

The Shaanxi Gansu Soviet government agricultural laws (1937-1945)

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Abstract

1937-1945 the government of the shanxi-gansu ningxia border region is actually an independent national government administrative area, under the special background, in order to solve the survival of the border region, and the problem of military rations and people, and promote the construction of the border region economy. The government introduced a series of economic laws and regulations, including agricultural laws as its core. And in this paper, we will do some research and discuss about the agriculture in the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region from 1937 to 1945, the land reclamation, land ownership, agricultural loans and tax and agricultural commodities trade regulations.

Keywords

War again sting Japan, The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region, Agricultural laws and regulations.

1. Introduction

The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region is the only base areas that the communist party of China preserved in the period of land revolution. The government of the shanxi-gansu ningxia border region was formally established in September 6, 1937, but withdrawn in January 19, 1950, last 12 years. The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region is home to the party central committee of the communist party of China during 1937 to 1945, therefore, it becomes a chief to the leadership of the communist party of China, and it was one hub north and northwest strategic fulcrum.[1] (p. 118) of the CPC central committee of the communist party of China during 1937-1945. In some of the political, economic and cultural policy is first in here, and then spread to other base areas, this region implement the policy of politics, economy, culture, not only at the time had a profound influence and role, but also the political, economic, cultural policy. After the founding of new China has a far-reaching influence, the implementation of regulations is worthy of our in-depth study and discussion.

Because of the regional specificity of the region and the environment, it determines that the border extremely paid attention to the economic construction, especially paying attention to the development of the agriculture. This paper discusses about the agricultural reclamation, land ownership, agricultural loans and tax and agricultural commodities trade regulations something about agricultural laws in the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region during 1937-1945.

2. The agricultural environment of shensi-kansu-ningxia border region

The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region, including eastern north of shaanxi, the east of Gansu and the southeast of Ningxia, stretched across three provinces. Located in the less plateau in north-central, with high terrain north-west, and north and south being low, its average height is about 1000 meters above sea level. It has complex terrain, and ravines crossbar, most of the region are mountains and hills, accounts for about 80%. In densely populated areas, due to the historical period of destroying forest, it leads to serious soil erosion, and the ecological environment become fragile. The border region is a continental and plateau climate, and the temperature changes dramatically and it has less rainfall, of 400-500 mm a year, which is adverse to the development of agriculture. Agriculture is the main sectors of the economy in border region. The border region covers a total area of 12.682 square kilometers, with 2 million population. The arable land area is about 30 million acres in border region [2]

(p. 11). Because of the influence of the soil, climate, winter wheat, corn millet, millet, corn, sorghum, buckwheat, potato, cotton become major crops of the border. Winter wheat which mainly produced from the guanzhong, longdong, covers more than half of the arable land area, and its average yields is 3 or so per bucket flat (28 pounds or so), delay, suide times, about one-third of cultivated land area is weak, yield is low, an average of about 2.5 per acre. Cotton is mainly planted in three counties Yangchang, Yangchuan, Gulin. It can collect about 15 pounds average per acre . [2] (p. 28). The development of agricultural economy in the past was mainly characterized by extensive development pattern, because of the low agricultural production, low level of agricultural production, relatively abundant land resources, but relatively insufficient in labor resources. Before the establishment of the border region, the rural economy has suffered huge destruction. It is in a not development state. In spite of the agrarian revolution period, partially abolished the feudal land ownership, but the rural economic situation has not been improved. The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region is built in such an backward area both in agricultural production and rural economy .

3. the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region agricultural laws and regulations

The government of the shanxi-gansu ningxia border region was founded in 1937. In order to improve the level of productivity development quickly, in order to solve the commissary MinShi, in order to solve the financial difficulties, the communist party of China introduced a series of laws and regulations about the economic development, especially putting the economic development of agriculture in the first place. XiBeiJu in the decision of the border region's economic construction in 1942, noted in "on economic construction, we must carry out agricultural first the principle of the development of private economy, self-sufficient economy is the guarantee to realize long-term supply of the war of resistance against Japan, the improvement of people's life, the most basic is dependent on people's border region economy development, and one of the most main is first depend on the development of agricultural production." [3] (p. 160) agricultural laws and regulations is the core content, therefore, the whole a regulatory system that is perfect, mainly includes the following contents:

4. the regulations about agricultural land ownership

The most main in agricultural legislation is land ownership, including land use, seek profits from and dispose of. Laws and regulations related to land ownership has the following rules: the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land ordinance (issued on April 4, 1939, revised in 1941), "interim measures for the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land housing registration" (issued in 1942 April 10 194 revised June 4), "the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land tenancy draft regulations" (issued in December 29, 1942, formally promulgated on December 8, 1944), the trial measures on settling the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land registration (September 1943), "the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land rights bill" (1944).

