

邓小平与西南区征粮剿匪及经济恢复 Pang Song: Deng Xiaoping and the Southwest Region' s Grain Requisition, Bandit Destruction and Economic Recovery

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FN 090 – Pang Song on Deng' s Economic Recovery Work in the Southwest

1949 年底至 1952 年 7 月，邓小平主政大西南是他生平业绩中的重要一页。在全国最后解放的西南地区，也是蒋介石集团盘据得最久及其在大陆最后覆灭的地方，面对国民党留下的经济衰败、交通阻塞、民生困苦、匪患严重的形势，邓小平以统筹全盘的文韬武略，领导西南人民迅速清除匪患，实行减租退押，进行以土地改革为中心的民主改革，增进民族团结，恢复各项生产事业，并成功地组织实施了西藏的和平解放。在安邦定局的复杂斗争中，邓小平作为中共中央西南局第一书记、西南军政委员会副主席，兼任西南财政经济委员会主任，亲自主持关系全局的财经工作，克服种种困难，有步骤地实现了全面恢复西南经济的艰巨任务，为创造和建设一个新西南奠定了基础。

剿匪征粮减租退押，为恢复经济创造条件

随着城市接收告一段落，整个西南地区的工作可谓千头万绪。剿匪征粮，减租退押，打击投机势力，稳定市场物价，恢复工农业生产，救济社会失业等紧迫问题，每次都是西南局、财委会开会讨论研究的中心议题。面对错综复杂的形势和问题，邓小平总是细心地听取各方面的汇报，了解每个部门的具体困难，然后条分缕析，从主要环节上提出解决问题的办法。

入城之初，人民政府以人民币为本位币废止国民党时期的银元券，重庆等许多城市发生挤兑风潮，社会上投机分子兴风作浪，银元交易黑市猖獗，金融形势十分严峻。邓小平指挥若定，指示各部门一定要稳住阵脚，坚持如数兑付，向老百姓证明共产党是说话算数的。他命令立即调集部队所有的款子补充库存，再从邻近地区调运一些应急；一面向中央发出加急电，请求中财委火速调一两千亿人民币（旧币）空运重庆，解决西南的燃眉之急。同时，动员机关学校组织宣传队上街，开展取缔银元黑市，打击银元贩子的斗争。仅几天工夫，金融挤兑的喧嚣即告平息。紧接着，组织重庆市与上海、汉口及西南各城市通汇，促

进了人民币在西南广大城乡流通使用。重庆的经济血脉通了，大西南的经济血脉随之疏通。

1950年2月，西南各地物价涨风突起，引起人心不稳，西南局指示采取有效办法，严厉取缔投机，发挥国营商业的主渠道作用，从上海等先解放城市购回大量生活必需品充实库存，加强市场的组织与管理，保护正当的工商业。国营贸易机关掌握了大量的主要物资，获得了稳定市场的主动权。随着3月份起物价逐月回落，原来陷于悲观失望的工商界人士为经济秩序的恢复所振奋，由衷地赞美共产党有安邦定局的高超才能。一度沉寂的重庆朝天门码头又重新兴旺起来。

西南解放后面面临的一个突出问题，是国民党遗留的土匪特务活动十分猖獗。他们与封建势力相勾结，以游击战争方式对抗人民政权，严重危害人民的生命财产安全，影响了城乡贸易和物资调拨。邓小平和西南局认为，**"不剿灭土匪，一切无从着手"**。另外，人民政府接收了近九十万的国民党军，四十万左右的旧有员工，加上进入西南的人民解放军，吃饭人数达两百万人。如果不好好解决这两百万人的吃饭穿衣问题，局面势必大乱。根据这一形势和面临的主要矛盾，邓小平明确提出，当前西南地区压倒一切的中心任务就是剿匪征粮。

1950年二三月间，邓小平亲自主持召开西南局剿匪征粮工作会议，强调**"当务之急是把粮食抓到手，拿到粮食就是政策"**，否则将使整个工作陷于被动和混乱之中。考虑到西南区匪情严重，征粮队下乡经常遭遇土匪袭击，邓小平部署征粮队要保持相当的战斗力和战斗力，并派部队一面剿匪，一面协助征粮。至1950年底全区共剿灭土匪85万余人，团结各阶层人民顺利完成了征粮任务，新生的人民政权得到巩固。1951年1月28日，毛泽东致电邓小平及西南军区高度评价说：你们**"路线正确，方针适当……，成绩极大，甚为欣慰，望即通电所属，予以嘉奖"**。

西南地区的封建势力根深蒂固，摧毁封建根基的土地制度改革，是发展生产力和实现国家工业化的必要条件。但是，考虑到西南解放不久，社会秩序尚待进一步确立，土地改革的准备工作尚不完备，邓小平在1950年2月给刘少奇和中共中央的关于西南局工作的综合报告中提出：**"土改问题，西南宜于争取明冬后春开始分配土地"**。并在呈交中央的《西南区减租暂行条例(草案)》中，明确**"在1950年至1951年秋季以前的两年内，尚不可能进行土地改革。在这期间，为减轻封建剥削，初步改善人民生活，恢复与发展农业生产，团结各阶层人民支援前线，建设西南起见，必须实行减租"**。

被邓小平比作西南"淮海战役"的减租退押斗争，于1950年7月着手准备，11月全面铺开，至1951年4月中旬在西南大部分地区胜利结束。邓小平精心指导这场为土地改革准备条件的斗争，明确了必须发动贫雇农的方针，要求从退押和惩治不法地主中，适当地满足贫雇农的经济要求。通过减租退押斗争，西南全区农民获得70多亿斤米的胜利果实；全区农会会员发展到2000余万人，占人口的28%；民兵武装发展到224万余人。更重要的是出现了大批农民积极分子，在贫雇农积极动员起来的基础上，一步一步地改造了农会领导成分和农村政权。这样，就为土地改革分配土地奠定了可靠的基础。许多民主人士下乡看到减租退押后农村出现的崭新气象，一致认为这是"历史奇迹"。

邓小平总结西南的"淮海战役"时说："在以后进行土改的地方，都必须体会这个经验，坚持复查减租退押，惩治不法地主，适当满足贫雇农要求，改造农会和乡村政权的领导成分这个明确的方针"；"经验证明，不镇压反革命，封建势力不会低头，贫雇农不敢起来，退押、土改也不会这样顺利完成"。毛泽东在邓小平的报告上批注道："所有这些都是正确的，各地都应这样做"。随着斗争的深入开展，邓小平又适时地提出："凡属清匪反霸减租退押运动告一段落的地区，就应及时转到分配土地的改革，以期于1951年内，在群众业已发动的地区，基本上完成土地改革的任务"；"土地改革一经实行，将彻底摧毁封建制度，发挥农民生产积极性，为开展新的大生产确立巩固的基础，这是革命的一个根本任务"。

在以邓小平为首的西南局领导下，西南各省、区分一、二、三期有条不紊地进行了土地改革运动，除西藏和一些少数民族聚居区以外，从四川盆地到云贵高原，几千万翻身农民分得土改胜利果实。随后，西南局要求各地抓紧完成土地复查，发放土地证，立即转入动员生产。在土改期间，各地积极组织城乡交流，大力收购农民的农副土产品，供应农民所需的生产资料和日用工业品，发放农业贷款，大大提高了农民的生产积极性，使西南的农业生产很快得到恢复和发展。根据土改后的新形势，1951年6月11日，邓小平在西南局委员会会议上的报告中及时提出："在完成了土地改革的地区，应把建立合作社作为领导经济工作的中心任务之一"，立即着手训练干部，进行宣传，创造典型，积累经验，准备1952年农业合作社大发展的条件。

