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9 June 1983

# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 260

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# CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

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NEW APPROACH TO LOESS PLATEAU WATER CONSERVANCY

Vice Minister Expresses Views

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Recently, following inspection and study of the contracting of small basin control to commune members in some counties, communes, and brigades of Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Gansu provinces, Li Ruishan [2621 3843 1472], member of the National Water and Soil Conservation Work Coordination Group and vice minister of the State Economic Commission told reporters the following: The method of contracting small basin control to individual commune member households is a new approach to water and soil conservation on the loess plateau, and it is also a new method of small scale agricultural capital construction. This method requires little investment for quick results, high quality, and fine benefits to solve a problem that we had wanted to solve for many years but had solved badly. This has been brought about by the masses. By sticking to it, control of the northwestern loess plateau can be hastened, and there is hope of turning the waters of the Yellow River blue.

Li Ruishan said that at first some people were apprehensive that following the contracting of sole responsibility for task completion it would be impossible to carry out capital construction. Having seen numerous sites on this occasion at which small basin control has been contracted to individual households, they discovered that not only can it be carried out, but that it is being done more rapidly than during the previous "great hullabaloo" period.

The so-called contracting of small basin control to commune members entails contracting control of small ravines running off of main ravines to a single household or to several households depending on the number of workers in them and the level of their skills, with resulting benefits divided among them for an indefinite period. Following contracting, the gullied slopes become theirs in what is, in effect, an expansion of the privately held mountain area. Some brigades have stipulated that households will



have the right to use such land for a period of 10 or more years, and that their sons and daughters may inherit this right. This stirred in a fundamental way the enthusiasm of the masses for control of small basins, and occasioned a fine trend toward mass control of small basins. This method whereby small basins are contracted to individual households for control not only is in keeping with the natural character and the socio-economic capabilities of mountain regions, but more importantly it fits in with the new situation of decentralized individual household operations following the contracting of sole responsibility for work completion to individual households.

Comrade Li Ruishan said that in view of mass enthusiasm, a fine way of effecting control exists. They have linked together long-range and present interests, damming silting at the bottom of ravines, planting trees on steep slopes at the tops of mountains, and building terraces on gently sloping land. In concrete terms, this is a correlation of the control of slopes with the control of ravines, first controlling the slopes and then controlling the ravines. This is comprehensive control, and an effective method. By first bringing the slopes under control, dams built in ravines will not be washed away. Afforestation and the growing of grass on mountain slopes effectively controls erosion, and only then can engineering measures play a greater role. By bringing small ravines under control, the job of controlling large ravines is made easier.

Comrade Li Ruishan believes that control of small basins may be done through contracting with individual households, and that for slightly larger medium size control projects, joint contracting with several households can be done and resulting benefits divided up. For even larger control projects, specialized contracting can be done, with the state providing some help in the form of funds and materials. In Ji County in Shanxi Province, the 45 li long and 8 li wide Liu Ravine is a branch of the E River which has more than 100 spur ravines, large and small. By contracting jointly with several households and specialized teams in combination, after 3 years work every brigade here has tree farms; every family has trees; mountain slopes are covered with trees and grass; a series of large dams have been built at the foot of ravines; and rectangular fields have been laid out atop tablelands in preliminary formation of an overall system for water and soil conservation. In 1981, this basin had a total of 521 millimeters of precipitation, but no flooding of major ravines occurred, with the result that both grain production and economic diversification developed very greatly.

Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Gansu provinces located in the middle reaches of the Yellow River have had serious erosion for many years. With

the carrying away to the east of large quantities of fertile soil, the soil layer of the loess plateau became increasingly infertile, and the environment continued to deteriorate. As a result, the local masses have never been able to rid themselves of poverty. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, remarkable changes have taken place in these three provinces, and the people's livelihood has improved. Following institution of responsibility systems, the method of small basin control through contracting with individual households that was initiated by the masses themselves has brought in view the prospect of the loess plateau becoming prosperous and the Yellow River becoming blue. If only we control erosion in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, cutting off the source of silt in a fundamental change in production conditions on the loess plateau, the masses will gradually be able to become rich.

Finally, Comrade Li Ruishan noted emphatically that good planning is required in carrying out contracting with commune members for small basin control. Control must be done under unified planning and uniform standards. Each jurisdiction must adapt general methods to local situations, acting in accordance with its own characteristics. There can be no arbitrary uniformity in contract provisions. Inspection and examination prior to acceptance must be strengthened, and quality assured. Departments concerned, such as water conservancy planning and forestry, should respond to peasant demands, think of methods and come up with ideas for them, and solve real problems. Personnel concerned should take the initiative in going to work sites, help the masses explore and design, provide technical guidance, and make a contribution in hastening control of the loess plateau. At the same time, we must realize clearly that genuine control of the loess plateau and the Yellow River will require very great amounts of work, that the task is still a formidable one, and that arduous efforts will be required for a long time to come.

#### Status Report Given

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 6 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] With the stabilization and perfection of rural contract responsibility systems linked to production, a new situation has arisen in the contracting by individual households to control small basins in Shanxi Province. Control of erosion and elimination of poverty to become wealthy have been closely linked for an arousal of enthusiasm among countless households to control myriad ravines and gullies.

Contracting with individual households for control of small basins in Shanxi Province began in Xiaowangcun Production Brigade

in Hequ County with Miao Hunman's [5379 3236 4221] control of Xinyao Ravine. This ravine is a mile long, and its drainage area covers 250 mu. It formerly had 24 mu of cultivated land, plus one tree. In 1980 the production brigade's specialized team invested 700 laborers and 2,000 yuan in it, but built only 2 mu of land and two small dam foundations. It was unable to afford further labor, so all work stopped. In the spring of 1981, Miao Hunman's household contracted control of this basin. In slightly more than a year's time, it brought 175 mu under initial control. It afforested and readied the land for agriculture on 140 mu, planted cash crop trees including pear, date, peach, apricot, and mulberry trees on 55 mu, and grew saplings on 2.7 mu. It built 4 dams, and leveled 35 mu of gullied land. In 1982, it harvested 4,000 jin of grain, 18,000 jin of potatoes, and other crops for an income totaling 2,750 yuan, 70 percent of which it kept for itself. Earnings per capita averaged 320 yuan. Xin County and Shanxi provincial leaders have vigorously promoted this fresh experience.

The Provincial CPC Committee believes that contracting to individual households of small basins for comprehensive control is a fine way in which to relate ecological balance and economic benefits, long-range interests and present interests, collective interests and individual interests. Leaders at all levels should take a firm grip on the contracting to individual households of small basin control in the same way as they took in hand the implementation of agricultural production responsibility systems. As of the end of November 1982, 45,178 individual households in 11 counties of Xinxian Prefecture had contracted the control of 8,184 small basins covering an area of 488,800 mu, and had brought 58,500 mu under initial control. In nine counties in the western hills of Luliang Prefecture, more than 30,000 households had contracted to control 6,580 small basins or 36 percent of the total area, and they had signed agreements and started to act on about 40 percent of the basins.

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CSO:4007/106

QIAN ZHENGYING ON WATER CONSERVANCY MEASURES

OW261359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)--China intends to achieve more effective flood control by means of strengthening dikes on major rivers and dredging some sections by the end of the century.

Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, stated this at a national conference on water conservancy now in session in Beijing. She reminded the participants that they have enormous work to do in water conservancy while outlining long range strategic objectives in this field.

The minister noted that many of China's major cities and densely populated areas are located in the lower reaches of the Yangtze, Yellow, Huaihe, Haihe and Pearl rivers and they are often threatened by floods, though northern China is short of water resources. Soil erosion in some areas is not yet under control and water pollution still exists, she added.

Other strategic objectives of water conservancy included:

- Expanding China's irrigated area from today's 46 million hectares to 53 million hectares and raising drainage standards;
- Providing clean drinking water for some 50 million rural people who are suffering from water shortage, especially herdsmen and peasants in certain areas in northwest China. The State Council has earmarked funds for water conservancy projects in these areas;
- Utilizing water resources in a comprehensive fashion to serve energy projects, navigation, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. More small hydroelectric power stations will be added in China to increase the aggregate capacity from the present eight million kilowatts to 20 million kilowatts by the end of the century; and
- Devoting major efforts to soil conservation, especially soil conservation along headwaters of rivers, with a view to improving ecological environments.

