu Shaoqi and the inner-party bourgeoisie served as the backers of the non-party bourgeoisie. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our proletariat and all the working people smashed the resistance of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and won a decisive victory in the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in 1956.

农村人民公社 rural people’s communes
基本核算单位 basic accounting unit
生产大队 production brigade
生产队 production team

**社会主义劳动群众集体所有制** socialist collective ownership of the working masses

**全民所有制和集体所有制** ownership by the whole people and collective ownership

领导权问题 question of leadership

变个体所有制为社会主义劳动群众集体所有制

Transform individual ownership into socialist collective ownership of the working masses

无产阶级专政建立以后，除了面对着资本主义私有制以外， 还面对着另一种生产资料私有制：农民和个体手工业者的个体所有制。把个体劳动者，特别是个体农民，引上社会主义道路， 把农民个体经济改造成为社会主义大农业，是发展农业生产力的客观要求，是在农村中巩固无产阶级专政的经济基础的客观要求。毛主席指出：“没有农业社会化，就没有全部的巩固的 社会主义。” ①通过什么道路来把个体农业经济改造成为社会主义农业呢？农民是劳动者，是无产阶级的同盟军，对于个体农民私有的生产资料，是不能剥夺的，否则就要犯绝大的错误。个体农业经济的社会主义改造只能通过合作化的道路来实现。恩格斯在批判德国和法国机会主义者的土地纲领时，第一次提出马克思主义关于通过合作社对个体农业经济进行社会主义改造的理论。恩格斯说：“当我们掌握了国家权力的时候，我们绝不会用暴力去剥夺小农（不论有无报偿，都是一样），像我们将不得不如此对待大土地占有者那样。我们对于小农的任务，首先是把他们的私人生产和私人占有变为合作社的生产和占有，但不是采用暴力，而是通过示范和为此提供社会帮助。”[①](#_bookmark18)

After the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it faced not only capitalist private ownership, but also another kind of private ownership of means of production: individual ownership of farmers and individual handicraftsmen. Leading individual laborers, especially individual farmers, to the socialist road and transforming farmers' individual economy into socialist agriculture are the objective requirement of developing agricultural productive forces and consolidating the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in rural areas. Chairman Mao pointed out: " **Without socialization of agriculture, there can be no complete, consolidated socialism.**" What is the way to transform the individual agricultural economy into socialist agriculture? The peasants are laborers and the allies of the proletariat, and they cannot be deprived of the private means of production of individual peasants, otherwise it will be great mistakes. The socialist transformation of individual agricultural economy can only be realized through the road of cooperation.

When criticizing the land program of German and French opportunists, Engels put forward the Marxist theory of socialist transformation of individual agricultural economy through cooperatives for the first time. Engels said: " **it is just as evident that when we are in possession of state power, we shall not even think of forcibly expropriating the small peasants (regardless of whether with or without compensation), as we shall have to do in the case of the big landowners. Our task relative to the small peasant consists, in the first place, in effecting a transition of his private enterprise and private possession to cooperative ones, not forcibly but by dint of example and the proffer of social assistance for this purpose.**”

1 Engels: *The Peasant Question in France and Germany*Selected works of Marx and Engels, Volume 4, people's Publishing House, 310 (1972).

1 "on the people's democratic dictatorship". Selected works of Mao Zedong, Volume 4, people's Publishing House, 1366.

十月革命胜利以后，列宁、斯大林领导苏联农民，粉碎了富农及其在党内的代理人布哈林之流的阻挠和破坏，根据自愿原则，在无产阶级专政国家的帮助之下，通过合作化的道路， 把分散的个体农业经济，改造成了大规模的社会主义的集体农庄，从而第一次用实践证明：合作化的道路是对个体农业经济进行社会主义改造的唯一正确的道路。

After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin and Stalin led the Soviet peasants and shattered the obstruction and destruction of the rich peasants and their agents in the party, such as Bukharin, according to the voluntary principle, with the help of the dictatorship of the proletariat, through the road of cooperation, the scattered individual agricultural economy was transformed into a large-scale socialist collective farm. Thus, it is proved for the first time by practice that the road of cooperative transformation is the only correct way to carry out socialist transformation of individual agricultural economy.

毛主席在领导我国农业社会主义改造的过程中，在领导全党同刘少奇一伙的机会主义路线的激烈斗争中，从理论上和实践上丰富和发展了马克思列宁主义关于农业合作化的理论。

In the process of leading the socialist transformation of China's agriculture and leading the fierce struggle of the whole party against the opportunistic line of Liu Shaoqi and his gang, Chairman Mao enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of agricultural cooperation both in theory and in practice.