西南是中国少数民族最多的地区，要消除历史上大汉族主义造成的民族隔阂，增进各民族的团结，需要做长期的工作。为此，邓小平提出西南区"应该把少数民族工作摆在很高的位置"。关于在西南实行民族区域自治，邓小平主要从经济上着眼，强调"不把经济搞好，那个自治就是空的"，"一系列经济问题不解决，就会出乱子"，民族区域自治的基础就不坚固。邓小平重点指出，我们帮助少数民族发展经济，很重要的一环是贸易，经济工作应

当以贸易工作为中心，要帮助少数民族把自己的贸易活动组织起来，贸易中要免除层层中间剥削，这样经济就活了，少数民族群众的生活也就会好起来。"目前的关键就是首先要使他们在贸易中获得利益，然后在这样的基础上，帮助他们逐步从农、工、牧、商等方面发展起来"。

根据邓小平、中央局的指示，西南各地国营贸易部门积极开展少数民族贸易工作，在各少数民族地区普遍建立国营贸易公司及其代销店，并吸收少数民族干部参加工作，大力推销少数民族地区的土、特产品，积极供应生产、生活必需品。为了克服少数民族地区物资调运的交通困难，各省、区修筑了许多深入少数民族地区的公路和驿站，并在边远山区普遍进行了驮马的组织工作。在各级政府的精心组织和公私商业的共同努力下，各少数民族地区的土产销路很快打开。如川南彝民区的土特产 90%左右已经销出。许多积压了多年的物品，国营贸易公司都尽可能收购。各少数民族地区的土特产价格，一般都有适当提高，部分畅销货已超过抗日战争时期的最高水平。国营贸易公司在收购和价格上的照顾，刺激了各少数民族地区的生产。西康藏民地区 1950 年输往内地的羊毛，比解放前 1949 年增加一倍以上。过去遍种鸦片的一些少数民族地区，已纷纷改种农作物和土特产。在贸易工作的推动下，少数民族地区的经济状况和人民生活逐渐获得改善，为有步骤地进行民主改革，加快西南少数民族地区经济、社会的发展，打下了很好的基础。

"共产党就是为发展社会生产力的"

城市经济特别是工商业的恢复，是整个国民经济恢复的主要标志。但在西南解放之初，工商业的恢复面临许多困难。1950 年 2 月和 4 月，邓小平分别在重庆各界人民代表会议以及中央人民政府第六次会议上，分析西南的经济形势说，西南工业确有相当基础，这是建设西南的良好条件。但是这些工业在国民党时代，大都服务于战争，其原料多来自外国，现在要把它改变为和平工业，并非易事。私营企业亦有不少困难，普遍要求政府在贷款、解决原料、收购产品等方面予以帮助。这些要求大多是合理的。问题是这样多，那些是可能办的，那些是不可能办的，那些是今天就应该办的，那些是今天还不可能而要等到明天办的，那些是虽然合理但在一个时期内还不能办的，必须分清先后缓急，量力而行。困难只能逐步克服，我们今天绝不可能百废俱兴。如果百废俱兴，其结果就一事无成。

邓小平详细论列了克服当前困难的条件：一是坚决实行《共同纲领》规定的公私兼顾、劳资两利、城乡互助、内外交流的政策；二是工商界自力更生的努力。在资金上，政府银行应举办一些贷款，但为数不会很大，主要还得靠工商界自己想办法。例如现在和将来都没有出路的经济事业，很可以将他们的资金转到有前途又有利于国计民生的事业上去；向外

逃走资金可以设法鼓励他们转回来；还可以宣传某些开明的地主把资金投到工商业中去，这对他们本身也是一个很好的出路。原料上，过去依赖外国，而现在又无来源的，应寻找新的来源或考虑新的出路；过去依靠外国而现在来源困难的，应共同设法消除困难，例如棉花，公私纱厂可按上海实行的办法组织联合采购。产品销售上，应设法开辟销路，关键在于改善管理，减低成本，提高产量质量，以利推销，这对于鼓励提高技术水平也是有好处的。至于由政府收购产品问题，要根据具体情形来决定，如确系临时周转困难而又为政府之力所能及的，应积极帮助其解除暂时的困难；而产销不适路的产品，就不应要求政府来代替私人背上这个包袱。邓小平的上述分析既切合实际，又指明了克服困难的出路，为工商业者解除了困惑。

1950年上半年，随着物价趋于稳定，尤其是统一全国财经工作制止了旧中国连续十二年的恶性通货膨胀，过去社会上的虚假购买力迅速消失，西南区同全国其他地方一样，出现了市场萧条，生产经营困难，私营工商业纷纷关厂歇店，新的失业现象增加等情况，引起工商业者和一部分人民的不满。邓小平领导的西南财委密切注意这一情况，于4月后开始重视调整工商业，中间经过一段摸索。5月16日，即在中共七届三中全会确定合理调整城市工商业的任务之前，邓小平在西南新闻工作会议的报告中，详细谈到有关工商业调整的方针。

邓小平指出，调整工商业，主要是城市。我们的政策是调节劳资，两利兼顾，否则对整个国民经济不利。我们要扶助有益于国计民生的私营工商业，鼓励私人生产的积极性。资方要改善管理，降低成本。我们扶植进步的、有前途的私营企业，没有前途的要指导转产。他强调说，政府银行对贷款要进行指导，指定用途；钱贷出去以后要检查，使之用到适当的地方，否则就造成无政府状态。有些东西生产超过市场需要太多，销不出去就有了问题，要指导转产。当前失业主要在大城市。对失业人员，要妥善安排和救济。邓小平高度概括说："调整工商业涉及三个方面的问题，一资、二劳、三公，一切都要引导到发展生产力"。在这里，他鲜明地提出一个重要观点："共产党就是为发展社会生产力的，否则就违背了马克思主义理论"。这一论断抓住了马克思主义最基本的原理，体现了邓小平对马克思主义本质的准确把握。

6月中旬，邓小平到北京参加中共七届三中全会回来后，向西南局传达了全会精神，部署集中精力做好工商业调整、稳定物价、平衡收支等工作。他提出，首先要为国营企业寻找出路，力求尽早开工；在国营企业逐渐恢复生产的情况下，私营工厂的困难包括失业问题，亦可逐渐地获得解决。他要求各政府部门紧缩通货，减少开支；收购物资要选择急办

者先办，不紧迫者缓办；部队和机关一切不急需的开支均可从缓，以争取西南财政经济状况的基本好转。

根据中央局的部署，西南工商业调整工作全面展开。在全区工商厅局长会议之后，西南贸易部和工业部按照不同的行业，召开山货、药材、干菜、煤炭、木材等行业的私商座谈会，各省区亦召开了同样的会议，各地大、中城市工商厅局都建立了包括国营、私营在内的各业调整委员会。在这些会议上，根据照顾生产、消费、运销三方面利益的原则，订立了零售与批发、产地与销地之间的合理价差，使经过改善经营的厂商均可维持，并有适当利润。关于经营范围、加工标准、税收制度等，也都在这些会议上求得比较共同的认识。在调查研究，了解各业情况，宣传政策的基础上，通过订货、收购、加工、贷款给私营工商业以帮助。半年来全区共支出资金收购商品 114 亿元（土产占 70%），订货 1.3 亿元，加工费（粮食、棉纱）15.7 亿元，共 132 亿元，贷款 19 亿元。重要的工厂、手工业和不少农村土产都因得到扶助，产销情况开始好转。工会、劳动局也配合进行调整劳资关系，在工人中进行教育，主动克服困难，团结并推动资方兼顾两利，生产效率因之提高。工商业者疑虑开始逐渐消除，并在得到直接扶助后，感觉有利可图，开始积极经营，设法克服困难。