Referring to short-term programs, the minister said that China will exert great efforts on the construction of key water conservancy projects in

newly designated grain production centers in six provinces and the improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities in existing centers.

Construction of water conservancy projects are to be stepped up in Xinjiang Region, northwest China, and on Hainan Island, south China, so as to keep pace with economic development in these areas, the minister added.

CSO: 4020/82

## 'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

HK250918 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 5

[Article by Liu Ruilong (0491 3834 7895): "On the Transformation of Traditional Agriculture Into Modern Agriculture"]

[Text] Correctly Recognize the Traditional Agriculture of Our Country

Ours is a country with a vast territory and a large population. It has a long history of agriculture and a rich agricultural heritage. Intense and meticulous cultivation is the focal point of the fine tradition of agriculture in our country. This is a comprehensive concept, embodying the comprehensive use of various measures of increasing production, which includes technical measures like selecting and nursing seeds, soil cultivation, irrigation and spreading manure, preservation of soil moisture of dry land crops, preservation of plants, and field management; and the rich experiences in various aspects such as the enfolding of diversified economies, and the practice of comprehensive utilization and processing of agricultural produce; and also construction of water conservancy, improvement of soil, utilization of various energy resources, and efforts in transforming agricultural implements so as to improve conditions for production. The comprehensive adoption of various measures mentioned above suited to local conditions has achieved on limited and a comparatively high yield per unit area. In accordance with the practice of the laboring people, the ancient thinkers, politicians, and agronomists of our nation put forward many theories of scientific value. For example, the doctrine of taking agriculture as the basis embodied in the saying "the state regards its people as its basis, while the people rely on food for their existence." The idea of correctly recognizing the dialectical relationship between the physical body and man and the environmental conditions in the saying, "it is man that cultivates the crops, the earth that gives birth to them, and heaven that supports them." ("Lu Shi Chuen Qiu," in the chapter entitled "Judge the Hour") Chen Fu's idea that "the earth is forever fresh with vigor and vitality"; and the idea of intensive farming, which was expressed in the saying "in farming, grow less, but more intensively and meticulously than growing more, but carelessly"; ("Shen Shi Nong Shu Yu") this is the crystallization of the tradition of intensive farming in the striving for high yield in agronomic ideas. It is relying on adopting comprehensive measures of increasing production in line with local conditions, and the tradition of intensive farming with raising per-unit area

yield as the main target that the Chinese peasants have worked on this piece of land in China for thousands of years, and which has nursed over 50 nationalities and the glorious and magnificent ancient culture. The land has not deteriorated as a result of intensive farming. On the contrary, it has supported a population of many millions in the period of the warring states, and the Qin and Han Dynasties and today supports population of one billion. It has created a miracle to be wondered at by the world, and has shown the tremendous vitality of the tradition of this kind of intensive and meticulous farming.

Why is it that the agronomy of intensive and meticulous farming representing the highest level in the ancient world should have taken place in China? This is related to the concrete social economy and the natural conditions of our country, and the result of the gradual exploration of and the prolonged struggle against nature and the mastering of objective law on the part of the broad masses of peasants in our country. Since the periods of the spring and autumn and the warring states, the feudal landlord economic system was gradually established, under which land was to be bought and sold. Compared with the feudal manor system of the medieval age in Western Europe, the Chinese peasants enjoyed more personal freedom, and more rights in self-management, and therefore they displayed greater activity than their European counterparts. However, as their scope of production was rather small and the production condition unstable, the Chinese peasants had to rely on more labor in their striving for higher yields so as to support a family of several members. It was under such conditions that the agronomy of intensive and meticulous farming appeared. At the same time, resulting from the imbalance in the development of social economy, and the development of land annexing, a relative shortage of cultivable land appeared in some areas since the warring states in our country. Such a condition gradually developed with the increase of population, until the situation developed in the Qing Dynasty that there was a large population and insufficient cultivable land, and this compelled people to adopt the path of intensive and meticulous farming in order to increase production. It is necessary to point out that the vast territory and rich natural resources of our country has provided a good foundation for agricultural production. However, the natural conditions of our country are not always favorable to the development of agricultural production. For example, in the north it is dry and windy in the spring, while to the south of the Changjiang River, the land usually suffers from flooding and salinization. These have been unfavorable factors in the development of agriculture. It was in the course of struggling against the unfavorable natural conditions that the great invention of intensive and meticulous farming of the laboring people of our country took place. Focusing on the ideas that man will eventually conquer nature, that favorable conditions are to be made use of and unfavorable ones avoided was the important characteristic of the ideas of traditional agronomy in our country. In a sense, intensive and meticulous farming is to bring into full play the subjective initiatives of man. It is a wonderful art in agronomy to make use of the favorable aspect of natural conditions and overcome its unfavorable aspect. It has embodied in an outstanding manner the spirit of undergoing

hardship in blazing a new path, the art of being good at adapting to and transforming nature, and the excellent techniques in production.

Today, the social system of our country has undergone a fundamental change; however, there is not much change in her natural conditions. The contradiction between a large population and insufficient cultivable land has become more acute than in ancient times. The agricultural technological system reflecting the objective law created in the past by the laboring people of our country in accordance with the concrete social economic and natural conditions still possesses an existing value and basis. So long as the situation of a large population and insufficient land and the natural conditions remain unchanged, the agriculture of our country must necessarily continue to take the path of intensive and meticulous farming, energy saving, and low consumption, and raising per-unit area yield.

The traditional agronomy has long been praised by renowned scientists all over the world. Carolus Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist of the 18th century, once praised China's agriculture. Charles Darwin, the famous naturalist of the 19th century, held that China was the first to put forward the theory of the selection of the species. Justus von Liebig believed that the utilization of manure by peasant families in ancient China was a matchless invention.

At present, when the crisis of "petroleum agriculture" in the West is becoming more and more prominent, people have witnessed that there are many merits to the traditional agriculture in China. (Bulaoge) [1580 0525 2706], an American scholar, held that the implementation of intercropping and multicropping in farming in line with local conditions in China is one of the most fascinating revolutions known to the world. Another American agronomist, (Wade Walter), has listed 15 items worthy of study by American scholars, among which, excluding cross-breeding of rice, all belong to the realm of traditional agricultural technology. The famous British scholar, Joseph Lee, who engages in the study of the history of technology of China, and the Japanese scholar, Gennosuke Amano, a specialist in the history of Chinese agriculture, both highly value the fine tradition of Chinese agriculture.

Therefore, it can be seen that until now, in the traditional agriculture of our country, there still exist many adaptable experiences and rational factors that meet the requirements of the development of modern agriculture, not only for China but also for the developed countries. These experiences are not outdated, but are still to be inherited and brought into play in the socialist construction of modern agriculture in our country.

On the other hand, it is necessary for us to see the historical limitations of traditional agriculture in our country. The traditional agriculture based its development on the dominant position of the feudal private ownership of land, and the condition of privately running small farms and manual labor. Its scope of production was small, its implements of production was simple, and its productivity ratio and commodities ratio were low, and



it was basically a natural economy of self-sufficiency. Such conditions will hinder the utilization of agricultural resources on a larger scope and the general structure of agriculture in establishing a coordinated relationship among agriculture, forestry, grazing, sideline production, and fishery, and will limit the further development of the production force.

Therefore, it is necessary to make an all-round truth-seeking scientific analysis of traditional agriculture, to correctly recognize its vitality and limitations; it will not do to confuse tradition with backwardness, nor to completely deny traditional agriculture, and be lost in national nihilism; neither shall we artificially raise its prominence, so that we put ourselves in the ridiculous position of not conforming to facts, and the ludicrous conceit of the king of Yelang--parochial arrogance.

#### What is Chinese-Type Modern Agriculture

The modernization of agriculture in our country must be realized. It must continue to undergo agricultural technological restructuring, undergo the transformation from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture and change the present situation of backwardness in agricultural technological equipment and economy. It is beyond a doubt that this principle is to be resolutely carried out.