毛主席批判了刘少奇一伙在土地改革以后搞“四大自由”

②、保存和发展富农经济的修正主义路线，针锋相对地提出，在土地改革以后，必须“趁热打铁”，当农村个体经济尚未大量分化的时候，就不失时机地把它引上社会主义的互助合作道路。毛主席在痛斥刘少奇一伙的“没有大量农业机器就不可能实现集体化”的谬论时，科学地阐明了农业合作化和农业机械化的关系，农业的社会改革和技术改革的关系。毛主席指出： “在农业方面，在我国的条件下（在资本主义国家内是使农业资本主义化），则必须先有合作化，然后才能使用大机器。” [①](#_bookmark20)离开了合作化，就搞不了机械化，只能走上资本主义化的道路。只有先合作化，然后在合作化的基础上实现机械化，才是唯一正确的社会主义道路。

Chairman Mao criticized Liu Shaoqi and his gang for pursuing the "four freedoms" ②after the land reform.
 and preserving and developing the rich peasant economy after the land reform, and pointed out tit for tat that after the land reform, it was necessary to "strike while the iron was hot”, that is, when the rural individual economy has not yet been greatly divided, it will seize the opportunity to lead it to the socialist road of mutual assistance and cooperation.

When Chairman Mao denounced the fallacy of Liu Shaoqi and his gang that “collectivization could not be realized without a large number of agricultural machines”, he scientifically expounded the relationship between agricultural cooperation and agricultural mechanization, and the relationship between agricultural social reform and technological reform.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "**in agriculture, under the conditions of our country (capitalization of agriculture in capitalist countries), there must be co-operation before big machines can be used.**" Without co-operation, mechanization cannot be carried out and we can only embark on the road of capitalization.

Only by first co-operative transformation and then mechanization on the basis of co-operative transformation is the only correct socialist road.

① 恩格斯：《法德农民问题》。《马克思恩格斯选集》笫 4 卷，人民出版社 1972年版，第 310 页。

Engels: *The Peasant Question in France and Germany*Selected works of Marx and Engels, Volume 4, people's Publishing House, 310 (1972).

② 所谓“四大自由”，是指雇工自由、买卖土地自由、借贷自由、贸易自由，即发展农村资本主义自由。

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

毛主席对我国土地改革以后农村中的阶级状况进行了科学的分析，制定了一条坚决依靠贫农、下中农，巩固地团结其他中农，逐步地发展互助合作，逐步地由限制富农剥削到最后消灭富农剥削的无产阶级革命路线。【语病，按“逐步地限制富农剥削直到最后消灭富农剥削的无产阶级革命路线“翻译】全党在贯彻这条革命路线的过程中，根据全面规划、加强领导的方针，按照自愿、互利原则，采取了相互衔接的三种形式：即一般先组织农业生产互助组，再建立初级农业生产合作社，再过渡到高级农业生产合作社。一九五六年底，我国基本上完成了对个体农业的社会主义改造。

Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the class situation in the rural areas after China's land reform, and formulated a proletarian revolutionary line of firmly relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants, firmly uniting with other middle peasants, and gradually developing mutual assistance and cooperation, gradually restricting the exploitation of the rich peasants until the exploitation of the rich peasants is finally eliminated.

In the process of implementing this revolutionary line, the whole Party, in accordance with the principle of comprehensive planning and strengthening leadership, and in accordance with the principles of voluntariness and mutual benefit, has adopted three forms of convergence, generally, that is, mutual-aid agricultural production groups are organized first, and then primary agricultural production cooperatives are established, and then transition to advanced agricultural production cooperatives. At the end of 1956, China basically completed the socialist transformation of individual agriculture.

从互助组、初级社到高级社的过渡，是生产关系一定要适合生产力发展这一客观规律作用的结果。

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

互助组是一种带有某些社会主义萌芽的，几户或十几户为一组的农业生产集体劳动组织。它对解决贫苦农民缺乏劳动力、耕畜和大农具的困难，培养农民集体劳动的习惯，发展生产， 起了积极的作用。但是，互助组并没有触动生产资料私有制。

Mutual aid group is a kind of collective labor organization of agricultural production with several or a dozen households as a group and with some socialist sprouts.

It has played a positive role in solving the difficulties of poor farmers who lack labor, livestock and large agricultural tools, fostering farmers' collective labor habits, and developing production.

However, the mutual-aid group did not touch the private ownership of the means of production.