1950 年 11 月，在城市工商业情况已基本好转的基础上，邓小平主持召开了西南局第一次城市工作会议。这次会议集中解决了城市工作中最中心、而又是过去最薄弱的几个重大问题，即工厂管理、工会工作、工人阶级中的建党等问题，着重批判了党内较为普遍的看不起工人的思想，明确依靠工人阶级应成为党的指导思想，应把它贯彻到各项工作、各个部门中去。对于民族资产阶级，邓小平在城市工作会议的报告中指出，"无论在政治上经济上，一脚踢开资产阶级的思想是错误的、危险的"，同时也要反对不敢对资产阶级作必要的斗争的右的倾向。他要求在税收、劳资、公私三方面处理好与资产阶级的关系。在税收方面，坚持不多收也不少收的政策，凡属不合理者，应主动调整；凡属合理者，必须坚决征收，并与逃漏现象作斗争。在劳资、公私问题上，必须认真实行"两利"和"兼顾"的政策，通过扩大加工订货、调整市场价格等，促使资方在改革私营企业的腐朽机构，努力发展生产之中，达到工厂的收支平衡。既要说服工人不作过高的要求，又要让资方在度过难关后适当地恢复工人的工资水平和生活福利。同时在西南还应适当加强国营工商业，以增强国营经济的领导力量。这些政策的贯彻实施，对于发展生产，繁荣市场，保证财政税收，维持社会就业和恢复西南地区的经济，起了重要作用。

邓小平适时地召开西南局城市工作会议，得到党中央、毛泽东的高度重视。1951 年 1 月，毛泽东向各大区负责人转发了邓小平关于西南局的综合报告，重点介绍了西南局城市

工作会议的经验，并批示说："现在华东、中南、西北各区正处土改和镇压反革命等工作的高潮，许多同志当然很忙，但请你们考虑，腾出一段时间，在五月一日以前，召开一次城市工作会议，着重地研究和解决依靠工人阶级的思想问题，工厂管理问题，工会工作问题"等。2月，毛泽东又把加强党对城市工作的领导，列入中央政治局扩大会议决议的要点，有力地推动了全党在土地改革完成后及时将领导的重点转向城市。

到1951年6月，鉴于大部分农村实行土地改革引起了西南经济情况的巨大变化，提出了一系列的新问题，邓小平主持召开西南局委员会会议，研究如何去逐步地解决这些问题。他在报告中概括了形势变化的几个特点：（一）农民获得减租、退押果实超过70亿斤米，大约还有60%~70%尚在农民手中，急需寻找出路。（二）产品普遍不够，无法满足市场的需求。（三）城乡交换出现矛盾，城市的产品多不合农民的需要，而农民需要的城市又没有。（四）私营工商业大部分还未得到改造，公私关系在有些地区还未妥善解决，故私营经济积极性还未充分发挥出来。（五）国营经济发展的比重不如私营经济发展的快。（六）土改后地主还有不小力量投到经济事业中。（七）农业经济由集中到分散，60%~70%分得田地的贫雇农，生产资料极端缺乏，如不注意扶持，不但增产困难，且有减产的危险。（八）我们现有的经济机构和力量远远落后于经济形势的发展，如不注意有控制不住的危险。

针对上述新情况、新问题，邓小平提出了切实可行的解决方法和步骤：（一）在完成了土改的地区，应把建立合作社作为领导经济工作的中心任务之一来抓。（二）在目前建设大工业尚有困难的条件下，应注意发展公营的小型工业。纠正某些同志只想搞大的不想搞小的这种不正确的倾向。（三）私人手工业有相当的恢复，有的还有了一些发展，应重视这个力量，好好地加以组织和领导。（四）加强财委及工商部门对工商业的指导，避免盲目性。（五）扶持贫雇农应视为党和政府在农村的长期方针。（六）党委应加强对经济工作的研究和领导。遵照邓小平的指示，西南各地积极采取措施，较好地解决了土改后经济方面出现的新情况、新问题。

在邓小平的领导下，西南局委员会于1951年11月通过了《西南局一九五二年的工作要点》，明确要求省、区党委以上，一律于明年五月将领导重点转向城市，主要转向工业，转向各项经济工作；有计划地抽调一批得力干部到工矿企业中去领导民主改革和领导生产。在中央投资有限的情况下，应大力发扬建设地方工业的积极性。把发扬积极性和防止盲目性结合起来。按照中央局的工作部署，西南各省、区的领导重点很快转到城市和经济工作上来，为即将开始的大规模经济建设和社会改造打下了良好的基础。

1952 年上半年，邓小平还领导西南区开展了"三反"、"五反"运动，清除了一批党内、政府机关内的贪污腐败分子，严厉打击了不法资本家的"五毒"行为。但大规模的群众运动也带来一些负面影响，主要是工商业再度出现萧条和停滞。邓小平十分关注这一问题，于 2 月 22 日致电毛泽东及中央，如实反映了西南工商业表现出暂时的但又是显著的停滞现象，贸易额大大缩小，税收大幅度下降，许多私营工厂无事可做，大量的建筑工人失业，工商业的停滞使大量城市贫民生活受到影响，他们已开始表示不满。这种情况如不迅速设法解决，将使我们陷于被动地位，甚至影响"五反"的深入。为此，邓小平建议中央采取紧急措施，从恢复部分建筑业和私营工业加工订货入手，启动市场，减少失业工人，缓解城市贫民困难。**毛泽东复电表示同意邓小平的建议**，并要求各中央局严重注意此类问题。根据西南局及各地反映的情况，中央及时调整了"五反"的工作部署，并在运动后期进行了第二次工商业调整。毛泽东还提出"五反"斗争要做到"群众拥护，市场繁荣，生产有望，税收增加"的要求。

3 月 10 日至 12 日，邓小平主持召开西南局委员会第八次会议，主要研究各种经济机构如何迅速恢复工作问题，特别是解决经济机关干部紧缺的问题。为了逐步抽出力量照顾经常性工作，会议决定除少数还在"打虎"高潮的单位外，应立即抽出 1/3 的力量搞业务，4 月上旬即将大部分力量转到业务，力求在 4 月份内使各方面工作完全恢复正常状况。邓小平认为："只要国家机构恢复工作，着手收购土产、加工订货，进行可能和必需的基本建设，同时又根据中央政策进行五反斗争，是可以迅速改变市场死滞情况的"。以上政策观点及所采取的各项措施，都生动体现了邓小平关于"共产党就是为发展社会生产力的"思想精髓。

修筑成渝铁路，拉动百业兴旺

在初期经济建设上，真正使邓小平饮誉西南的，是他一上手就亲自抓了修筑成渝铁路工作。大西南历来人文荟萃，物产丰饶，但却地处边远，关山阻隔。早在辛亥革命前，四川人民就同外国列强染指川铁修筑权进行了坚决斗争，全川大田小户都为修建川铁出钱出力。但腐朽的清王朝却以"铁路国有"为名，攫占川人路款，使人民争得的筑路权置于帝国主义控制之下，由此激起风起云涌的四川保路运动。这条历尽屈辱的铁路，拖了近半个世纪竟未铺上一根钢轨。

四川人邓小平最清楚西南经济碍难发展的紧迫性。1949 年 12 月重庆解放才一个星期，他就在西南局会议上提出修建成渝铁路的建议。1950 年 1 月 2 日，邓小平在向中央报告重庆解放一个月后的西南情况和建设新西南的计划时，特别提出"着重于修成渝铁路"。²

月，西南军政委员会做出的第一个重大决策，就是"以修建成渝铁路为先行，带动百业发展，帮助四川恢复经济"。邓小平说，我们还面临着很大的困难。我们只好集中力量办一两件事，绝不能百废俱兴。成渝铁路一开工，不但可以带动四川的经济建设，而且可以争取人心，稳定人心，给人民带来希望。从政治大局着眼，从整体带动工商业恢复入手，建设新西南的工作一开局就出手不凡。