4.1 To maintain the private ownership of land.

That economical laws and regulations come on stage is a reflection of economic activity in the legal system, and is also a time of economic policy guidance. When the land revolution changes the feudal production relations, and the border region government after the establishment, with an eye to reality, changes the policy in the past. On the one hand, to protect the interests of farmers, on the other hand, from the perspective of the united front also safeguard the rights and interests of the landlord. The region based on the Soviet regime, some of the region has experienced the agrarian revolution, and the abolishment of the landlord land ownership, the other without land revolution, the landlord's land system and the system of feudal exploitation has not been abolished. In order not to implement land revolution, on the one hand, implement, rent and interest to take care of the interests of landlords and rich peasants, ensure the ownership of land; On the other hand in the area of land revolution, guarantee the farmers' land ownership of the land. Border region in 1941 promulgated "the shensi-kansu-ningxia

border region platform" in regulation: "in the region of the land have been allocated, ensure all private land system of the land of farmers, in the land without distribution area (for example, suide, fu county, qingyang), ensuring that the landlord's land ownership and creditor's rights to the lender, but should reduce the tenants rent amount and debt interest, tenants are to pay a rent landlords, the debtor to creditor pay interest, the government of DongDian relationship and debt relationship rationally adjust." [4] (p. 335-336). In the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land rights bill in 1944 made clear that guarantee the principle of people's private land ownership. Combining with the characteristics of era and the border region border region of actual existing land relationship, to regulate, protect the interests of both the landlords and peasants.

4.2 protect the personal rights and interests of land owners.

In 1944 "the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region land rights bill" pointed out that to guarantee the principle of people's private land ownership, all legal land within the scope of the legal constraints, all for the land is free to use, seek profits from and dispose (buying and selling, pawn, mortgage, donation, inheritance, etc.). So on the one hand, we do that to protect farmers, the landlord of the private ownership of land, on the other hand we should protect farmers, like the rights of the landlord of the land use, seek profits from, and dispose of rights, and the implementation of the main show. In the some Areas were introduced in the agrarian revolution, after the Anti-Japanese War some landlords came back home, they asked to the farmers for the land property. Border region government regulations "protect the interests of the peasants from the land revolution and prohibit the landlord to settle scores, has been back to farmers land", [5] (p. 33) "has seized the land and housing landlord back, divided by the government and farmers as much land and houses", enjoy the same rights with ordinary farmers. Without the area of land revolution, the landlord "leasing land to farmers, as long as the rent is not strict, the government not be any interference". [5] (p. 36) landlord implements very farmer for farmers, farmers of the landlord rent and interest rates. "No rent should be minimum reduction charter one hundred minus 25 stone for the principle. Because of special circumstances and age there can have access to, but don't cut too low, thereby affecting the landlord's life... cut should be based on principles of one to one and a half." [5] (p. 33) on the one hand to make farmers obtain the land recognized, on the other hand in unallocated area very farmer of the land, which protect the interests of farmers, and yet more harm the rights and interests of the landlord.

4.3 standardize the land management.

The land ordinance of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region, the land registration provisional regulations of the region, such as the trial measures on settling the region land registration regulations not only established the principle of private land, clear the scope of public land, and improve the various types of land registration and management policies, regulations, public or private land must be in the county government management department registration, the registration after the county municipal government shall issue the land owners shall be uniformly printed by the border region government of land ownership, and described above is the only proof of ownership of land, these rules regulate the border region of land management.