互助组规模狭小，又实行分散经营，不利于因地种植和实行比较合理的分工分业，不能有效地利用土地和劳动力，这是同生产力的发展相矛盾的。这些矛盾推动互助组发展到以土地入股和统一经营为特点的初级农业生产合作社。

Mutual aid groups are small in scale and implement decentralized operations, 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 have pushed the mutual aid group to develop into a primary agricultural production cooperative characterized by land shares and unified management.

① 《关于农业合作化问题》。《毛泽东著作选读》（甲种本），人民出版社 1965年版，第 424 页。

**ON THE CO-OPERATIVE TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE**

. Selected readings of Mao Zedong's works (An edition), people's Publishing House, 424 (1965).

初级社是小型的半社会主义性质的农业生产合作社。

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

社员将私有的土地、耕畜、大型农具入股，由合作社统一经营和使用，解决了互助组中共同劳动和分散经营的矛盾，进一步促进了生产的发展。但是，初级社的纯收入，半数或半数以上按社员参加集体生产劳动的多少分配，其余的部分按土地、耕畜、大型农具等入股份额的多少分配，一般称为“土地分红”。这就存在着统一经营、集体劳动同土地和其他生产资料私有之间的矛盾，影响着社员劳动的积极性，阻碍着生产力的进一步发展。这些矛盾推动着初级社需要进一步提高它的公有化程度， 发展到高级农业生产合作社。

The members bought private land, farm animals and large-scale agricultural tools into shares, and were uniformly managed and used by cooperatives, which solved the contradiction between common labor and decentralized management in mutual aid groups, and further promoted 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 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 into advanced agricultural production cooperatives.

高级农业生产合作社同初级社的根本区别，在于取消了“土

地分红”。就是说生产资料不仅归集体经营，并且为集体所有。社员劳动报酬实行“各尽所能，按劳分配”的社会主义原则。它是完全社会主义性质的合作社。它比初级社更能促进农业生产的发展。但是，它同生产力的发展也存在着一定的矛盾。一九五八年，在建设社会主义总路线的指引下，我国出现了社会主义建设事业的大跃进。在大跃进，特别是农业生产大跃进的新形势下，高级社在组织规模、经营范围和集体化程度等方面， 同生产力进一步发展的矛盾就突出出来了。高级社社小力薄， 不利于兴办大规模的农田水利基本建设；高级社社小，积累的资金少，买不起大型机械化农具，即使买得起，由于土地少， 也不能充分发挥它的作用。这就要求高级社这种集体所有制进一步向前发展。

The fundamental difference between advanced agricultural production cooperatives and primary cooperatives is the cancellation of "land dividends"

This means that the means of production are not only managed by the collective, but also owned by the collective.

The remuneration of members’ labor is based on the socialist principle of “everyone does his best and distributes according to work”. It is a completely socialist cooperative.

It can promote the development of agricultural production better than primary cooperatives.

However, there is also a certain contradiction between it and the development of productive forces.

In 1958, under the guidance of the general line for building socialism, a great leap forward in the cause of socialist construction occurred in our country.

Under the new situation of the Great Leap Forward, especially the Great Leap Forward in agricultural production

Advanced societies in terms of organizational scale, business scope and degree of collectivization.

Under the new situation of the Great Leap forward, especially the Great Leap forward in agricultural production, the contradiction between the organizational scale, business scope, degree of collectivization and other aspects of advanced cooperatives and the further development of productive forces has become more prominent.

Advanced cooperatives are small in scale and weak in financial resources, which is not conducive to large-scale farmland water conservancy infrastructure construction; advanced cooperatives are small, with little accumulated funds, and cannot afford large-scale mechanized agricultural tools.

Even if they can afford it, because of the scarcity of land, it cannot give full play to its role. This requires the further development of the collective ownership of advanced cooperatives.

一九五八年，毛主席总结了广大贫下中农在农业大跃进中突破高级社框框的各种创造性的经验，向全国人民发出了“人民公社好”的伟大号召，自此人民公社这一新的社会组织就像初升的太阳一样，在亚洲东部的广阔地平线上出现了。在短短的两个月时间内，全国农村基本上实现了人民公社化。

In 1958, Chairman Mao summed up various creative experiences of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in breaking through the boundaries of advanced cooperatives in the Great Leap forward in agriculture, and issued a great call to the people throughout the country that "the people's commune is good." since then, the new social organization of the people's commune, like the rising sun, has emerged on the vast horizon of eastern Asia. In a short period of two months, the rural areas of the country have basically realized the people's commune.