建设成渝铁路，是在经济和设备都相当困难的条件下开始的。邓小平同刘伯承商量，由西南军区抽调部队组成军工筑路队，先期开始铁路建设。邓小平说，我们调出一部分部队参加建筑，也是为着替人民少花一些钱，把铁路建设起来。对在经济困难的条件下，先用军队来修筑成渝铁路等诸线的做法，毛泽东认为"甚为必要，望即着手布置进行"。1950年5月，成渝铁路正式动工。第一批工程人员中有几十名兵工技术专家，是邓小平早在上海刚解放时，恳请陈毅的堂兄陈修和精心物色来的留学归来人员，可见邓小平对修建成渝铁路的谋虑之深。一手拿镐一手拿枪的人民子弟兵，既是修筑成渝铁路的主力军，又是一支重要的护路武装力量，在工地沿线有力地打击了国民党特务、武装土匪的骚扰破坏，保证了施工安全和施工进度。围绕修建铁路，四川省的四个行署组织了大批失业工人，以工代赈，减轻了就业压力和社会负担。沿线农村动员了数以十万计的民工，继部队完成一期工程后，按计件工资办法继续修建。

成渝铁路的修筑，完全应验了邓小平、西南军政委员会关于"以修建成渝铁路为先行，带动百业发展，帮助四川恢复经济"的预见。为了保证筑路器材的供应，人民政府采取"群策群力，就地取材"的方针。随着铁路的修筑，四川人民群众的生活发生了巨大的变化，尤其是带动了工商业的恢复与发展。就重庆来说，刚解放时，有2/3的厂矿经常停工，十多万工人没有工做。机器、钢铁等重工业基本陷于停顿。成渝铁路需要的大量机器、工具，复活了重庆的工业。国营经济带动了私营经济，人民政府以加工订货和贷放大批资金的办法，扶植私营工矿业的生产。重庆市428家私营机器厂，铁业中的185家大型铁铺，几乎全部获得了订货。私营渝鑫钢铁厂的经理感叹说："成渝路的修筑救活了工厂的生产力。现在我们的不怕没有活做，而是接受了订货怕做不出来，工厂也从过去光吃资本，变为有利可图"。

由于钢铁、机器、铁作三业生产问题的解决，增加了炼铁的需要，推动了四川各地的土铁业的恢复与发展。为了建设成渝铁路，人民政府以先付货款的办法，向川北宣汉、万源地区，川南威远地区，川东綦江地区收购土铁数千吨，恢复了三地土铁工业近百家。早在解放前半年就已停工的四川水泥工业，由于成渝铁路的订货及各厂矿生产的恢复，生产水泥供不应求，产量达到历史最高纪录。由于工矿业和航运的恢复，煤业、砖瓦、电工器材、

化工、五金商业等随之发展起来，通过成渝铁路的建设而投放市场的资金，为数甚大，连带商品经济和城乡市场也日益繁荣起来。

成渝铁路对沿线城镇中小工业和商业的发展，有巨大的帮助。开山工程需要大量炸药原料，使永川等地停顿已久的硫磺业复苏起来。各地砖瓦厂、石灰厂也应需要而扩大生产。各县的石工几乎全部参加筑路工作。至于商业，仅内江一地就有 250 家商店复业。川南区 1951 年民工获得的工资约有三亿斤大米，其他各项收入为数更多，失业工人大为减少，广大群众生活都有了出路。因筑路直接间接初步改善了生活的群众，仅川南的隆昌、内江等五县即达 15 万人。

成渝铁路全程 505 公里，横贯四川中心地区。1950 年 8 月 1 日由重庆开始铺轨，1951 年 7 月 1 日通车到永川；1952 年 6 月 13 日全线贯通至成都。在党和人民政府的领导下，仅用不到两年的时间，便实现了巴蜀几代人的铁路梦想。重庆作为西南政治经济重心，扬子及嘉陵两江交汇的码头，又系重工业城市。成都则学校林立，文化发达，并且手工业繁盛。成渝线通车之后，渝端东接长江航运，南连川黔公路及綦江铁路，对西南重工业的发展给予了有力的支援。蓉端北衔川陕公路，西通康藏边疆，且与继续兴建的宝成铁路及成昆铁路构成铁路网，不仅使沿线丰富的物产经长江航运与外地市场密切联系起来，大大增加人民的收入，并且在政治、经济及国防上都有着重大的作用。总之，成渝铁路作为西南基本工业建设的起点，凝聚了邓小平对西南经济恢复的历史贡献。

综上所述，在中国共产党全面执政的新的历史条件下，邓小平以主政大西南的突出业绩，显示了独掌一方、安邦定局、开辟工作新局面的卓越领导才能，积累了新的领导经验，为他走上中央领导岗位打下了坚实的基础。

DeepL Translation

Deng Xiaoping and the Southwest Region's Grain Requisition, Bandit Destruction and Economic Recovery

April 26, 2011 15:56 Xinhua Pang Song (庞松)

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From the end of 1949 to July 1952, Deng Xiaoping's administration of the Great Southwest China was an important page in his life performance. In the southwestern part of the country, which was the last to be liberated and where Chiang Kai-shek's clique had held sway for the longest time and

where he was finally overthrown on the mainland, Deng Xiaoping, with his overall tactics and strategies, led the people of the southwestern part of the country to quickly eliminate banditry, reduce rents and mortgages, carry out democratic reforms centered on land reforms, promote national unity, and restore the production projects, and successfully organized the implementation of the "Rent Reduction" program. production, and successfully organized the peaceful liberation of Tibet. In the complex struggle to stabilize the situation, Deng Xiaoping, as first secretary of the Southwest Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Southwest Military and Political Committee, and director of the Southwest Finance and Economy Committee, personally presided over the financial and economic work that concerned the whole situation, and overcame all kinds of difficulties to achieve the difficult task of comprehensively restoring the economy of the Southwest in a step-by-step manner, thereby laying down the foundation for the creation and construction of a new Southwest China.

Fighting banditry, levying grain, reducing rents and refunding pledges, and creating conditions for economic restoration

With the end of the urban takeover, the work of the entire southwest region can be described as a myriad of tasks. The Southwest Bureau and the Finance Committee discussed and researched such pressing issues as the suppression of bandits, the reduction of rents and pledges, the crackdown on speculative forces, the stabilization of market prices, the restoration of industrial and agricultural production, and the relief of the unemployed, etc., every time. In the face of the intricate situation and problems, Deng Xiaoping always listened carefully to the reports from all sides, understood the specific difficulties of each department, and then analyzed them in detail, proposing solutions to the problems from the main links.

At the beginning of the city, the people's government abolished the silver dollar coupons of the Kuomintang period with the RMB as the local currency, and there was a run on many cities such as Chongqing, and speculators in the society made waves, and the black market of silver dollar trading was rampant, which made the financial situation very serious. Deng Xiaoping, in command of the situation, instructed all departments that they must hold their ground and insist on cashing in as much as possible to prove to the people that the Communist Party was true to its word. He ordered to immediately mobilize all the money of the troops to replenish the inventory, and then from the neighboring areas to transfer some emergency; one side to the central government to send an urgent message, requesting the Central Finance Commission to transfer one or two hundred billion yuan

(the old currency) airlifted to Chongqing, to solve the urgent needs of the Southwest. At the same time, mobilizing institutions and schools to organize propaganda teams on the streets, to carry out the ban on the silver dollar black market, the fight against silver dollar traffickers. In just a few days, the clamor of the financial run subsided. Immediately thereafter, the organization of Chongqing Municipality and Shanghai, Hankou and Southwest cities through the exchange, promote the circulation of RMB in the Southwest of the vast urban and rural use. Chongqing's economic veins through, the economic veins of the Great Southwest and then dredged.

In February 1950, prices rose suddenly all over the southwest, causing instability, the Southwest Bureau instructed to take effective measures to strictly prohibit speculation, play the role of the main channel of the state-run trade, from Shanghai and other first liberated cities to buy back a large number of necessities to enrich the inventory, strengthen the organization and management of the market, and to protect the legitimate industrial and commercial sectors. The state-run trade authorities got hold of a large amount of major materials and gained the initiative to stabilize the market. As prices fell month by month from March, the industrial and commercial sector, which had been in a state of pessimism and despair, was heartened by the restoration of economic order and sincerely admired the Communist Party for its skillful ability to stabilize the situation. The once dormant Chaotianmen Dock in Chongqing flourished again.