5. about the land reclamation, reward refugees of laws and regulations

The border region have arable land 30 million mu, 1937, 1941, the border region has more than 2000, ten thousand mu of arable land development and utilization of failed to get to the border region for a long time in the problems in the agricultural development of one of these is the shortage of the Labour force, and the uneven distribution of the population. 1937 years accompanied by an influx of immigrants, refugees, and the increase in population of a large number of non-productive, to diminish the agricultural production has brought challenges and opportunities, so the border region issued relevant laws and regulations to promote the development of agriculture, this part of the law is mainly aimed at the reclamation policy of refugees, mainly has the following several: the "provisional regulations on the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region immigrant settlers (issued in 1940), the measures for the implementation of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region preferential migration

(March 6, 1942), the immigrant and refugee eases the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region preferential treatment ordinance (March 1, 1943). In these regulations issued under the guidance of relevant policies, such as since March 1940, the border region has formulated and promulgated the "discount for immigrants and the poor decisions", "preferential measures for immigration notice, the measures for the implementation of the preferential treatment immigrants, immigration policy" preferential treatment "and so on, move to the refugee resettlement, land reclamation, reward policy refinement, explicit.

5.1 to move the refugees of institutionalized management.

Move refugees in addition to the border region is the result of the border region, but also including the flow of refugees, the border region's internal moving large influx of refugees during the Anti-Japanese War on the one hand, increase the border region of labor, on the other hand also to have certain population burden, at the same time, it put forward the requirements for the management of the border region. The border region government timely introduced the corresponding measures for the administration of move for refugees to move the refugees under the condition of registration and examination, in the border region designated immigration reclamation area, establishing immigration reception. In February 1942, the "measures for the implementation of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region preferential migration regulation: he, ganquan, huachi, zhidan, jingbian, fu county, song county seven reclamation area for immigrants, suide designed longdong commissioner's office, stable staff office, the county government, jingbian county government, the guanzhong commissioner's office, fu county, the county government to set up the immigration station, and ask the immigration area of the county, district, township government, should help immigrants to solve corresponding problems [6] _212 (211). That on the one hand, to strengthen the management of the move refugees, avoid the unstable to a society, on the other hand also for lack of labor, the border region border region of the status quo of internal labor distribution increase and adjust the border region of the workforce and brings out the advantages of moving refugees.

5.2 Preferential treatment to move the refugees.

In the border region of immigrants and refugees government after the registration, the appropriate is arranged, the reclamation of waste, the land ownership by the all, and three years of free public grain; Waste reclamation of private, free rent, three years after three years in accordance with the tenancy regulations shall apply. Refugees in housing, health care, loans have certain preferential policies, the implementation of the policy to make better move refugees into the border region in agricultural production.

In the laws and regulations, under the guidance of the border region's move refugees move refugee policy border region has achieved significant success, 1937-1945, the border region were placed to move more than 260000 refugees, reclamation of the border region, the agricultural production made great contributions.

5.3 the agricultural loan regulations

Sparsely populated, border region border region farmers because of the long-term low level of productivity, plus factors such as natural disasters, one third of farmers lack of cattle, and farming tools and seeds. In this case, the border region government in order to keep the forest or planting, water conservancy, such as the implementation of the agricultural policy, the border region government regulations of agricultural loans. The relevant agricultural loan regulations mainly has the following several: the agricultural credit team (or teams) temporary organization for (draft), the measures for the implementation of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region 32 years of agricultural (January 15, 1943), "byelaw of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region reward planting loans (January 15, 1943), the articles of association of the region agricultural loans (March 6, 1943) and the region beanstalk loans ordinance.

Border region distribution of agricultural credit is in the south Anhui incident, the border region currency become the border region after the functional currency of related rules are the main specifications of the following: First, the scope of agricultural credit. On January 10, 1942, the border

region of the border region the basic task of the agricultural credit, and the measures for the implementation of the current, points out that agriculture is the core of the border region economy, must be a lot of money, to ensure the development of agriculture. Agricultural credit projects extended to 1942 oxen, tools loan, cotton and cotton bibs, Ken farmers loans, etc. It can be seen in 1942, the scope of the agricultural credit has involved oxen, tools, cotton, transportation and rural sideline. Loan of RMB 8 million yuan in 1942, accounting for 50% of the production put amount.[7] (p. 391_392) On March 6, 1943, promulgated by the articles of association of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region agricultural loans (14), further specific agricultural loan scope, agricultural loan can be divided into: "(a), agricultural production loans; (2), agricultural sideline loans; (3), agricultural supply and marketing; (4), four types of irrigation and water conservancy loans, and given priority to with agriculture loan." Agricultural production of these loans are divided into: "first, cattle farm tools; second, cotton and other crops with popularization; three, seed fertilizer; 4, all kinds of green crops" [8] (p. 116) in agricultural sideline loan loan, especially attaches great importance to the cotton industry in the cotton industry loans for interest-free loan Second, the principle of agricultural credit. In the implementation of agricultural credit policy, the border region government pay attention to four points: agricultural loan to truly in the hands of the poor peasants, cannot be held by a few people and fraud, such as the 1942 points out that the main object of agricultural credit is poor, poor foundation of middle peasants and have found a place for refugees and immigrants, and expenditure in the articles of association of agricultural loans in 1943 agricultural productive loan object is an object with industrious poor farmers; Agricultural credit not relief, nor implements the average distribution, to really play the role of development to promote production; Agricultural loan will be used for designated purposes; Agricultural credit either by farming, practically in place. Agricultural credit the competent construction department of border region, by area county, and under the supervision of the township government purpose and pressing return. Border between 1942 and 1945, the agricultural loan issuing amount increasing, to 8 million, 1942 in 1943 to RMB 27.8 million, soared to \$100 million, 1944, 1945, 599 million yuan.[9] (p. 17) Border region agricultural credit rules has a significant meaning, very good solution to the problem of insufficient funds in the border region the farmers, the interest-free loan of cotton industry, also promoted the cotton planting, the border region has played a great role in promoting the development of agriculture.

