

吉林大学  
硕士学位论文

# **“一五”时期党对社会主义工业化问题的探索**

## **摘 要**

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## 内 容 提 要

本文回顾了“一五”时期社会主义工业化问题上进行过的全面深入的探讨。

在工业化目标问题上，我们党在建国前后曾规划出了蓝图，“一五”时期党对社会主义工业化问题的探索，不仅纠正了苏联的观点，缩小了工业化的内涵。在实践中我们发现了其中存在问题，不断充实了工业化的内容，重点建设重工业是必要而切实可行的，实践的效果是良好的，因而这一决策是正确的。

在工业化的建设规模和发展速度问题上，出现过两次“冒进”，由于我们党保持了实事求是和谦虚谨慎的作风，及时纠正偏差，不断总结经验，保证了“一五”计划的圆满完成。

在工业化与农业、轻工业的关系问题上，党中央认为两者可  
以同时并举，而不是不平衡的关系，而是“主体”和“两翼”  
的关系。而在实践中却认为就是解决所有制问题，而且对

社会主义工业化  
的理解也是有差异的，因而在农业合作化发展速度问  
题上发生争论，大大加速了社会主义改造的进程。

党中央重视科学技术与知识分子在工业化建设中的地位与作用问题，采取一系列措施，发展科技事业，成效显著。1956年1月党中央召开的全国知识分子问题会议，全面总结了建国后党的知识分子工作，强调了科学技术在社会主义现代化建设中的重要意义，提出了今后的一九五六年十一月了知识分子向科学进军的要求。

## “一五”时期党对社会主义工业化问题的探索

“一五”时期党对社会主义工业化事业进行了积极的探索，积累了丰富的经验。本文就下列问题略表管见。

### 一、关于社会主义工业化的目标和重点问题

建国前后，党中央和毛泽东提出“由农业国变为工业国”的目标和“三年准备、十年计划经济建设”的比较适合国情的建设方略。基于此，刘少奇1950年提出了较全面的中国工业化的战略设想。他认为，社会主义工业化应包括建立重工业体系和以此为手段完成国民经济各部门的技术改造，实现全社会的社会主义大生产。但我们在学习苏联工业化建设经验的时候，却照抄了他们的观点，把工业化的目标局限在建立重工业体系上，并认为工业产值在工农业总产值中超过70%就算实现了工业化。这就缩小了工业化概念的内涵，降低了工业化的地位和作用。如果按此标准，1965年我国就算实现工业化了，但对至今日还没有完全实现。

在工业化的实践中，我们党很快觉察到了其中的问题，进行了积极有益的探索。党的“八大”认为，工业化的目标不仅包括建立重工业体系，而且包括建立轻工业体系。毛泽东提出，应按照农轻重的顺序发展国民经济，并且认为工业国的概念应包括农业的现代化。他还把工业化的目标分为两部分，即近期目标为基本工业化和远期目标为高度工业化，分别用15年和50年完成。

“一五”时期把发展重工业作为工业化建设的重点是必要而又可行的，实践的效果是良好的，说明这一决策是正确的。

## 二、关于社会主义工业化的建设规模和发展速度问题

在工业化发展速度问题上，我们党要求工业化必须迅速发展，特别是要建立和发展我国的重工业，同时批判在这个问题上的“左”右两种倾向，是正确的。

“一五”时期在工业化的建设规模与发展速度问题上，曾出现过两次“冒进”。1953年由于经验不足，计划不周，造成“小冒”。通过调整计划，

很快得到纠正。1956年由于指导思想的偏差，造成“大冒”，指标定得过高，基建规模过大，造成物力财力的紧张局面。党中央及时发现了这一问题，提醒全党反冒进，特别是由于周恩来、陈云等国务院领导的努力，采取一系列有效措施，压缩指标、控制建设规模和开展增产节约运动，确保了当年国民经济计划和“一五”计划的超额完成。

在工业化的实践中，我们党保持了实事求是和谦虚谨慎的作风，进行了大胆的实践，及时纠正偏差，不断总结自己的建设经验。1956年9月召开的党的“八大”全面总结了“一五”建设的经验，提出了既反右倾保守又反急躁冒进即在综合平衡中稳步前进的经济建设方针。“一五”时期工业化建设取得了重大成就，初步显示了社会主义有计划经济建设的优越性。

### 三、关于社会主义工业化和社会主义改造的关系问题

我们认为，工业化是“一化三改”总路线的“主体”，三大改造则是属于“两翼”。因为工业化是社会主义改造的物质基础和手段，社会主义改



造的目的是为工业化的发展扫清道路。但在贯彻过渡时期总路线的实践中却出现了分歧和争议。造成这种情况的一个重要原因，是由于对社会主义改造的内涵以及“一化”与“三改”的相互促进关系的理解有关。

笔者认为，党对社会主义改造的具体任务的规定是正确的。个体农业和手工业是生产方式的改造，资本主义工商业是生产资料所有制方面的改造。由于我们没有充分重视个体经济同资本主义经济的区别，在总体上忽视了两者的改造任务的重大差异；由于受苏联理论和实践的影响，在实践中特别重视和强调生产资料所有制方面的改造，以至很快就把解决所有制问题看成是总路线的实质，造成了总路线的“实质”与“主体”分离，或两个中心并存，割裂了两者内在本质的必然联系。这是1955年夏季那场关于农业合作化问题争论的主要原因。