One of the outstanding problems faced by the Southwest China after the liberation was the rampant activities of the bandits and secret agents left behind by the Kuomintang. They colluded with feudal forces and fought against the people's power by means of guerrilla warfare, seriously jeopardizing the safety of people's lives and property, and affecting urban and rural trade and material allocation. Deng Xiaoping and the Southwest Bureau believed that "nothing can be done without eliminating the bandits." In addition, the people's government had received nearly 900,000 Nationalist troops, about 400,000 old employees, and, together with the People's Liberation Army that had entered the southwest, the number of diners amounted to two million. If the problem of feeding and clothing these two million people is not properly solved, the situation is bound to be chaotic. According to this situation and the main contradiction, Deng Xiaoping made it clear that the central and overriding task in the southwestern region at present was to fight bandits and collect grain.

In February and March 1950, Deng Xiaoping personally presided over a meeting of the Southwest Bureau to combat banditry and collect grain, emphasizing that "the most urgent task is to capture the grain, and to get the grain is the policy," or else the entire work would be trapped in passivity

and chaos. Considering the seriousness of banditry in the southwestern region and the fact that grain collection teams often encountered bandit attacks in the countryside, Deng Xiaoping deployed the grain collection teams to maintain a considerable combat strength and sent troops to fight bandits on the one hand and assist in the collection of grain on the other. By the end of 1950, more than 850,000 bandits had been eliminated in the whole region, and the task of collecting grain was successfully accomplished by uniting people from all walks of life, and the newborn people's power was consolidated. On January 28, 1951, Mao Zedong telephoned Deng Xiaoping and the Southwest Military Region and highly praised them, saying, "Your line is correct, your policy is appropriate, and your achievement is great, which is a great relief. I hope that you will be rewarded by telegraphing to your subordinates".

The feudal forces in the southwest region are deeply rooted, and the reform of the land system, which destroys the feudal roots, is a necessary condition for the development of productive forces and the realization of the country's industrialization. However, considering the fact that the southwestern part of the country had not been liberated for a long time, the social order had yet to be further established, and the preparations for the land reform were still incomplete, Deng Xiaoping, in his comprehensive report on the work of the southwestern bureau given to Liu Shaoqi and the CPC Central Committee in February 1950, put forward the following: "On the issue of land reform, it is desirable that the southwestern part of China should strive for the distribution of land in the spring of next winter and the spring of next year". In the "Interim Regulations on Rent Reduction in the Southwest Region (Draft)" submitted to the Central Committee, it was made clear that "in the two years between 1950 and the fall of 1951, it is not yet possible to carry out land reform. During this period, in order to alleviate feudal exploitation, initially improve people's livelihood, restore and develop agricultural production, unite all classes of people in support of the front line, and build up the southwestern part of the country, it is necessary to implement rent reductions".

Deng Xiaoping compared it to the "Battle of Huaihai" in southwest China. The struggle for rent reduction and remission was prepared in July 1950, launched in November, and ended in mid-April 1951 in most of the southwest China. Deng Xiaoping meticulously guided this struggle to prepare the conditions for land reform, making clear the policy of mobilizing the poor peasants and employers, and demanding that the economic demands of the poor peasants and employers be appropriately met from the remission of rents and the punishment of unscrupulous landlords.

Through the struggle for the reduction of rents and the refund of mortgages, the peasants in the whole southwestern region gained the fruits of victory in the form of more than 7 billion jin of rice; the membership of the farmers' associations in the whole region grew to more than 20 million, or 28% of the population; and the militia armament grew to more than 2,240,000 people. More importantly, a large number of peasant activists emerged, and on the basis of the active mobilization of the poor and employer peasants, step by step they transformed the leadership composition of the farmers' associations and the rural power. In this way, a reliable foundation was laid for the distribution of land under the land reform. Many democrats went to the countryside and saw the new atmosphere in the countryside after the reduction of rents and remission of levies, which they unanimously regarded as a "historical miracle".

Deng Xiaoping summarized the "Battle of Huaihai" in the southwest of China, saying: "In all the places where land reforms are to be carried out in the future, we must learn from this experience and adhere to the clear guidelines of reviewing the rent reduction and remission, punishing the unscrupulous landlords, appropriately meeting the demands of the poor peasants and employers, and revamping the leading elements of the farmers' associations and the countryside authorities. successfully accomplished." Mao Zedong annotated Deng Xiaoping's report: "All this is correct, and should be done everywhere". With the deepening of the struggle, Deng Xiaoping also put forward the following timely proposals: "In all areas where the campaign to purge bandits and anti-hegemonists and reduce rents and remit pledges has come to an end, there should be a timely shift to land distribution reform, with a view to basically completing the task of land reform in 1951 in those areas where the masses have already been mobilized"; "Once land reform is carried out, it will completely destroy the feudal system, give full play to the peasants' motivation to produce, and establish a consolidated foundation for the launching of a new mass production, which is a key element of the revolution. consolidated foundation for the launching of a new mass production, which is a fundamental task of the revolution".

Under the leadership of the Southwest Bureau headed by Deng Xiaoping, land reform campaigns were carried out methodically in the first, second and third phases in all provinces and districts in the southwest, and tens of millions of peasants who had turned over a new leaf were given a share of the fruits of the land reform victory in the Sichuan Basin and the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, with the exception of Tibet and some ethnic minority-populated areas. Subsequently, the Southwest Bureau asked all regions to complete land reviews and issue land certificates as soon as possible, and

immediately switch to mobilizing production. During the period of land reform, the localities actively organized exchanges between urban and rural areas, vigorously purchased farmers' agricultural and sideline local products, supplied farmers with the necessary means of production and daily-use industrial products, and granted agricultural loans, which greatly enhanced the farmers' enthusiasm for production, and enabled the agricultural production in the southwestern part of the country to be quickly restored and developed. According to the new situation after the land reform, on June 11, 1951, Deng Xiaoping timely put forward in his report at the meeting of the Southwest Bureau Committee: "In the areas where the land reform has been completed, the establishment of cooperatives should be taken as one of the central tasks in leading the economic work", and he immediately started to train cadres, carry out propaganda, create typical examples, accumulate experience, and prepare for the conditions for the great development of agricultural cooperatives in 1952.

Southwest China is the region with the largest number of ethnic minorities in China, and long-term work is needed to eliminate the ethnic divide caused by the historical Great Han nationalism and to enhance the unity of all ethnic groups. For this reason, Deng Xiaoping proposed that the southwestern region "should give high priority to the work of ethnic minorities". With regard to the implementation of regional ethnic autonomy in the southwest, Deng Xiaoping focused mainly on the economic aspect, emphasizing that "if we don't improve the economy, the autonomy is empty" and that "if we don't solve a series of economic problems, there will be chaos", and that the foundation of regional ethnic autonomy would not be solid. Deng Xiaoping pointed out that a very important part of our efforts to help ethnic minorities develop their economies was trade, and that economic work should be centered on trade work, helping ethnic minorities organize their own trade activities, and eliminating layers of exploitation in trade, so that the economy would be revitalized and the lives of the ethnic minority people would be better." The key at present is first to enable them to reap the benefits of trade, and then, on such a basis, to help them gradually develop from agriculture, industry, animal husbandry and commerce."