What is meant by modernization of agriculture? Regarding countries advanced in the modernization of agriculture, in the progress of their development, similar demands and trends of development have been formed, and they are: modernization of production means, a scientific attitude in management, and socialized and specialized labor. Apart from these, there is no common or absolute formula, except for the differences in social economy and natural conditions in various countries, in the focuses of agricultural management, and the policies, steps, and methods in realizing agricultural modernization. It is said that modernization is a world concept and there should be only one formula. Such a view is naive. Whatever scientific technology and management methods of countries advanced in modern agriculture in the world which are useful to our country should be learned from selectively, digested, and absorbed. But the zigzags they have gone through or malpractices which are existing should only serve as a lesson to us. Especially problems of environmental pollution and the abnormal growth of agriculture resulting from the so-called "petroleum agriculture" which uses high investment and high energy consumption in exchange for agricultural produce in capitalist countries should by no means be copied blindly and repeated by us. It is necessary for us to blaze a new path for the modernization of agriculture in China.

Concerning the modern agriculture characteristic of China, many original ideas have been put forward from all sides through discussions, which we shall try to sum up and make the following propositions:

Starting from the conditions and needs of our country, it is advisable to arm the two public-owned systems of agriculture with modern science and

technology and socialist industry, and subsidiary agricultural economies, specialized households, and all forms of cooperation and combination; and to place the strategic decision of production, production know-how and management on the basis of modern science and technology, and on establishing a rational production structure, the layout of production and a good cycle in the ecology favorable to the continuous development of agriculture in building a prosperous socialist countryside with an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, grazing, subsidiaries, and fishery and the comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and trade. It is advisable to practice intensive and meticulous farming, and cultivation of soil, and to strive to raise the per-unit area yield in achieving low investment, low consumption, and high economic results. It is advisable to combine modern agricultural science and technology with the fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming, and to achieve a high land productivity ratio, labor productivity ratio, commodities ratio, and employment ratio, so as to provide rich agricultural and sideline produce to meet the growing needs of the life of the people, the development of industry, and material and cultural construction. And this is the modernization of socialist agriculture characteristic of China.

The modernization of agriculture in China is being carried out on Chinese land. It is carried out by relying on the broad masses of peasants in China, who are familiar with and have mastered traditional agricultural technology. It is necessary to start from the actual situation in China to combine modern scientific technology with the fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming of our country. Only by doing so will we achieve the transformation from traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. In the process of this transformation, it is necessary to give strict considerations to the imbalance in the natural resources, economic conditions, and technical conditions in various parts of the country. It is necessary to make investigation on material resources, to make divisions of agricultural areas, and long-term and short-term plans for development, and to carry out experiments and accumulate experiences, and then spread them step by step so as to be able to start from reality and advance with firm steps. This transformation is a process of economic development, technical reformation, and cultural upgrading. One does not proclaim the completion of this transformation overnight. There must be a process of the combination of things and the substitution of one for the other. And it is necessary to adopt various transitional forms and methods. During this process, there will coexist various energy resources, implements, technologies, economic elements, forms of organization, and methods of management. The process of agricultural development in China is not to give up the tradition of intensive and meticulous farming in realizing modernization. On the contrary, it is necessary to make use of the tradition of intensive and meticulous farming in realizing modernization. The combination of intensive and meticulous farming with modernization will be the characteristic and merit of the modernization of agriculture in China. It is the primary basis for stepping up the modernization of agriculture in China. This is not to abide by the old tradition but to create something new. This is the road to modernization of socialist agriculture which is characteristic of China, and is in accordance with the conditions and needs of development. And it is the only road to the development of agriculture in China.

CSO: 4007/154

PURCHASING POWER INCREASING IN RURAL AREAS

HK260142 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 May 83 p 1

[Text] Purchasing power is increasing rapidly in China's rural areas as a result of the fast improvement of rural residents' living standards in recent years. ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO (CHINA PEASANTRY NEWS) reports.

The paper says that in 1982 sales of the means of production for agriculture and the sales of consumer goods in areas at county level or below amounted to 116.8 billion yuan, up by 8.7 percent from 1981.

The amount of 13 types of industrial products sold by rural supply and marketing co-operatives last year surpassed that of 1981. The number of wristwatches sold was more than 8.53 million, up by 75 percent; sewing machines more than 4.9 million, up by 36 percent; bicycles more than 7.83 million up by 56 percent.

In addition, the sales of television sets increased by 23 percent last year and those of tape recorders by 57 percent, the paper said.

It said this is an indication of the rapid improvement of rural residents' living standards.

The paper said that according to the figures released by the administrative bureau of commune and production brigade-run enterprises under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the 97 counties registered an average per capita income--from collective labour--of more than 300 yuan in 1982; it was 49 the previous year. And the average peasant household income from privately-run side occupations was 102.8 yuan, up 21.6 percent from 1981, and 2.87 times that of 1978.

The paper said that there were 21 counties where average income per capita exceeded 400 yuan, 12 counties more than the previous year.

These relatively rich counties are located in 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions while formerly these relatively rich counties were only in 12 provinces, municipalites and autonomous regions, the paper said.

The number of production brigades (except those in Tibet) with an average per capita income of more than 300 yuan reached 34,021 as against 10,702 in the year 1981. Their number has increased by 20 times since 1980, the paper said.

Now that more and more peasants can afford to buy expensive and durable goods, they are particular about their quality, outward form and brands, the paper said.

In the first quarter of this year, more than 1.09 million sewing machines were sold in the rural areas, but this was a drop of 13.8 percent from the corresponding period of last year. The reason was that the brands offered were not well known to the peasants, the paper said.

A survey in Tianmen County, Hubei Province, showed that many peasant households had money ready to buy bicycles but they were holding off until famous brand bikes were available, the paper said.

The average income per capita drawn from private farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fisheries was 80 yuan, an increase of 11.6 percent over the previous year. But its proportion in the total amount of average income per capita from sideline occupations decreased by 7 percent. The average income from privately run building, transport, commerce, catering and services trades was 22.7 yuan, a dramatic increase of 78.1 percent and a 7 percent increase in the proportion of the total average income.

CSO: 4020/82

## INCOME GAP BETWEEN WORKERS, PEASANTS DECREASES

OW061154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA)--China's workers and peasants are closing the gap with regard to income, consumption level, educational level and cultural life as a result of the rapid development of agriculture and industry over the past four years.

The State Statistical Bureau reports that the income disparity between worker and peasant was reduced 21.6 percent between 1978 and 1982. Net income of peasants went up 92.7 percent while that of urban workers rose only 58.5 percent. Net income of peasants living in the suburbs of big cities is about equal to that of city workers.

In 1982, average annual living expenses for peasants rose to 220 yuan from 116 yuan in 1978, an increase of 89.7 percent. Expenditures for basic necessities for city workers rose to 471 yuan from 1978's 311 yuan, an increase of 37 percent. The difference in consumption level between workers and peasants was thus reduced 20.1 percent.

In exchange of agricultural produce for manufactured goods, the price scissors was narrowed by raising the purchasing prices of agricultural produce and lowering the retail prices for farm machinery while keeping constant price levels for consumer goods.

Comparing 1982 with 1978, 50 kilograms of wheat could be exchanged for 21.1 percent more kerosene and 50 kilograms of cotton could be exchanged for 26.9 percent more fabric.

The institution of the contract system in the rural areas provided the incentive for peasants to raise their educational level, including knowledge of scientific farming. There are now 150 counties which have established agrotechnical centers for experimentation and training of personnel. Popular science organizations have been set up in thousands of people's communes. In 1982, an estimated 9.79 million peasants studied in sparetime schools.

The improvement in the material life has stimulated the peasants' urge for a better cultural life. In 1982, there was one film projection team for

every ten thousand rural population. Listening to the radio, watching television and reading books and magazines have become part of the daily life of the peasants. Sales of books and newspapers in 1982 in rural areas came to 1.13 billion yuan, an increase of 19.1 percent from the previous year. Science books and text books increased the fastest.

CSO: 4020/82

## PRC FODDER INDUSTRY CAPACITY ZOOMS OVER 5 MILLION TONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "China's New Fodder Industry Flourishing"]

[Text] A new industry serving agriculture is flourishing in China--the fodder industry. There are 3,500 newly constructed or rebuilt fodder factories nationwide, with a productive capacity which has reached 5.10 million metric tons. At the same time a number of small additive, premix and fodder machinery plants have been built. Last year over 6 billion tons of mixed feed were produced, double that of 1981, stimulating animal production.