邓子恢不赞成脱离工业化的实际来加速变革农业生产资料所有制形式。毛泽东则认为，农业合作化是一场社会主义革命，强调农业生产资料所有制变革的规模和程度，必须同工业化发展的客观要求

相适应。这场争论在客观上大大加速了社会主义改造的进程，使我国提前基本上建立起社会主义制度，这的确是伟大的历史性胜利。

#### 四、关于科学技术和知识分子在社会主义工业化中的地位与作用问题

这个问题关系着社会主义工业化目标实现的手段和途径问题。党中央重视科学技术和知识分子在社会主义工业化建设中的作用。我国的科技力量相当不足，为了适应建设的需要，必须建立起一支宏大的工人阶级知识分子队伍。为此，党和政府采取了以下措施，改造旧知识分子，培养新知识分子，提高工农干部的文化水平，以及争取在资本主义国家的留学生、学者和科学家回国工作等。新中国的科技工作和知识分子工作成效显著。

1956年1月党中央召开全国知识分子问题会议，强调了科学技术的重要意义，发出了向科学进军的号召，阐明了知识分子在社会主义建设中的特殊作用，宣布了知识分子的绝大多数已经是工人阶级的一部分。会后，又确立了科学文化工作的“双百”

方针，建立国家科委，并编制了1956至1967年全国科学发展纲要及其若干方面的具体规划。知识分子精神振奋。掀起了向科学技术进军的热潮。



**JILIN UNIVERSITY**

**THE TESTS OF MASTER'S DEGREE**

**THE EXPLORATION OF THE PARTY POLICY ON  
THE QUESTIONS OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION IN  
THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN  
( SUMMARY )**

**SPECIALITY**

**THE CPC HISTORY**

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**In November, 1991**

## THE EXPLORATION OF THE PARTY POLICY ON THE QUESTIONS OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

During the period of the first FIVE-YEAR PLAN, the Party had been actively exploring the cause of socialist industrialization and had accumulated a wealth of experience. This thesis states its views on the following questions.

### I. ON THE QUESTION OF THE OBJECTIVE AND EMPHASIS OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION.

Around the founding the People's Republic of China, the Party Central Committee as well as Mao Zhe-dong once put forward both a objective which "the agricultural country have to be turned into industrial one" and a general plan of the economic construction that is "three years preparation, and then ten years construction of the plan economy", which fairly suited our national conditions. In view of that, Liu shao-qi in 1950 posed a quite overall Chinese industrial strategic plan. He considered that the objective of socialist industrialization had to include both to have completed the system of heavy industry and by the mean of which to have finished technological transformation of all parts of the national economic system, so as to have realized socialist large mode of production in all of the society. When we learned the experience of the Soviet Union's industrialization, the Party still copied their views, the objective of industrialization was limited to completing a heavy industrial system, and thought that the industrialization would be finished if total industrial value of output passed 70 percent in total value of output of industry and agriculture. Thus those kinds of views reduced the connotation of socialist industrialization, and lowered its position and

cut down its action. According to those kinds of criteria, our socialist industrialization would have been confined by the end of 1965, but in fact, it has not been completely done even today.

Soon after in the practice did our Party notice the question on the objective of socialist industrialization, and continued to study that question actively and valuably. The Eighth National Congress of the Party Communist Party of China held that the objective of the industrialization should include setting up both heavy industrial system and light one. Mao Zedong pointed out we should develop the national economy according to the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy one, he also considered that socialist industrial country should include agricultural modernization, and even more he divided the objective of industrialization into two parts: one was a fundamental industrialization in the near future, it was to spend 15 years in having finished it, and the other was a highly industrialization at a specified future date, it was to spend 50 years in having realized.

It was both necessary and feasible that the development of heavy industry was emphasized in the period of the first Five-Year Plan and the achievement of the practice was also tremendous: therefore, that strategic decision was proved quite correct.

## II. ON THE QUESTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION ON SCALE AND AT SPEED

On the question of industrialization speed, our Party demanded that it should have to develop rapidly, specially to set up our heavy industry and develop it. At the same time the Left and Right deviation on the question should be against. These views were correct.

During the period of the first Five-Year Plan, there appeared twice Rush Advances. In 1953, because of

making rich experience and planning carefully, which caused a big rush advance, yet, it was put right in a short time by adjusting the plan. In 1956, for the deviation of guiding thinking, which caused large Rush Advance, the targets were too high, and the scale of construction was too large, caused tense situation of material resources and financial resources. The Party Central Committee discovered the problem promptly, and warned the whole party pay more attention to it. It was Zhou Enlai and Chen Yun ect. in the State Council who made their great efforts, took a series of effective measures, reduced the targets, controlled the construction on scale, launched a movement for increasing production and practising economy, and it ensured the yearly plan was overfulfilled satisfactorily as well as the first Five-Year Plan.