In accordance with the instructions of Deng Xiaoping and the Central Bureau, the state trading departments all over the southwestern part of the country actively carried out work in the trade of ethnic minorities, generally established state trading companies and their agency stores in each ethnic minority area, and absorbed ethnic minority cadres to participate in their work, vigorously promoted local and special products of ethnic minority areas, and actively supplied the necessities of

production and life. In order to overcome the transportation difficulties in the transfer of materials from minority areas, the provinces and districts built many roads and post stations deep into minority areas and generally organized pack horses in remote mountainous areas. Under the careful organization of governments at all levels and the joint efforts of public and private businesses, the marketing channels of native products from various ethnic minority areas were soon opened. For example, about 90% of the native products of the Yi Minority area in southern Sichuan have been sold. Many items that had been backlogged for years were purchased by state trading companies as much as possible. Prices of local specialty products in various ethnic minority areas were generally raised appropriately, and some of the best-selling goods had exceeded the highest level during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. State-run trading companies in the acquisition and price care, stimulate the production of the minority areas. In 1950, the wool exported to the mainland from the Tibetan areas of Xikang more than doubled the amount exported in 1949 before liberation. Some ethnic minority areas that used to grow opium all over have switched to crops and local specialties. Under the impetus of the trade work, the economic situation and people's lives in the ethnic minority areas have gradually improved, laying a good foundation for the systematic implementation of democratic reforms and accelerating the economic and social development of the ethnic minority areas in the southwestern part of the country.

"The Communist Party is for the development of social productive forces."

The recovery of the urban economy, especially of industry and commerce, was the main symbol of the recovery of the national economy as a whole. However, at the beginning of the liberation of Southwest China, the recovery of industry and commerce faced many difficulties. In February and April 1950, Deng Xiaoping analyzed the economic situation in Southwest China at the Chongqing Conference of People's Representatives from All Walks of Life and the Sixth Conference of the Central People's Government, saying that Southwest China's industries did have a considerable foundation, which was a good condition for the construction of Southwest China. However, during the Kuomintang era, most of these industries served the war effort, and most of their raw materials came from foreign countries; it is not easy to change them into peaceful industries now. Private enterprises also have many difficulties and generally ask the government for help in terms of loans, settlement of raw materials, purchase of products, etc. Most of these requests are reasonable. Most of these requests are reasonable. The problem is that there are so many, those are possible to do, those are impossible to do, those should be done today, those are not possible today and have to

wait until tomorrow to do, those are reasonable but in a period of time can not be done, we must prioritize and prioritize, according to the strength of the situation. Difficulties can only be overcome gradually, and we can never do everything today. If we do all the work, the result will be nothing.

Deng Xiaoping discussed in detail the conditions for overcoming the present difficulties: first, the resolute implementation of the policy of striking a balance between public and private interests, labor and capital, mutual assistance between urban and rural areas, and internal and external exchanges as stipulated in the "Common Program"; and second, the industrial and commercial sector's efforts for self-reliance. In terms of capital, government banks should organize some loans, but the amount will not be large, and it is mainly up to the industrial and commercial sectors to find their own ways. For example, if there is no way out for the present and future economic undertakings, it is very possible to transfer their funds to promising undertakings which are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood; the funds which have fled abroad can be encouraged to be transferred back; and it is also possible to publicize that certain enlightened landlords can put their funds into commerce and industry, which is also a good way out for themselves. In terms of raw materials, those who used to rely on foreign countries and now have no sources should look for new sources or consider new ways out; those who used to rely on foreign countries and now have difficulties in sourcing should work together to eliminate the difficulties, for example, in the case of cotton, public and private mills can organize joint purchases in accordance with the methods practiced in Shanghai. Product sales, should try to open up sales outlets, the key is to improve management, reduce costs, improve the quality of production, in order to facilitate marketing, which is also beneficial to encourage the improvement of technical level. As for the acquisition of products by the government, according to the specific circumstances to decide, such as really is a temporary turnover difficulties and for the government's ability to help, should actively help to lift the temporary difficulties; and production and marketing of products that are not suitable for the road, the government should not be asked to take the place of the private sector to carry this burden. Deng Xiaoping's above analysis was not only practical, but also pointed out the way out to overcome the difficulties, thus relieving the confusion of the industrialists and businessmen.

In the first half of 1950, as prices stabilized, especially after the unification of the national financial and economic work to stop the hyperinflation in old China for twelve consecutive years, the false purchasing power of the society disappeared rapidly, and the southwestern region, like the rest of the country, experienced market depression, difficulties in production and operation, the private

industry and commerce closed down their factories and stores, and the new unemployment phenomenon increased, which aroused the discontent of the industrialists and businessmen and a part of the people. This caused discontent among industrialists and businessmen and a part of the people. The Southwest Finance Committee under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping paid close attention to this situation and began to pay attention to the adjustment of industry and commerce after April, after a period of fumbling in the middle. On May 16, that is, before the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided to set up the task of rationally adjusting the industry and commerce in cities, Deng Xiaoping, in the report on the Southwest News Work Conference, talked about the guidelines of adjusting the industry and commerce in detail.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the adjustment of industry and commerce is mainly urban. Our policy is to regulate labor and capital, taking into account both benefits, otherwise it will be unfavorable to the national economy as a whole. We have to support private industry and commerce which are beneficial to the national economy and people's livelihood, and encourage private production. The capitalists should improve management and reduce costs. We should support progressive and promising private enterprises, and guide the conversion of those with no future. He emphasized that government banks should give guidance on loans and designate their uses; after the money has been lent out, it should be checked so that it can be used in the right places, otherwise anarchy will result. Some things are produced too much in excess of market needs, and when they cannot be sold, there is a problem, and guidance should be given to switching production. At present, unemployment is mainly in the big cities. For the unemployed, proper arrangements and relief should be made. Deng Xiaoping highly summarized: "Adjustment of industry and commerce involves three aspects, one capital, two labor, three public, everything should be directed to the development of productive forces." Here, he distinctly put forward an important point: "The Communist Party is for the development of the productive forces of society, otherwise it would be contrary to Marxist theory". This assertion captured the most basic principles of Marxism and reflected Deng's accurate grasp of the essence of Marxism.

In mid-June, after returning from his trip to Beijing to attend the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping conveyed the spirit of the Plenary Session to the Southwest Bureau and deployed efforts to concentrate on industrial and commercial restructuring, stabilizing prices, and balancing revenues and expenditures. He suggested that the first thing to do

was to find a way out for the state-run enterprises and strive to start work as soon as possible; with the gradual resumption of production by the state-run enterprises, the difficulties of the private factories, including the problem of unemployment, could also be gradually solved. He asked all government departments to tighten currency and reduce expenditure; the acquisition of materials should be done first for the urgent ones and slowed down for the non-urgent ones; all non-urgent expenditures of the troops and organizations could be slowed down, so as to strive for a basic improvement of the financial and economic situation of the Southwest China.

According to the deployment of the Central Bureau, the adjustment of industry and commerce in Southwest China was in full swing. After the region-wide meeting of the heads of industrial and commercial departments and bureaus, the Southwest Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Industry, according to different industries, held forums for private businessmen in such industries as mountain products, medicinal herbs, dried vegetables, coal, and timber, etc., and the same meetings were held in various provinces and districts, while the industrial and commercial departments and bureaus of large and medium-sized cities in various parts of the country set up committees for the adjustment of various industries, including state-run and private ones. At these meetings, on the basis of the principle of taking care of the interests of production, consumption, transportation and marketing, reasonable price differentials between retail and wholesale, and between the place of origin and the place of sale, were established, so that manufacturers who had improved their operations could be sustained and make appropriate profits. A common understanding of the scope of business, processing standards, and the tax system was also sought at these meetings. On the basis of investigation and research, understanding of the situation of each industry, and publicizing policies, help was given to private industry and commerce through ordering, purchasing, processing, and loans. In the past six months, the whole region spent a total of 11.4 billion yuan on the purchase of commodities (70% of which were local products), 130 million yuan on orders, and 1.57 billion yuan on processing fees (for grain and cotton yarn), for a total of 13.2 billion yuan, and 1.9 billion yuan on loans. Important factories, handicrafts and many rural products were supported, and production and marketing began to improve. The trade unions and labor bureaus also cooperated in the adjustment of labor-management relations, educated the workers, took the initiative to overcome difficulties, united and pushed the employers to take into account the two interests, and thus increased the efficiency of production. The industrialists and businessmen gradually began to

dispel their doubts and, after receiving direct assistance, felt that it was profitable for them to operate actively and try to overcome their difficulties.