In building their fodder industry, various areas have carried out the policy of focusing on medium and small-scale fodder factories, striving to make efforts to reform on the basis of unearthing potential and working to produce quick results and big benefits with small investments. In 1979, Sichuan Province prepared to build 2 large fodder factories, investing several million yuan. They were not completed for over 2 years because the excessive concentration of incoming raw materials and outgoing product created transportation tieups and was quite unsuitable to the dispersed requirements of fodder in the countryside. After summing up this experience, they built a set of 3,000-5,000 ton small mixed feed factories in Jianyang, Daxian, Guanghan, Zigong, Leshan and Neijiang. In general these plants only took 6-10 months from groundbreaking until they were put into service and cost but 120,000 to 200,000 yuan each. They produce for the locality, and market locally.

Each province, municipality and autonomous region also pays attention to carrying out general surveys of the fodder and additive resources and to analyzing nutritional components and feed value, thereby broadening fodder sources. In a survey, the Zhejiang Provincial Fodder Company discovered over 80 kinds of resources throughout the province which can be used to produce mixed feed and additives, not counting over 600 varieties of weeds which can be used as fodder. This company carried out research on the production environment, nutritional component, gathering seasons, target populations and medicinal characteristics of 226 of these wild forage grasses in order to use rationally the resources of mountain prairies, grasslands and

water bodies. This has provided reliable data for use in developing herbivorous animals.

The municipality and provinces of Beijing, Jiangsu, Fujian, Liaoning and Jilin have paid attention to the leading role that scientific research plays in developing fodder. The Beijing Municipal Fodder Company carried out a nutritional analysis of fodder and did work on the concocting and screening of scientific preparation formulas. Its research unearthed a new protein feed source and expended the trial manufacture of new feed products, thereby raising both the quality and quantity of fodder. The success of research into the effectiveness of egg amino acid and lysine solved the municipality's problem of shortage of protein feed. Each 100 jin of feed can save 2.5 jin of beancake or 5 jin of fishmeal. Figuring on the basis of 7 million jin of processed chicken feed per year, 175,000 jin of beancake and 350,000 jin of fishmeal can be spared.

11,723

CSO: 4007/139



## EXCELLENT START REPORTED IN GROWING OF WHEAT

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 13 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Missing No Opportunities to Improve Wheatfield Care Is Top Priority Matter. Area Sown to Wheat Ample and of Good Quality Everywhere; Growth Heartening. National Area Sown to Wheat Reaches 428 Million Mu, 18 Million Mu More Than in 1982. Wheat Seedlings Now Growing Evenly With Category 1 and Category 2 Seedlings Totaling 80 to 85 Percent"]

[Text] The correspondent has learned the following from departments concerned: The wheat is greening up everywhere right now, and wheat seedling growth is heartening. If no opportunities are missed to take a firm grip on wheatfield care, this year's wheat output shows prospects of being greater than last year's bumper harvest.

Further implementation and improvement of agricultural production responsibility systems has aroused the enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of peasants to do a good job of grain production, with the result that the area sown to wheat last year was ample, and sowing was done quickly and well. The national area sown to wheat reached 428 million mu, 18 million mu more than last year, and the greatest area sown to summer grain since 1979. During the sowing season last year, the weather was pretty good everywhere, and in most wheat growing provinces soil moisture conditions were good. Fertilizer was ample; the seedlings sprouted evenly; accumulated temperatures before the onset of winter were high; sturdy seedlings covered a large area, and between 80 and 85 percent of seedlings were in category 1 or category 2, between 10 and 15 percent more than during the same period last year. During the overwintering period, freeze damage was light and few seedlings died, and now the wheat is growing evenly and is everywhere better than in previous years. In the nine provinces, of Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Sichuan, and Shaanxi, which together account for about 60 percent of the country's total wheat production, the area sown to wheat this year was about 1 million mu more than last year, and it is growing very well. In Shandong Province, for instance, more than 52

percent of the area has category 1 sturdy seedlings, about 23 percent more than during the same period last year. In some places the sturdy seedling area amounts to 60 percent, and category 3 weak seedlings account for only 14 percent, 18 percent fewer than during the same period last year. The fine growth of wheat in Yuncheng Prefecture in Shanxi Province is such as has rarely occurred during the last several years. Sturdy seedlings amount to about 70 percent of the total, and in most wheatfields plants have five or six leaves on a stem. All this has laid a material foundation for a bumper wheat harvest this year.

Planting is the foundation, but care is the key. Drought, which poses a fairly great threat to wheat growth in the country as a whole, has now raised its head. Because the weather has been warm in the north and cold in the south, dry in the north and wet in the south ever since the onset of winter, drought has spread fairly rapidly in the wheat growing areas of north China. Reportedly in Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shaanxi, Beijing, Tianjin, Hubei, and Anhui, a 70 million mu area has been stricken with drought. This is 28 percent of the total area sown in these nine provinces and municipalities. For this reason, no opportunity should be lost in coming to grips with spring care of the wheatfields. Particular attention should be devoted to watering the wheat in a fight against drought as a major link in winning continued increases in wheat output this year. This is also a top priority matter for the broad masses of rural cadres and people. This matter has already aroused the serious attention of government at all levels. They have organized all trades and industries to devote manpower, material, and financial resources to assuring that the wheat is watered in the fight against drought. Scientific and technical personnel have also hastened to sign technical contracts with peasant households for the growing of wheat, and they have gone into the fields to provide specific technical guidance. Water conservancy facilities such as pump wells and irrigation stations capable of being used have been used to the full, and some water conservancy and irrigation departments have signed irrigation agreements with peasants so that the watering of wheat will be done quickly, well, and at low cost in the fight against drought.

Departments concerned have pointed out that in addition to devoting attention to the watering of wheat to fight drought, wheat rust and powdery mildew disease has broken out in some places where the wheat is growing vigorously, and that in a small number of cases in which wheat seedlings greened up and began to joint early, varying degrees of winter damage has occurred. Possibly late frost damage or a return of cold weather in spring may occur. Leaders and departments concerned at all levels cannot rest on their laurels, but must act promptly to reduce to the minimum losses that may result from the damage, maintain and develop the fine situation in increased wheat yields, and win a greater bumper wheat harvest next year.

## ROLE OF 'DOUBLE CONTRACT' RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM EXPLORED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese, 8, 10, 13 Feb 82

[8 Feb 82 p 2]

[Text] Editor's Note: The "double contract" responsibility system has become the principle of the various forms of production responsibility systems. Nevertheless, a small number of people still have a muddled understanding and different views of this form of responsibility system. For example, quite a few readers' letters have asked just whether the "double contract" responsibility system is "socialist" or "capitalist," what is the trend of its development, etc. For this reason, beginning with this issue, this newspaper is publishing serially for the information of all an article written by Zhang Guangyou. The article is divided into six parts, and this issue carries the first part.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, China's rural villages have everywhere established various forms of contract responsibility systems linked to output. These have fully aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants, bringing about a prosperous and heartening situation in China's agricultural production. As a result of several years of repeated practice, comparison, and selection, the "double contract" form of production responsibility system contracting of responsibility for production and for task completion to individual households has achieved the dominant position in the country's rural villages. According to incomplete statistics, the "double contract" form of responsibility system is used more than 78 percent of the time throughout the country, and is the trend of development in some provinces and regions. Consequently, the trend of future development of this form of responsibility system has become an extremely important question about which there is general concern.

In order to understand the future trend of development of "double contracting," and particularly of the contacting of sole responsibility for task completion to individual households, it is necessary, first of all, to clarify one premise, namely, the nature of "double contracts." A look at practice in some areas shows extremely hot debate on this issue over the past 3 years, and differences persist to the present time. For this reason, attitudes on how to approach "double contracts" also distinctly differ. After the CPC Central Committee transmitted "Summary of the National Rural Work Conference" this year, the ideological understanding of cadres and masses in an overwhelming majority of areas became unified. Everyone realized that "double contracting" poses no problems in terms of its orientation, that it is a form of responsibility system that is fairly well suited to actual circumstances in most parts of the country, and that it has been greatly welcomed by the broad masses of peasants. As Comrade Hu Yaobang said in October last year when receiving delegates to the National Rural Work Conference: Our policies do not shake the collective economy; land, the most basic means of production, remains under collective ownership. Contracting does not in itself show a change in the nature of the collective ownership system. "Dividing up the fields" is a customary peasant way of speaking, but to term contracting of production to individual households a "dividing up of the fields for individual farming" is not correct.