In the practice of the industrialization, our Party kept up the styles of seeking truth from facts and modest and prudent, practised boldly, corrected deviations promptly, kept on summing up the experience of ourselves. The Eighth National Congress of Communist Party of China convened in September, 1956 comprehensively summarized experiences of construction in the period of the first Five-Year Plan, and put forward the principle of economic construction, which was against either conservatism or impetuous rush advance and which demanded advancing steadily in comprehensive balance. In the period of the first Five-Year Plan, the construction of industrialization not only gained a tremendous achievement but also fully shewes the superiority of the socialist planned economic construction.

### III. ON THE QUESTION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION

Our Party stated that the industrialization would occupy main body in the Party general line for the transition period, and the three kinds of socialist transformation *along* its *two wings*. *As the industrialization was both*



substantial base and means of socialist transformation. And the aim of the socialist transformations were to pave the way for developing the industrialization. However, there appeared divergence and dispute in the practice of carrying out the general line for the transition period. An important reason to that circumstances linked with how to understand both the connotation of the socialist transformation and what relationship between the industrialization and the socialist transformation.

The author holds that the Party's views on the concrete tasks of the socialist transformations are correct. Agriculture and handicraft were the transformation of the modes of production, Capitalist industry and trade were to change their ownership. Owing to not paying enough attention to the difference between individual economy and capitalist one, in the general task of the socialist transformation, we ignored the significant difference between the two, and because of the influence from Soviet's theory and practice, we paid quite so much attention to the transformation of ownership of means of production that soon after did we regard solving the problem of ownership as the nature of the Party general line. Therefore, there appeared the nature and the main body separated or two centers in it. That is the main reason why there appeared the argument on the question of the agricultural cooperative movement in the summer in 1955.

Deng zhi-hui, who was the head of Countryside Work Department under the Party Central Committee, did not agree with speeding up to change the ownership of agricultural means of production. Whereas Mao zhe-dong stated that the agricultural cooperative movement was the socialist revolution, and stressed that the ownership of agricultural means of production changed on scale and in degree had to



suit the demand to the development of the industrialization. In fact, that dispute extremely sped up the socialist transformation, and it was a great historical victory that the socialist system in our country was basically set up in advance.

#### IV. ON THE QUESTION OF POSITION AND FUNCTION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION.

This question linked with realizing means and road of socialist industrialization, the Party Central Committee paid a great attention to the function of science and technology and intellectuals in the construction of socialist industrialization. The power of science and technology in our country was quite shortage, we had to organize a mammoth force of the working class intellectuals in order to suit the needs of the construction. For that reason, both the Party Central Committee and the State Council took the following measures: firstly, remoulded the intellectuals who came from the old society, secondly, fostered the new ones, thirdly raised the cultural level of cadres from workers and peasants and strove for the students studying abroad, scholars and scientists in capitalist countries, and so on. New China's work in science and technology and in intellectuals had achieved remarkable success.

In January, 1956, the Party Central Committee convened the meeting on the national intellectual question. It stressed the important meaning of science and technology, called on the intellectual to march towards science, expounded the intellectual special function in socialist construction, declared the overwhelming majority of intellectuals had become a part of the working class. After the meeting the Double Hundred Principles in science and culture were

confirmed, the Commission of National Science and Technology was set up. The outline of national scientific development (from 1956 to 1967) was worked out as well as its a number of concrete plans in some respects. Intellectuals were in high spirit, and a upsurge of marching towards science and technology was set off.

## 内 容 提 要

本文试图对“一五”时期社会主义工业化问题进行较为全面的探讨。

在工业化目标问题上，我们党在建国前后曾规划出了蓝图，并作了一些深入的研究，但在学习苏联建设经验的时候，却照搬了苏联党的观点，缩小了工业化的内涵。在实践中我们发现了其中的问题，不断充实了工业化的内容。重点建设重工业是必要而又可行的，实践的效果是良好的，因而这一决策是正确的。

在工业化的建设规模和发展速度问题上，出现过两次“冒进”。由于我们党保持了实事求是和谦虚谨慎的作风，及时纠正偏差，不断总结经验，保证了“一五”计划的圆满完成。

在工业化同社会主义改造的关系问题上，党中央认为两者可以同时并举，但不是平行并列的关系，而是“主体”和“两翼”的关系。而在实践中却强调总路线就是解决所有制问题，而且对社会主义改造内涵的理解、对社会主义改造要同社会主义工业化相适应的理解也是有差异的，因而在农业合作化发展速度问题上发生争论，大大加速了社会主义改造的进程。

党中央重视科学技术与知识分子在工业化建设中的地位与作用问题，采取一系列措施，发展科技事业，成效显著。1956年1月党中央召开的全国知识分子问题会议，全面总结了建国后党的知识分子工作，强调了科学技术在社会主义现代化建设中的重要意义，提出了今后的方针和政策，极大地激发了知识分子向科学进军的积极性。

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## 二、关于社会主义工业化的建设规模和发展速度问题

### 三、关于社会主义工业化和社会主义改造的关系问题

#### 四、关于科学技术和知识分子在社会主义工业化中的地位与作用