In November 1950, Deng Xiaoping presided over the first urban work conference of the Southwest Bureau on the basis that the urban industrial and commercial situation had basically improved. This conference concentrated on solving several major problems which were the most central and weakest in urban work in the past, i.e., factory management, trade union work, party building among the working class, etc. The conference criticized the more common thought of looking down on the workers within the party, and made it clear that reliance on the working class should become the guiding ideology of the party and should be carried out in all kinds of work and all departments. With regard to the national bourgeoisie, Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his report to the Urban Work Conference that "the idea of kicking the bourgeoisie out of the way, whether politically or economically, is wrong and dangerous", and that it was also necessary to oppose the tendency on the right that did not dare to make the necessary struggle against the bourgeoisie. He demanded that the relationship with the bourgeoisie be dealt with in the three areas of taxation, labor and capital, and public and private. In the area of taxation, he insisted on the policy of not charging more or less, and that wherever unreasonable, adjustments should be made on his own initiative; wherever reasonable, collections must be made resolutely and the phenomenon of evasion and leakage must be fought against. On the issues of labor and capital, public and private, the policy of "two benefits" and "balance" must be seriously implemented, and through the expansion of processing and ordering and the adjustment of market prices, etc., the employers should be urged to reform the corrupt institutions of private enterprises and strive for the development of production, so as to achieve a balance of income and expenditure in the factories. The workers should be persuaded not to make excessive demands, and the employers should be allowed to restore the workers' wages and living benefits appropriately after overcoming the difficulties. At the same time, the state-run industry and commerce should be strengthened appropriately in the southwestern part of the country in order to enhance the leadership of the state-run economy. The implementation of these policies played an important role in the development of production, the prosperity of the market, the guarantee of financial tax revenue, the maintenance of social employment and the restoration of the economy of the southwestern region.

Deng Xiaoping's timely convening of the urban work conference of the Southwest Bureau was highly valued by the Party Central Committee and Mao Zedong, who in January 1951 forwarded

Deng Xiaoping's comprehensive report on the Southwest Bureau to the heads of all regions, highlighting the experience of the urban work conference of the Southwest Bureau, and instructed, "Now that the regions of East China, Central and Southwest China and Northwest China are in the midst of the climax of the work of agrarian reform and the suppression of the counter-revolution, many comrades are of course very busy, but please consider freeing up some time for the work of the Southwest Bureau to be carried out. In February, Mao Zedong included the strengthening of the Party's leadership of urban work in the resolution of the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, which gave a strong impetus to the Party to shift the focus of leadership to the cities after the completion of the agrarian reform. In February, Mao also included strengthening the Party's leadership of urban work in the resolution of the expanded meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

By June 1951, in view of the fact that the implementation of land reform in most of the rural areas had caused great changes in the economic situation in the southwest and raised a series of new problems, Deng Xiaoping presided over a meeting of the committee of the Southwest Bureau to study how to solve these problems step by step. In his report, he summarized several features of the changing situation: (1) The peasants had received more than 7 billion pounds of rice as a result of rent reductions and refunds of pledges, and about 60 to 70 percent of it was still in the hands of the peasants, who were in urgent need of finding a way out. (ii) Products were generally insufficient to meet market demand. (3) The exchange between urban and rural areas was contradictory, as the products in the cities did not meet the needs of the peasants, while those needed by the peasants were not available in the cities. (d) Most of the private industries and businesses have not yet been reformed, and the public-private relationship has not yet been properly resolved in some areas, so the private economy has not yet given full play to its enthusiasm. (e) The state-run economy has not developed as rapidly as the private economy. (f) After the land reform, the landlords still have a lot of power to invest in economic undertakings. (vii) The agricultural economy has changed from centralized to decentralized, and the poor peasants, 60% to 70% of whom have been given land, are extremely short of means of production; if they do not pay attention to their support, they will not only find it difficult to increase production, but also be in danger of decreasing it. (viii) Our existing economic institutions and forces are lagging far behind the development of the economic situation, and if no attention is paid to them, there is a danger that they will not be able to control them.

In view of the above new circumstances and problems, Deng Xiaoping proposed practical solutions and steps: (1) In areas where the land reform has been completed, the establishment of cooperatives should be taken as one of the central tasks in leading the economic work. (b) Under the present conditions when it is still difficult to build large-scale industries, attention should be paid to the development of small-scale industries run by the public sector. Correct the incorrect tendency of some comrades who only want to build big ones but not small ones. (iii) Private handicrafts have recovered considerably, and some of them have developed a little. Attention should be paid to this force and it should be organized and led properly. (d) The guidance of the Finance Committee and the industrial and commercial departments on industry and commerce should be strengthened to avoid blindness. (e) Supporting the poor and employable peasants should be regarded as the long-term policy of the Party and the government in the countryside. (vi) The Party Committee should strengthen its study and leadership of economic work. In compliance with Deng Xiaoping's instructions, all parts of the Southwest China took active measures to better solve the new situations and problems in the economy that emerged after the land reform.

Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, the Committee of the Southwest Bureau adopted the "Work Points of the Southwest Bureau in 1952" in November 1951, which explicitly demanded that the Party committees of provinces and districts and above should shift their leadership focus to the cities, mainly to the industries, and to the economic work in May next year; and that a group of competent cadres should be systematically deployed to the industrial and mining enterprises to lead the democratic reforms and to lead the production. With limited investment by the central government, the enthusiasm for building local industries should be vigorously promoted. Combine the promotion of enthusiasm with the prevention of blindness. In accordance with the work deployment of the Central Bureau, the focus of leadership in the southwestern provinces and districts was soon shifted to urban and economic work, laying a good foundation for the large-scale economic construction and socialist transformation that was about to begin.

In the first half of 1952, Deng Xiaoping also led the southwestern region to carry out the "Three Againsts" and "Five Againsts" campaigns, which eliminated a number of corrupt elements within the Party and government agencies, and severely cracked down on the "Five Poisons" behavior of unscrupulous capitalists. However, the large-scale mass movement also brought about some negative effects, mainly the resurgence of industrial and commercial depression and stagnation. Deng Xiaoping was very concerned about this problem and called Mao Zedong and the Central

Committee on February 22, truthfully reflecting that the industrial and commercial sectors in the southwest had shown a temporary but significant stagnation, the trade volume had greatly shrunk, the tax revenues had dropped considerably, many private factories had nothing to do, a large number of construction workers were unemployed, and the stagnation of the industrial and commercial sectors had affected the livelihood of a large number of urban poor, who had begun to express their dissatisfaction. If this situation is not quickly resolved, we will be trapped in a passive position, and even affect the depth of the "Five Anti". For this reason, Deng Xiaoping suggested that the Central Committee take urgent measures to start with the restoration of some construction and private industrial processing and ordering, so as to activate the market, reduce the number of unemployed workers, and alleviate the difficulties of the urban poor. Mao Zedong replied that he agreed with Deng Xiaoping's suggestion and asked the Central Bureaus to pay serious attention to such problems. Based on the reflections of the Southwest Bureau and other localities, the Central Committee promptly adjusted the deployment of the "Five Countermeasures" and carried out the second industrial and commercial adjustment at the later stage of the campaign. Mao Zedong also put forward the demand that the "Five Anti-countermeasures" struggle should achieve "popular support, market prosperity, promising production and increased tax revenue".