5.4 the agricultural tax regulations

The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region will work for the economic development of agriculture as the first, the agricultural tax policy has also undergone certain changes, during the war of resistance by the government through the rules on agricultural taxes mainly has the following several: "save the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region government 31 year imposed regulations (31), 7, 1942, the government of the region was 32 years of save and grass to impose regulations (1943, 7, 23)," the region agricultural republic united progressive tax (introduced in September 1943, June 1944 amendment), "the region agricultural united progressive tax try out detailed rules" (introduced in September 1943, June 1944 amendment), "the region government save thirty-three years degrees and grass to impose regulations (November 8, 1944).

The border region early, in order to restore the economy, culture financial resources of the people, the border region government implemented for foreign aid, the rest of the fiscal policy. In the form of agricultural taxes in order to save cash, such as save in 1937 and 1938, the only sign 1 mangoku, mangoku in May 1939, overall agricultural tax is very light, it also embodies the border region accomplishment interest-bearing fiscal policy during this period.

After 1940 first implement a save and progressive agricultural tax, etc. This is according to the situation of the development of agricultural economy gradually increase the amount of tax, in order to ensure the supply of rations for the principle. Save is a special form of agricultural tax, the imposition principle of save is: "bulls in line with the principles of unified progressive taxation, grain, more grain junior out less, outsiders or there are special circumstances in the free." [10] (p. 105) Issued in September 1943 the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region agricultural united progressive tax trial rules

and in September, 1943, promulgated "the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region agricultural republic united progressive tax specific provisions, such as the unified progressive tax of agriculture, agricultural united progressive tax is the land of the people a merger with revenue collection, and battle needs, to food, horse two forms of grass. In the detailed rules and regulations to determine the range of the provisions of the tax and tax exemption; The tax standards; Threshold, progressive rate, the highest rate.

The border region government agricultural tax policy formulation combined with local actual situation, to consider the interests of the government and farmers, the farmers' burden is reasonable.

5.5 agricultural commodities trade regulations

The provisions of the border region government issued a series of trade in goods, which involves the agriculture mainly includes the following several: the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region banned food exit ordinance (1941, 4, 23), "the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region wartime management interim measures for transit goods import and export goods and (May 27, 1943), the measures for the implementation of the unified purchase cotton soil (1943, 9).

About the regulation of agricultural products trade mainly for grain and cotton both made specific provision to the shortage of supplies in wartime. As the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region banned food exit ordinance (1941, 4, 23) regulation: every border region food, whether it's raw materials and finished goods are transported out may not be private, internal border region can be free flow; Food immigrants, not restricted; Any military or other special need food situation must have relevant formalities; Food to secretly transported out of the country, confiscated, people sentenced to send county judicial organs in accordance with the law.[8] (p. 149)

The transit goods import and export goods and the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region wartime management interim measures "(on May 27, 1943), food, military industry equipment, all kinds of poultry, cotton yarn, soil, etc. As it is forbidden to export goods.