农村人民公社虽然仍是集体经济组织，但它一般是一乡一社，组织规模比高级社大得多，公有化程度也由于有公社和大队一级经济而比高级社提高了一步，具有“一大二公”的特点。它实现了政社合一，己超出了高级社那样的单一经济组织的范围，实现了工、农（包括林、牧、副、渔）、商、学、兵相结合。它是我国社会主义社会在农村中的基层单位，又是我国无产阶级专政的国家政权在农村中的基层单位。农村人民公社的建立，体现了我国社会主义劳动群众集体所有制的扩大和提高， 克服了高级社的局限性，更有利于农村中生产力的发展，也更有利于巩固无产阶级专政。

Although rural people’s communes are still collective economic organizations, they are generally one township, one commune. The scale of their organization is much larger than that of advanced cooperatives. The degree of public ownership is also one step higher than that of advanced cooperatives due to the commune and brigade-level economy. It has the characteristics of "*one*, *big and two*, *public”* It has realized the integration of politics and commune, has gone beyond the scope of a single-species economic organization such as advanced cooperatives, and realized the integration of industry, agriculture (including forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries), commerce, academic and military.

It is the grassroots unit of our country's socialist society in the countryside, and it is also the grassroots unit of the country's state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The establishment of the rural people's commune reflects the expansion and improvement of the collective ownership of the socialist working people in our country, overcomes the limitations of the advanced cooperative, is more conducive to the development of productive forces in rural areas, and is more conducive to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

社会主义公有制的建立是一场伟大的革命

The establishment of socialist public ownership is a great revolution.

通过剥夺剥夺者和个体经济的合作化、农村人民公社化， 就基本上消灭了生产资料私有制，建立了社会主义全民所有制和社会主义劳动群众集体所有制。两种社会主义公有制代替了私有制，这是我国生产资料所有制方面一个翻天覆地的革命变化。它表明，我国无产阶级和劳动人民已经基本上挣脱了私有制的锁链，我国社会主义的经济基础已经建立起来。这是生产关系的一个革命飞跃。所有制的变革，引起经济关系和社会关系方面的一系列的变化。

By “expropriating the expropriators” and the cooperation of individual economies 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 types of socialist public ownership replaced private ownership. This is a radically revolutionary change in the ownership of the means of production in our country. It shows that our country's proletariat and working people have basically broken free from the chains of private ownership, and the economic foundation of our 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.

从奴隶社会到资本主义社会的漫长的几千年历史中，生产关系不断更替，劳动者同生产资料相结合的形式也有所不同， 但根本的一点是相同的，这些生产关系都是以劳动者同生产资料相分离为特点的。社会主义公有制的建立，为消灭这种劳动者同生产资料相分离的现象奠定了经济基础，开始把颠倒了的历史重新颠倒过来，使劳动的社会性质发生了根本的变化。工农劳动群众不仅在政治上翻了身，而且在经济上也翻了身，成了国家的主人，生产资料的主人。正如列宁所说的：“他们千百年来都是为别人劳动，为剥削者做苦工，现在第一次有可能为自己工作了，而且是利用一切最新的技术文化成果来工作的。”[①](#_bookmark22)只有从这时起，劳动人民才开始掌握自己的命运，在马克思主义路线指导下，开辟了自觉地改造世界、创造历史的新时代。

In the long history of thousands of years from slave society to capitalist society, the relations of production have changed continuously, and the forms of combining laborers with the means of production are also different, but the fundamental point is the same. these relations of production are characterized by the separation of laborers from the means of production. The establishment of socialist public ownership laid an economic foundation for eliminating this phenomenon of separation of laborers from the means of production, and began to turn the history upside down, resulting in a fundamental change in the social nature of labor.

As Lenin said: " **For the first time after centuries of working for others, of forced labour for the exploiter, it has become possible to *work for oneself* and moreover to employ all the achievements of modern technology and culture in one’s work.**”

Only from then on 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.

社会主义公有制的建立，使整个国民经济能够按照无产阶级和全体劳动人民的利益有计划按比例地得到发展。这就大大解放了社会生产力，保证了生产力以旧社会所没有的速度向前发展。

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

社会主义公有制采取全民所有制和集体所有制这样两种形式，是同我国目前生产力的发展水平相适应的。全民所有制同集体所有制相比，是一种公有化程度较高的社会主义所有制形式。它的生产资料不是属于社会的某一部分劳动人民所有，而是属于全社会劳动人民所有，由无产阶级专政的国家统一支配， 为全体劳动人民的利益服务。同生产资料相联系的劳动力，也不像集体所有制单位那样，只服从于某一个集体单位的调配， 而可以根据国家需要，在全国范围内统一调配。各个社会主义国营企业所拥有的生产资料数量和质量虽然千差万别，但是在国营企业里工作的人员，并不因为企业装备先进程度的差别、盈利的多少而有不同的劳动报酬标准。