A preponderance of facts fully show that "double contracting": is no "dividing up of the fields for individual farming," nor is it an individual economy. Much less is it the pre-Liberation small scale agricultural economy. Nevertheless, an extremely small number of people will not admit to this day that the contracting to individual households of sole responsibility for task completion is a form of responsibility system. Or else they admit it with their mouths while completely failing to resolve or not completely resolving problems in their thinking. One of the things they say is that "double contracting" has separated land ownership rights and use rights, and that ownership rights no longer play a decisive role. Thus, "double contracting" is actually farming individually. Such a view clearly does not fit the facts. In production relationship, ownership of the means of production play a decisive role. This is the case in any kind of society. In a feudal society, land ownership rights are in the hands of landlords, and the renting to peasants of land for farming means the peasants have use rights. Can one say that land ownership rights do not play a decisive role? Though our society is fundamentally different from feudal society, nevertheless use rights are not ownership rights. In both the contracting of sole responsibility for task completion to individual households and the contracting of sole responsibility for production to indi-

vidual households, the land remains collectively owned and not privately owned. Some people also say that the system of public ownership of land cannot decide the nature of "double contracts;" in some capitalist countries, the land belongs to the state, but can one say that this is socialist in nature? Those who hold such a view have forgotten a most fundamental premise, namely that our country is by nature a dictatorship of the proletariat; and they have forgotten that the problems we are studying are problems of socialist China under leadership of the Communist Party. They should realize that in China public ownership of land does not exist in isolation. In China's national economy, the socialist publicly owned economy holds absolute dominance. Following the practice of "double contracts," fundamental to the production process is collective restraint and control, so how can this be mentioned in the same breath with state ownership of land in capitalist countries!

Practice has demonstrated that the "double contract" responsibility system has been enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of rural cadres and people. But some of our cadres, particularly an extremely small number of leading cadres have not thoroughly investigated and studied, and have not actively led the masses in resolving some problems encountered in moving forward. Instead they have thrown cold water on things when problems have been encountered, or they have even been unwilling to take various actions. They have opposed and boycotted the "double contract" responsibility system. In approaching "double contracts," some people have first acted in opposition and have not permitted them. Later they have thrown up their hands and paid no attention in an abandonment of leadership. When some of them have seen problems appear, they have even shouted with glee, seizing on a single point and ignoring the overall situation, thereby trying to negate the "double contract" responsibility system. This has been a stumbling block for the past several years in the process of promoting agricultural production responsibility systems.

Naturally, in putting into effect any form of responsibility system, the emergence of problems of one kind or another is unavoidable, and "double contracts" are no exception. For various reasons, when some places practiced "double contracting," some problems really appeared such as quarrels over water and cattle, the dividing up of land into overly small plots, failure to make best use of machinery, poor protection of collective property, failure to provide properly for four dependent households, and households enjoying the five guarantees childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing, and burial expenses by the people's communes, etc. Such problems should be given serious attention and must be

solved. Not to look after problems is wrong. However, it is necessary to distinguish between the main stream and branches. One must realize that "double contracting" has fully aroused the enthusiasm for production of the broad masses, and this is most important. One must also realize that the foregoing problems are not problems of the "double contract" responsibility system per se, but rather problems in implementation. With the strengthening of leadership, they can be avoided or overcome. In fact, many places have solved these kinds of problems one by one, and they have solved them very well. For precisely this reason, in the process of establishing and perfecting agricultural production responsibility systems, a unified ideological understanding, and improvement and strengthening of leadership are extremely necessary. We should realize that the "double contract" responsibility system has vitality, and that it is enthusiastically supported by the broad masses of peasants. So long as the broad masses have enthusiasm, there are no difficulties or problems that cannot be solved.

[10 Feb 83 p 2]

[Text] Contract responsibility systems linked to output currently practiced in rural villages everywhere are diverse in form, and ways of doing things are not entirely the same. Some places contract responsibility for output to individual households; some contract sole responsibility for task completion to individual households; some make individuals responsible for output; some make teams responsible for output; some do specialized contracting; and some use several forms all at the same time or alternately. These are normal situations. However, some people distinguish responsibility systems as "high level" and "low level." They say that contracting of responsibility for task completion to individual households is "lowest level," and advocate "double contracting" "leading to" contracting of output to individual workers or teams. They feel that the contracting of responsibility for task completion to individual households is only temporary and transitional, and should be changed within a short period of time.

Is there really a distinction between forms of responsibility systems as high level and low level? It should be said that responsibility systems per se are not high level or low level. The division of responsibility systems into high level and low level is not only not in keeping with objective facts, but may easily produce harmful results or side effects in actual work. If one speaks of responsibility systems as "high level" or "low level," it should be in terms of whether a form of responsibility system suits or does not suit an area. So long as it suits an area, is able to advance the development of production,

and is supported by most of the masses, the form of responsibility system is a good one as far as the particular area is concerned, or one might say it is high level. Conversely, no matter that some people might feel that a certain form of responsibility system is "high level," if it is ill suited to an area, does not help develop production, and is not approved by most of the masses, then that form of responsibility system is no good. As some of the masses in rural Henan Province said, "It is the belly that tells whether a form is good or bad, and increased yields are the basis for whether a form is high or low." The real test of good or bad is whether the masses support it or not, and whether it can arouse the enthusiasm of the masses. A "better" form about which the masses have no enthusiasm is just all empty talk.

But just what is the basis for determining what form of responsibility system should be adopted? Generally speaking, there are two tests as follows: Proceeding from realities and adapting general methods to specific situations, whatever form is able to arouse mass enthusiasm to the full and helps develop production is the one to adopt. The right of selection should be genuinely given the peasant masses, and their self-determination respected. The masses should decide themselves without leaders making hard and fast rules, running things by themselves without consulting others or, worse yet, giving blind guidance. Practice has demonstrated that the suitability of various forms of responsibility systems is in the nature of an objective law independent of man's will. The process of establishing and perfecting production responsibility systems is a process of steadily overcoming and eliminating the effects of leftist ideology, and a process of eliminating metaphysical ideological methods and putting into effect the ideological line of seeking truth in facts. Various forms of production responsibility systems must stand the test of practice and go through the process of being watched, compared, and selected by the broad masses. Leaders at all levels must be careful to avoid being subjective and onesided in seeking a certain form; they should genuinely turn over to the masses the right to make a selection. China is a vast land in which very great differences exist in natural conditions and the economic foundation. Imposition of uniformity is not in keeping with realities. To be divorced from reality and divorced from the masses, and to pursue blindly so-called "high level" forms must inevitably lead to harmful consequences.

Some comrades first regard the contracting of sole responsibility for task completion to individual households as the lowest level, followed by the contracting of output to individual households, which is followed in turn by specialized contracting, contracting of output to individuals, and contracting of output to teams...

Such a ranking reflects an erroneous view of the "double contract" responsibility system on the part of some comrades. The inevitable result of such a view must be that "double contracting" is an "expedient measure" that must be carried to teams and to groups in the future.... Under guidance of such a mentality, some places have forced the practice of "specialized contracting and contracting of output to individuals" without regard for circumstances, and have gone into "specialization first and contracting later." It cannot be denied that some places are able to practice "specialized contracting and the contracting of output to individual workers" because conditions are in readiness, specializations may be divided up, and the masses desire it. However, in places having virtually only agricultural production or just a farming industry with little economic diversification, and where there is as yet little specialization, how can specialized contracting be practiced? In production, needed specialized division of labor can increase the labor productivity rate. However, one must proceed from realities. One cannot practice specialized division of labor in a seeking after a "high level" form.