From March 10 to 12, Deng Xiaoping presided over the eighth meeting of the Southwest Bureau Committee, which was mainly to study how various economic organizations could quickly resume their work, especially to solve the problem of the shortage of cadres in the economic organs. In order to gradually pull out the strength to take care of regular work, the meeting decided that, except for a small number of units that were still in the climax of the "tiger-fighting" campaign, 1/3 of the strength should be immediately withdrawn to engage in business, and most of the strength would be shifted to the business in early April, so as to make all aspects of the work in April to return to the normal situation. Deng Xiaoping believed that "as long as the state institutions resume their work, start to purchase local products, process orders, carry out possible and necessary capital construction, and at the same time carry out the five counter-struggles in accordance with the Central Government's policy, the situation of the market being dead and stagnant can be changed rapidly". The above policy viewpoints and measures taken vividly reflect the essence of Deng Xiaoping's thought that "the Communist Party is for the development of social productive forces".

Construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, boosting the prosperity of all industries

In the early stage of economic construction, Deng Xiaoping really make the reputation of the southwest, is that he personally grasp the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway. Southwest China has always been a humanistic, productive, but is located in remote, mountainous barrier. As early as before the Xinhai Revolution, the people of Sichuan with foreign powers finger Sichuan railway construction right to carry out a resolute struggle, the whole of Sichuan, large fields and small households for the construction of Sichuan Railway to contribute money and effort. But the corrupt Qing Dynasty, but in the name of "railroad state-owned", seized the Sichuan people road money, so that the people fought for the right to build roads under the control of the imperialists, thus provoking the ups and downs of the Sichuan road movement. The humiliation of the railroad, dragged nearly half a century has not laid a rail.

Deng Xiaoping, a native of Sichuan, was most aware of the urgency of the development of the southwestern economy, and only a week after the liberation of Chongqing in December 1949, he proposed the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway at a meeting of the Southwest Bureau. on January 2, 1950, Deng Xiaoping, when reporting to the Central Committee on the situation in the southwestern China a month after the liberation of Chongqing and the plans for the construction of a new southwestern China, specifically proposed to "emphasize on the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway". in February, the first major decision was made by the Southwestern Military Commission. In February, the first major decision made by the Southwest Military and Political Committee was to "take the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway as the first step to promote the development of all industries and help Sichuan recover its economy. Deng Xiaoping said, "We are still facing great difficulties. We can only concentrate on one or two things, and we must not do everything at once. Once the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway is under construction, it will not only drive the economic construction of Sichuan, but also win the hearts and minds of the people, stabilize them, and bring hope to the people. Focusing on the political situation, from the overall drive to industrial and commercial recovery, the construction of the new southwest of the work of the first out of the ordinary.

The construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway began under conditions of considerable economic and equipment difficulties. Deng Xiaoping discussed with Liu Bocheng, the southwest military region to draw troops to form a military road construction team, the first to start the construction of the railroad. Deng Xiaoping said, "We are transferring some of our troops to participate in the construction, also for the purpose of spending less money on behalf of the people

to build up the railroad. In the difficult economic conditions, the first use of the army to build the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway and other lines, Mao Zedong believes that "very necessary, hope that immediately start to set up to carry out". 1950 May, the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway officially started. The first batch of engineers in dozens of military technical experts, is Deng Xiaoping as early as Shanghai just liberated, pleaded with Chen Yi's cousin Chen Xiuhe carefully identified to return to study, visible Deng Xiaoping on the construction of Chengdu-Chongqing Railway of the depth of the plan. A pickaxe in one hand and a gun in the other, the people's sons and daughters of the army, both the main force for the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, but also an important protection of the road armed forces, along the construction site of a powerful fight against the harassment and destruction of the Kuomintang agents, armed bandits, to ensure that the construction of safety and construction progress. Around the construction of the railroad, the four administrative departments of Sichuan Province, organized a large number of unemployed workers, food for work, reducing the employment pressure and social burden. Along the rural areas mobilized hundreds of thousands of migrant workers, following the completion of the first phase of the project, according to the piece-rate approach to continue construction.

The construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway fully fulfilled the foresight of Deng Xiaoping and the Southwest Military and Political Affairs Commission that "the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway should be the first step to promote the development of all industries and help Sichuan to recover its economy". In order to ensure the supply of road-building equipment, the people's government adopted the policy of "pooling efforts and using local materials". With the construction of the railroad, the life of the people of Sichuan has changed dramatically, especially the recovery and development of industry and commerce. In Chongqing, when it was first liberated, 2/3 of the factories and mines were often shut down, and more than 100,000 workers had no work to do. Machines, steel and other heavy industry basically came to a standstill. The Chengdu-Chongqing Railway required a large number of machines and tools, which resurrected Chongqing's industry. The state-run economy has driven the private economy, the people's government to process orders and loan a large amount of money to foster private industrial and mining production. Almost all of the 428 private machine factories in Chongqing and the 185 large iron stores in the iron industry received orders. The manager of the private Yuxin Iron and Steel Factory exclaimed: "The construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Road has revived the productivity of the factory. Now we

are not afraid of no work to do, but accepted orders for fear of not doing, the factory also from the past to eat capital, into profitable.

Because of the steel, machine, iron for the solution of the production of three industries, increasing the need for iron, promote the restoration and development of soil iron industry throughout Sichuan. In order to build the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, the people's government to pay in advance, to the north of Sichuan Xuanhan, Wanyuan area, the south of Sichuan Weiyuan area, the east of Sichuan Qijiang area to buy thousands of tons of iron, restored the three places of the iron industry of nearly a hundred. As early as half a year before the liberation of Sichuan cement industry has been suspended, due to the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway orders and the restoration of production of factories and mines, the production of cement in short supply, the output reached an all-time high. Due to the recovery of the industrial and mining industry and shipping, coal industry, brick and tile, electrical equipment, chemicals, hardware and other commercial development, through the construction of the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway and the funds put on the market, a very large number, along with the commodity economy and the urban and rural markets are also increasingly prosperous.

Chengdu-Chongqing Railway on the development of small and medium-sized industries and businesses in towns and cities along the line, there is a huge help. Open mountain project needs a lot of explosives raw materials, so that Yongchuan and other places have been suspended for a long time the sulfur industry revived. Brick and tile factories and lime factories in various places also expanded their production in response to the need. Almost all of the stone workers in each county participated in the road construction work. As for commerce, 250 stores resumed business in Neijiang alone. In 1951, the wages of the workers in the southern Sichuan area amounted to about 300 million pounds of rice, and other incomes were even more, and the number of unemployed workers was greatly reduced, so that the general public had a way out of their lives. Because of the construction of the road directly and indirectly improved the initial life of the masses, only five counties in southern Sichuan Longchang, Neijiang, that is, up to 150,000 people.

Chengdu-Chongqing Railway 505 kilometers, across the center of Sichuan. 1950 August 1, from Chongqing to start laying tracks, July 1, 1951 to Yongchuan; June 13, 1952, the entire line to Chengdu. Under the leadership of the Party and the People's Government, it took less than two years to realize the railroad dream of several generations of people in Sichuan. Chongqing, as the political and economic center of Southwest China, is the dock where Yangzi and Jialing rivers meet,

and a city of heavy industry. Chengdu, on the other hand, had many schools, developed culture and flourishing handicrafts. After the opening of the Chengdu-Chongqing line, the Yu end was connected to the Yangtze River shipping in the east and the Sichuan-Guizhou Highway and Qijiang Railway in the south, which gave strong support to the development of heavy industry in the southwest. Rong end of the north of the Sichuan-Shaanxi highway, the west through the Kham and Tibet border, and continue to build the Baocheng Railway and Chengkun Railway constitutes a railroad network, not only to make the rich products along the Yangtze River shipping and the foreign market closely linked to greatly increase people's incomes, and in the political, economic and national defense have a significant role. In short, the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, as the starting point of the basic industrial construction in Southwest China, consolidated Deng Xiaoping's historical contribution to the economic recovery of Southwest China.

To sum up, under the new historical conditions when the CPC was in full power, Deng Xiaoping, with his outstanding performance in the administration of Southwest China, demonstrated his outstanding leadership skills in taking charge of one side, stabilizing the country and opening up new working conditions, and accumulated new leadership experience, which laid a solid foundation for him to take up the leadership position of the Central Government.