Socialist public ownership takes the two forms of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, which is in line with the current level of development of China's productive forces. 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 the working people of a certain part of society, but by the working people of the whole society, under the unified control of the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat and serving the interests of all the working people. Unlike units under collective ownership, the labor force associated with the means of production is not only subject to the deployment of a certain collective unit, but can be uniformly deployed throughout the country in accordance with the needs of the state. Although the quantity and quality of the means of production owned by various socialist state-owned enterprises vary greatly, the personnel working in the state-owned enterprises do not have different standards of labor remuneration because of the difference in the advanced level of equipment and the amount of profits made by the enterprises.

① 《怎样组织竞赛？》。《列宁全集》第 26 卷，第 381 页。

社会主义全民所有制经济，是无产阶级专政的主要经济基础。一九七三年，我国全民所有制工业已占全部工业固定资产的百分之九十七，工业人数的百分之六十三，工业总产值的百分之八十六。国营商业占商业零售总额的百分之九十二点五。社会主义全民所有制经济是社会主义国民经济的领导力量。社会主义国家对中小资本主义经济和对农民、对手工业者的个体经济进行社会主义改造，是通过国营经济的领导来实现的。在所有制方面的社会主义改造基本完成以后，集体所有制经济的巩固和发展，整个国民经济的发展，也都是在国营经济的领导下进行的。

The socialist economy owned by the whole people is the main economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1973, industries owned by the whole people accounted for 97% of the total industrial fixed assets, 63% of the industrial population, and 86% of the total industrial output value. State-owned commerce accounts for 92.5% of total retail sales. The socialist economy owned by the whole people is the leading force of the socialist national economy. The socialist transformation of the small and medium-sized capitalist economy and the individual economy of farmers and handicraftsmen in socialist countries is realized through the leadership of the state-owned economy. After the socialist transformation of ownership has been basically completed, the consolidation and development of the economy of collective ownership and the development of the national economy as a whole are also carried out under the leadership of the state economy.

社会主义劳动群众集体所有制是社会主义公有制的一种低级形式。它在我国农业方面占有很大的比重，到一九七三年， 我国农业生产资料中，耕地、排灌机械的百分之九十左右，拖拉机、大牲畜的百分之八十左右是集体所有的。全国的粮食和各种经济作物百分之九十以上是集体经济生产的。除了农业方面的集体所有制以外，在工业和商业方面也有少量的集体所有制经济存在。社会主义劳动群众集体所有制，特别是农业方面的集体所有制，在社会主义经济中占有极其重要的地位，对于国民经济的发展有着重大的作用。

The collective ownership of the socialist working people is a low-level form of socialist public ownership. It occupies a large proportion in China's agriculture. By 1973, about 90% of China's agricultural means of production, drainage and irrigation machinery, and about 80% of tractors and large livestock were owned by collectives. More than 90% of the country's grain and various cash crops are produced by the collective economy. In addition to collective ownership in agriculture, there is also a small amount of collective ownership in industry and commerce. The collective ownership of the socialist working people, especially in agriculture, occupies an extremely important position in the socialist economy and plays an important role in the development of the national economy.

全民所有制经济和集体所有制经济之间，既有着重大的差别，更有着密切的联系。【语病，按“有着重大的差别，更有着密切的联系。“翻译】一方面，巩固和发展国营经济，是巩固和发展集体经济的首要条件。没有在现代工业中占统治地位的国营经济的领导和支持，集体经济就不能迅速发展。另一方面，当着农业和手工业仍然建立在集体所有制基础上的时候， 国营经济的发展也离不开集体经济的发展。在全民所有制经济的领导下，使两种社会主义所有制和两种经济相互支援，相互促进，密切城乡经济联系，才能推动整个社会主义国民经济的高速度发展，巩固工农联盟，巩固无产阶级专政。

There are significant differences and closer ties between the economy under ownership by the whole people and the economy under collective ownership. On the one hand, the consolidation and development of the state-owned economy is the primary condition for the consolidation and development of the collective economy. Without the leadership and support of the state-owned economy, which occupies a dominant position in modern industry, the collective economy cannot develop rapidly. On the other hand, while agriculture and handicrafts are still based on collective ownership, the development of the state economy is inseparable from the development of the collective economy. Under the leadership of the economy owned by the whole people, only by making the two kinds of socialist ownership and the two kinds of economy support each other, promote each other, and maintain close economic ties between urban and rural areas, can we promote the rapid development of the entire socialist national economy, consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.