[13 Feb 83 p 2]

[Text] In remarks made at the opening of the 12th Party Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Our modernization must proceed from China's realities. ...universal Marxist truths must be linked with the country's specific realities to take our own path in building a distinctively Chinese socialism. This is a basic conclusion that we have arrived at from the summary of long historical experience." The socialist agricultural modernization that we are carrying out is a great undertaking unprecedented in China's history. Just what kind of socialist collective economy do we have? Because of the limitations of historical conditions, it cannot be found in the works of Marx. In "French and German Peasant Problems," which Engels wrote not long before his death, he said that in countries with numerous small scale peasant economies in which the economy is not developed, once the proletariat achieved power, the path of cooperativization could lead the peasants to make the transition to socialism. However, in no case could peasants' private property be expropriated, and the principle of voluntary participation for mutual benefit should be maintained. The state should provide subsidies in the form of funds, machinery, and fertilizer in order gradually to replace the old forms of production techniques and expand the scale of reproduction. It should use actual instances for demonstration purposes to attract and convince the peasants. In his famous work titled, "On the Cooperative System," Lenin said that under dictatorship of the Russian proletariat, supply and marketing cooperatives could be used to lead the



peasants in a transition to socialism, and he particularly emphasized that this could be done only on the basis of looking after their individual interests. Lenin did not propose collectivization in production, must less did he propose the use of force or expropriation methods to institute collectivization. We should conscientiously summarize China's experiences and lessons in agricultural cooperativization. "China's affairs should be handled in terms of China's circumstances." Modernization of China's socialist agriculture must proceed from the country's realities, and follow its own path. China has a huge population and a vast land area; its economic foundation is fairly weak; its cultural level is fairly low; and development is very uneven. As a result, the socialist transformation of China's agriculture cannot be fully realized within a short period of time. The form of China's socialist transformation of agriculture cannot be a single one or "arbitrarily uniform." Realization of the socialist transformation of agriculture and the modernization of agriculture requires adherence to the principle of voluntary participation for mutual benefit. It must help development of production. While adhering to these two principles as a basis, everything that helps organize the peasants to move toward socialist forms should be permitted, and should not be rejected. "Double contracts," and particularly various forms of contracting of sole responsibility for task completion to individual households is a very superior form of responsibility system that has been deeply welcomed by the broad masses of peasants at the present stage of administration and management of China's socialist agriculture. The reason is primarily that its "benefits are most direct, its responsibilities most concrete, and its methods most simple" as compared with other forms of responsibility systems. Natural and economic conditions in most parts of the country are suited to this form of responsibility system. That is to say that it is suited to realities and to prevailing levels of administration and management in those areas. In particular, no calculation of workpoints on the basis of work done in this form of responsibility system has been most welcome by the broad masses of peasants. In a certain sense, the contracting of sole responsibility for task completion to individual households is an important administrative and management tool that has been worked out through trial and error and through the payment of a huge price on the road of collectivization of China's agricultural production. It both brings into play the superiority of the collective economy and fully stirs the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants; it has solved a fundamental problem in the collective administration and management of agriculture that had not been solved for a long period of time.

9432

CAO:4007/105

IMPLEMENTATION OF FORESTRY RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Actively Implement Forestry Production Responsibility Systems"]

[Text] Spring has returned to the land and another golden season for planting trees and afforestation has arrived.

How many of the barren mountains and wastelands of China's far-flung rural villages will be dressed in green this year? Around how many farmland villages will forest networks be added? The key lies in inducing countless millions of peasants to go into the mountains, to protect the mountains and plant forests, and to nurture and manage forests.

One very important thing in fulfillment of this task is steadfast promotion of forestry production responsibility systems.

For a long time ceaseless discussion has gone on about contract responsibility systems linked to output in forestry, and their promotion has been slow. The principal reason has been a lack of mental emancipation on the part of some forestry cadres and county, commune, and production brigade cadres who are accustomed to the same old rigamarole and the same old method of doing things.

Practice in numerous places has demonstrated that once contracted, barren mountains can be made green. This is an effective way in which to arouse the enthusiasm of 800 million peasants for planting trees for afforestation. Thus, "leftist" influence, must continue to be eliminated. In the minds of some cadres the people's interests and the country's interests stand opposed. These comrades onesidedly emphasize the country's interests. They have a hazy conception of the people. They scarcely realize that to think of the country's interests separate from the people's interests is to miss the point. To think of other problems separate from policies is also to miss the point. Only by eradicating "blind guidance," smashing the "large common pot," and

practicing contract responsibility systems linked to output giving rights, responsibilities, and benefits to the masses can the barren mounts be made green soon and the people benefit soon. One county CPC Committee secretary said it right when he said, "The sooner barren mountains are contracted to individual households, the sooner they will become green. In the past there have been groundless fears and indifference about barren mountains, and when the prospect of having the masses make them green has arisen, people became terribly frightened. Why was this?" This question really makes people think deeply!

During the current spring season tree planting and afforestation campaign, it is still necessary to reiterate that ownership belongs to those who do the afforestation as an enduring forestry policy so that the peasants can develop barren mountains without concern, plant trees, and create forests. Effective measures should be taken to help peasants do a good job of taking care of their privately retained mountains and responsibility mountains. Active support should be given households specializing in forestry and partnerships. In short, forestry policies should continue to be liberalized to hasten the greening of bald mountains. At the same time, existing forests should be diligently protected, reckless cutting and denudation stopped, and hidden perils removed. Forestry leadership departments should change their long standing practice of talking much but doing little. They should use concrete methods and actions and do a solid job of taking firmly in hand steady increase in forest cover for a period of 20 or 50 years in the gradually building of a fine protective ecological screen.

In the process of establishing and perfecting a contract responsibility system linked to output in forestry, the interests of the country, collectives, and individuals must be looked after, and the masses should receive material benefits.

We firmly believe that only by implementing a forestry production responsibility system that links the interests of forestry production and the peasants' personal interests can a new climate in which each and every household loves the mountains and wastelands and everybody builds and protects forests come about in this divine land. On the barren mountains and wastelands that have been called for many years but that remain in a deep sleep, the verdant charm will very quickly reappear, and achievements in this year's tree planting and afforestation will certainly be greater than in past years.

9432

CSO:4007/107

GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF COMMODITY PRODUCTION PREDICTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "China's Rural Commodity Production Will See Great Development. Need to Sustain Good Momentum That Has Taken Place. Du Runsheng [2629 3387 3932] Gives Speech to National Work Conference on Restructuring of Rural Supply and Marketing Cooperative System"]

[Text] On 12 March, Du Runsheng, Director of the Rural Policy Research Center of the Central Committee Secretariat pointed out at the National Work Conference on Restructuring of the Rural Supply and Marketing Cooperative System that China is currently in the stage of transformation from a natural economy to a commodity economy. He predicted that rural commodity production would soon see great development, and that each and every trade and industry must actively support commodity production to sustain the fine momentum that has already taken place.

In setting forth reform of the economic structure, reform of the system, and reform of techniques currently underway in rural China, Du Runsheng noted that the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee had opened a breach, and that large numbers of specialized households had appeared in rural areas in response to market demand. All these specialized households engage in commodity production, and 70 to 80 percent of their products are sold in markets. The main source of their income is from exchange. Survey shows 1 percent of 10,000 yuan households in rural Shanxi Province. This is an amazing event in rural China. Development of specialized households now poses a need for supply and marketing, scientific and technical, banking, and insurance departments to serve them. Commercial work is the key, and it is necessary to establish a better defined and firmer conception of service to production. Interruption of commodity exchange signifies interruption of production. Peasant difficulties in selling and buying are unavoidable; however, every effort should be made to avoid them. We must permit the peasants more economic benefits and fewer economic risks.

9432

CSO:4007/107

MORE HOUSEHOLDS SPECIALIZING IN GRAIN PRODUCTION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Give Vigorous Support to Households Specializing in Grain Production"]

[Text] Accompanying establishment of responsibility systems linked to output has been the emergence throughout the country in places such as Jiangxi and Hubei provinces of large numbers of households specializing in grain production. This is an effective way in which to realize steady growth in grain production that should be vigorously supported.

Households specializing in grain production are characterized by a generally large workforce, high farming skill, and good administration and management. Many of them are local "masters at growing grain," and "expert farmers." They farm more land than most peasant households; their grain output is higher than that of others; and their rate of marketable products is above 50 percent or as high as more than 80 percent, making them an important force in providing commodity grain to the country.