This strategy for cotton goods, also with strict management, on the one hand, limit the export of cotton, on the other hand of cotton adopted a policy of unified. "Measures for the implementation of unified purchase soil cotton (1943, 9), the provisions in the main apply in addition to the self, the rest of the purchase by the state; Purchase in addition to the market price, the price of the other 0.5% pay as bonus; Soil cotton smuggling is prohibited.[8] (p. 324)

5.6 relevant laws and regulations about agricultural mutual aid organizations

On the basis of the individual economy and backward technology, under the premise of a reasonable integration of labor, can improve the productivity of the border region. For the border region government issued the following rules: the obligation of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region ploughing teams ordinance (1939), the provisional organization of agricultural production support group ordinance (1941).

Before establishing border region, "the work team" and "Mr. Volunteer team" farmers with their own labor and work for mutual exchange of rural collective labor organization of mutual aid, the border region in 1939 in the original "the work team", "Mr. Volunteer team" on the basis of the "mutual-aid groups", "volunteering to work on the yards teams", "women's production team" and "children's chores team".[2] (p. 63) in 1939 of the regulations on the obligation of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region ploughing teams, points out that under the condition of compulsory ploughing teams is the wishes of the masses a compulsory labor organization, the actual labor, bring their own food, may not accept any reward. But the 1937-1940 the border region government organization in the construction process, due to the influence of the Soviet collective farm, there is a way of government intervention, played a role in a certain stage, in addition to the compulsory ploughing teams development better, other types of mutual cooperation organization because of ignoring the local relatives and clan based organization way, ignoring the local habits and customs of the people and farmers to accept degree is not high, still keep the original way of organization. During 1941-1945 noticed problems in the previous stage, combined with the local habits and customs, changed the way

guidance, the border region of labor organization in the readjustment, the border region government in 1941 issued in time the support group provisional regulations on the organization of agricultural production, put forward the mutual labor organization principles, organization form and the related rights and obligations of problems, especially made clear the nature and purpose of the agricultural mutual aid organizations, this stage of labor and mutual assistance has achieved positive results, "and thus greatly improve the efficiency of agricultural production. In a sense that a revolution" in the history of agricultural production [11].The border region government regulations about agricultural mutual aid organizations for after the founding of a deep impact on policies and regulations.

5.7 the historical position of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region agricultural regulations

The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region during the 1937-1945 and issued a series of agricultural laws and regulations, and in these regulations issued under the command of the relevant policy of agricultural development, such as rest, very farmer, cultivation, agricultural loan, farmland water conservancy, agriculture, technology, the mutual cooperation, such as policy, make the border region agricultural obtained fast development, overcome the difficulties of this period, the border region of agricultural law reflects his value and status.

6. Conclusion

The shensi-kansu-ningxia border region during the Anti-Japanese War the government introduced a series of agricultural policy, the agricultural policy is based on the time of the agricultural laws and regulations as the basis of basic.As mentioned above, agricultural laws and regulations involved in the ownership of the land, land reclamation, immigrants, refugees, agricultural credit problem, tax problem, the problem of agricultural trade in goods and agricultural mutual aid organizations, etc., and the border region government to every problem from the principle of the regulation, can make the border region agricultural economic policy and orderly, the border region agricultural development can be properly carried out.Such as reclamation regulations in the bottom area of the reclamation area is increasing, in under the provisions of the immigration and refugee reward, both properly solved the problem of the border region's population pressure is also very good to adjust labor, immigration, the reclamation also achieved a good effect of refugees;Under the regulations of land ownership, land and tax adopted a flexible policy, both to maintain the fruits of the revolution, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the landlords and peasants;And the policy of agriculture loan guarantee farmers can plant them in finish the food, the border region agricultural economic growth.Second, the agricultural laws and regulations of the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region promoted the border region agricultural economic development.The border region agricultural laws and regulations under the guidance of the development of the agricultural development has made great strides, such as the regulation of the ownership of land effectively established the united front;Reward of immigrants and refugees regulations better solve the problem of labor force resources integration, has increased the border region of the workforce and the border region's agricultural production area is greatly increased, the border region eight years from 1937 to 1945 food production growth nearly 13 times, grain output increased year by year, is a clear sign of rural economic development, improving farmers' life is reasonable proof the border region government regulations.Third, the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region agricultural laws and regulations have certain exemplary role.During 1937-1945 the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region is home to the party central committee of the communist party of China, the policies and regulations of the central committee of the communist party of China from the shensi-kansu-ningxia border region communicated to each base, agricultural laws and regulations of the border region has certain exemplary role, such as the regulations of relevant laws and regulations, conducting reclamation of land ownership, as well as agricultural loans and tax regulations, etc., are all on the basis of investigation and research of the border region in other base was promoted.

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