In most parts of the country today, agricultural production is primarily done by hand, and state investment in agriculture cannot be substantially increased. Under these circumstances, development of households specializing in the production of grain is of major significance in development of marketable grain production. First, it favors use of the peasants' own funds for the capital construction of agriculture and to change the situation of low grain yields. Secondly, it helps bring into play advantages of family operations and traditional agriculture, helps tap fully work potential of family members, and helps carry out intensive farming. Third, it helps bring into play producer administration and management and specialized skills, the use of new techniques and equipment, improvement in the land utilization rate, and economic benefits from grain production.

The launching of various kinds of socialized services in agri-

cultural production has provided increasingly advantageous conditions for households specializing in grain production. In economically developed areas, in particular, in commodity grain bases, and in places with small populations relative to available land, or in wasteland areas, households specializing in grain production should be more vigorously developed. Leaders and departments concerned at all levels should take effective measures and give necessary support and care to funds, techniques, materials, transportation for sale, and distribution of benefits so that they play a greater role in development of marketable grain production.

9432

CSO:4007/107

PRC TO EXPAND DEEP-SEA, COASTAL FISHING

OW241245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--China will expand fishing in the open seas while protecting, cultivating and rationally exploiting coastal resources, said Meng Xiande, director of the Aquatic Products Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, at a work conference on marine fishery now in session here.

In 1982, he said, China caught 3,593,000 tons of marine aquatic products, 11.2 percent more than the previous year. But 90 percent came from coastal areas and only 10 percent from the open seas.

Protection of coastal marine resources is now an urgent problem as a result of over-fishing, he said. According to available data, catches of greater and lesser croakers, cuttlefish and hairtails have decreased in size in the coastal waters of the Bohai, Yellow, East China and South China seas.

Meng Xiande suggested China's 17 major marine fishing companies gradually turn to fishing in the open seas. The big fishing vessels used by these companies are fixed with the necessary gear and facilities.

In the past few years, fishing companies in Guangdong, Zhoushan, Shanghai, Yantai and Dalian have built a number of 600 hp trawlers equipped with fairly advanced navigational aids and quick-freeze installations.

In coastal areas, the director proposed improving management of fishing grounds and developing artificial breeding of prawns, sea cucumbers, jellyfish, cuttlefish and shellfish.

In coastal Guangdong, Guangxi and Liaoning, experiments are being carried out on building man-made reefs and transforming environment of the fishing grounds to attract more fish. In Shandong and Zhejiang, laboratory-bred prawn larvae have been released into prawn grounds to replenish natural resources. Experiments on releasing cuttlefish and jellyfish in the coastal waters are being tried in Zhejiang Province.

Director Meng Xiande suggested all major fishing companies cooperate with other countries by providing technical aid, labor service and compensation trade.

CSO: 4020/82

NATIONAL

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM TO AID PRC DAIRY INDUSTRY

OW281243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Rome, May 27 (XINHUA)--The World Food Program (WFP) has ratified two aid programs to help China develop dairying in six major cities and agriculture in Hebei Province.

The two programs, involving a total of 66.58 million U.S. dollars, were ratified at the 15th session of the WFP committee on food aid policies and programs held recently in Rome.

The six major cities where WFP will help develop dairy products are Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Nanjing and Xian. The aid program for agricultural development in Hebei Province includes the building of drainage, irrigation and saline control systems.

WFP under the United Nations and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO) was established 20 years ago. It aims at helping developing countries in agricultural production by providing free aid in grain and other kinds of food.

CSO: 4020/82



NATIONAL

MORE ON WFP AID TO DAIRY INDUSTRY

OW281301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA)--A project for dairy development in Beijing, Shanghai and four other major cities, with the assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP), has been approved by the recent 15th conference of committee on food aid policies and programmes held in Rome, according to a spokesman for the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

Under the project WFP will supply China gratuitously with 40,000 metric tons of dried skim milk and 13,330 metric tons of butter oil between 1984 and 1988. China will use the dairy products for recombination into liquid milk which will supplement the short supply of milk in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Xian, Wuhan and Nanjing. Between 1984 and 1988, dairy products in those cities are expected to increase at an annual rate of 50 percent from 1982.

During the same period China will spend 250 million yuan for processing, transportation and storage of the dairy products provided by WFP as well as for the development of dairy production.

The assistance of WFP plus China's investment will go a long way to help develop dairy production of the six major cities. White and black friesian cows are expected to reach 87,000 by 1988, 75 percent more than 1982; milch goats, 89,000, 2.5 times growth. The combined output of milk will come to 497,000 tons, 92 percent over 1982. Milk processing and distribution capacity will be expanded and quality of dairy products improved in those cities.

CSO: 4020/82

## STATE COUNCIL MEASURES ON AGROTECHNICAL WORK

OWO71157 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--The State Council recently approved and circulated a report by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Finance on strengthening the ranks of scientists and technicians in the forefront of agriculture and forestry, calling on all localities and departments to note and implement the measures suggested in the report and encourage scientists and technicians to work in the forefront of agriculture and forestry.

The report says: To strengthen the ranks of scientists and technicians in the forefront of agriculture and forestry and effectively solve the practical problems of the scientific and technical personnel in agriculture and forestry, the following measures are suggested:

1. It is necessary to strengthen the ranks of scientists and technicians in the forefront of agriculture and forestry through all channels and to establish and perfect an agricultural and forestry technology extension system to serve the peasants. In the next 3 to 5 years, a number of agricultural and forestry technicians should be assigned to the first line so that every commune agrotechnical station eventually will have an average of two to four state agrotechnical personnel. Scientific and technical personnel needed in the fields of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and irrigation and water conservancy (including water and soil conservation) should also be strengthened step by step according to the development requirements of these fields. Enrollment of new students by agricultural and forestry colleges and schools should be oriented to serving the rural areas.
2. It is necessary to appropriately improve the wages and living conditions of scientific and technical personnel working in the forefront of agriculture and forestry. Agricultural and forestry technical personnel working at below county levels (not including the county level) will be paid one grade higher than their present wages as a post allowance. Those who leave the first line before 8 years have elapsed will lose this one-grade allowance, but those who leave after 8 years may retain the one-grade wage increase.

3. On the basis of increased agricultural production and better economic results, the localities should gradually increase agricultural expenditures to improve the working and living conditions of the scientific and technical personnel working in the forefront of agriculture.

4. The household registrations and food rations in cities and towns should be restored to scientific and technical personnel of state-owned agricultural and forestry research institutes, colleges, schools, farms and nurseries who live on grain grown by themselves. Their children may enjoy the right to find jobs in cities and towns and apply for enrollment in skilled workers' schools.

5. Governments at various levels should strengthen administration and reasonable employment of agricultural and forestry scientific and technical personnel and should trust them politically, use them boldly in work, help them improve professionally and take good care of them in their livelihood. After they arrive in the forefront, the scientific and technical personnel must bring into full play their special knowledge and skills. They should be encouraged to devote themselves to scientific and technical work in agriculture and forestry and make contributions to developing agricultural and forestry production.

CSO: 4006/153

NATIONAL

COMPANY SET UP TO HELP RURAL COLLECTIVES

OW210201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA)--A company has been set up to help promote industrial enterprises run by rural collectives across China.

The nation now has 1.3 million commune- and brigade-run enterprises, which employ a total of 30 million workers. These furnish more than 10 percent of China's total industrial output value.

The new company was established to coordinate production and other economic activities, including supply of materials and product sales.

The China Joint General Corporation of commune- and brigade-run enterprises will also supply its member units with economic information and provide them with technical guidance, a spokesman of the company said.

The company plans to set up specialized companies and regional branches.

CSO: 4020/82

NATIONAL

COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISE CORPORATION FORMED

OW221643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--The China Integrated Commune and Production Brigade Enterprise Corporation [zhong guo she dui qi ye lian he zong gong si 0022 0948 4357 7130 0120 2814 5114 0678 4920 0361 0674] was recently officially established.

At present, there are more than 1.3 million commune and production brigade enterprises in the country, employing 30 million people. Their industrial output value accounts for more than 10 percent of the country's total industrial output value. The newly-established China Integrated Commune and Production Brigade Enterprise Corporation is an integrated economic organization serving the commune and production brigade enterprises throughout the country. Following the principle of taking planned economy as the key link with market regulation playing a supplementary role, it will do overall planning for and coordinate the supply, production and marketing of commune and production brigade enterprises through multiple channels. It will also provide economic information and technical guidance to the widely-scattered commune and production brigade enterprises, and will be responsible for training personnel and organizing exchanges of experience. Based on needs, it will set up a number of specialized corporations and regional branches.

CSO: 4007/154

## SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF ANNUAL AFFORESTATION PLAN COMPLETED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Almost 1.9 Million Mu Afforested in Fujian Province During Spring for 75 Percent Completion of Annual Plan. Promotion of Contracting Linked to Output in Forestry"]

[Text] Afforestation has been done both rapidly and well this spring in China's major southern forest region, Fujian Province. Statistics as of the last 10 days of February show an area of 1,899,000 mu as having been afforested in completion of 75.7 percent of annual plan. This is a 68 percent increase over the same period last year. The voluntary planting of trees has also increased everywhere. Statistics from Jianyang, Sanming, and Jinjiang prefectures show the planting of more than 500,000 trees.

General promotion in forestry of the contract responsibility systems linked to output used in agriculture has been the main reason for the rapid and good afforestation done this spring in Fujian Province. More than 90 percent of production brigades in the province launched "three fixed" work in forestry [fixed time, fixed quantity, and fixed quality]. They determined mountain forest ownership rights and designated privately retained mountains as a prelude to going all out in rousing individual commune members, specialized households, production brigade-household combined households, commune and brigade forest farms, mountain farming teams, and afforestation project teams. Contracting of afforestation was done with production brigades, the quantity and quality of afforestation as well as compensation to be paid all set by agreements. This included both short-term contracts running for from 1 to 5 years for afforestation and forest care, and long-term contracts running from the time of afforestation until the felling of timber. These methods resulted in an arousal of commune member enthusiasm for afforestation. Sanming Prefecture had originally planned the afforestation of 350,000 mu, but specialized teams, specialized groups, specialized households, production brigade-household combined households, and afforestation project teams contracted afforestation of 460,000 mu. The prefecture has currently afforested 433,000 mu in a 23 percent overfulfillment of plan.

## FOCUS ON SPRING PLOWING URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 6 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Commentator: "Quickly Shift Rural Work Emphasis to Spring Plowing"]

[Text] The time of "excited insects" [around 5 March] has passed and the "vernal equinox" will soon be here. The very busy spring plowing season is spreading from south to north. The whole year's work depends on a good start in spring. Good performance in spring plowing and production has an extremely great deal to do with winning a bumper harvest in agriculture for the year as a whole. A major task confronting all levels of rural organization is to do farming at the proper time, and to shift the emphasis of work quickly to spring plowing and production.

Right now a great amount of work has to be done in rural villages. This includes stabilization and perfection of the agricultural production responsibility system, further liberalization of economic policies in accordance with the new spirit of the Central Committee; restructuring of the commercial system; the setting up of separate political and commune pilot projects; and implementation of planned parenthood. But spring plowing and production ranks first. Naturally, the reform of all economic foundations and superstructures is very important, and efforts must be made to accomplish these tasks; however, overall planning taking all factors into consideration is needed. When action is taken, the following principles must be followed: focusing on spring plowing and production and not being divorced from spring plowing and production; and doing what is helpful to spring plowing and production and what does not impede spring plowing and production.

Some people suppose that now that more than 90 percent of the country's rural production brigades have instituted contract responsibility systems linked to output in which operations by individual households have become the basic level of the rural cooperative economy, the peasants themselves can make all arrangements just fine for spring plowing and production, and that

there is no need for others to be concerned about them. Such a view is onesided. Since the peasants have self-determination in farming fields under the responsibility system, the former "driving to plow and driving to plant" is certainly no longer necessary. However, the number of things that cadres should worry about are numerous indeed! The burdens that organizational leaders at all levels carry in spring plowing and production have not become less; they have become more.

In a situation in which farming by households is paramount, matters such as how to carry out state plan, and how to assure that the proportion of areas planted to grain and cash crops are equitable all require greater and more meticulous ideological work and organizational work than previously. In a situation in which farming by households is paramount, numerous service jobs that must be done in advance of, during, and following production, such as the supply and distribution of means of production including chemical fertilizer, seeds, and pesticides; inspection, repair, and use of farm machines, implements, and water conservancy facilities, and the passing on and promotion of advanced science and technology are all tasks that are much greater than before. Furthermore, completion of these tasks requires a whole set of new work methods. Clearly, in the course of spring plowing and production, cadres at all levels must rouse their spirits, strengthen leadership, and correct the onesided notion that "now that there are responsibility systems, cadres need not worry."

China is a vast land in which natural conditions differ very greatly from place to place. The tasks to be done in spring plowing and production are not only different, but favorable and unfavorable conditions are also not entirely the same. In south China, for example, there is much rain while north China is dry. In some places, work consists mostly of spring care to crops, while in other places the main emphasis is on spring sowing. This requires that leaders concerned be able to find weak links on the basis of local circumstances, take a firm grip on key actions to be taken, and not require that things be done in a single way, but rather do a solid job in solving genuine problems to assure that spring plowing and production tasks be completed with high quality.

9432

CSO:4007/106



SPRING PLOWING UNDERWAY

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 6 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Fujian Province Triumphs Over Rainy, Overcast Weather and Low Temperatures To Do Spring Plowing"]

[Text] The broad masses of cadres and commune members in rural Fujian Province have waged a struggle against rainy, overcast weather and low temperatures to do a solid job of spring plowing and production, and to care for fields from which spring crops are to be harvested. As of 25 February, 6 million mu had been plowed throughout the province. This was more than two-thirds the total early rice growing area. In southern prefectures of the province where spring comes earlier, more than 310,000 mu of land has thawed. Soaking and sowing of early rice and growing of sweet potato seedlings is underway from south to north.

Since January this year, most prefectures of Fujian Province have had continuously rainy, overcast weather and low temperatures. This has posed numerous difficulties for spring plowing and sowing, as well as for the care of fields containing crops to be harvested in spring. Everywhere water has accumulated in barley, wheat and rape fields, and seeds and seedlings have rotted in places where spring planting was done early. Such abnormal weather has aroused the serious concern of leaders at all levels in Fujian Province. Leading cadres responsible for agriculture in the Provincial CPC Committee promptly assembled leaders and experts in departments concerned for joint study of counter-measures to be taken against the poor weather in order to carry on spring plowing and production. Recently, the Provincial People's Government also issued an "Urgent Notice" to all prefectures and counties on intensification of spring plowing and production work. This notice required that all jurisdictions diligently check on implementation of various measures to guard against disaster, and to fight a major battle to win a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

As a result of leaders at all levels and the broad masses of rural cadres having given serious thought and having taken early

action, preparations for spring plowing have been done well throughout the province this year. A 6 million mu area, or 60 percent of the early rice area of the province, has been replanted to disease resistant superior varieties of early rice. The supply of chemical fertilizer has increased over last year, and supplies of plastic mulch for use in the growing of seedlings are freely available.

In view of this year's low temperatures and rainy weather, all jurisdictions have made protection of the early rice against seed and seedling rot the key to a good job of spring planting this year. Throughout the province, the centralized seedling growing experiences of Jinjiang Prefecture and of Xinglin Commune in Xiamen County have been followed in the operation of seedling companies as well as in contracting with specialized households for the raising of seedlings. The new technique of "growing of seedlings in flats" in factorized production has been promoted, and a good job has been done with plastic mulch and with the strengthening of water and fertilizer management to prevent the rotting of seeds and seedlings.

9432

CSO: 4007/106

CENTRAL DISCIPLINE BODY ON GRAIN ILLEGALITIES

HK260410 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25  
May 83

[Text] Recently, the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular, emphasizing that grain is an important material that has a direct bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. Therefore, striking at illegal activities in grain departments is an important aspect of striking at serious crimes in the economic field.

The circular calls on the departments concerned to pay enough attention to this kind of activity. The related departments in various places should organize inspection teams to conduct resolute, efficient, and detailed investigations into illegal activities. Problems should be solved in a timely manner, and the criminals should be severely punished. At the same time, the ranks of staff and workers should be reorganized well, political and ideological work should be strengthened, and various regulations and rules should be strictly adhered to and, in some cases, supplemented or perfected. Management work should be seriously strengthened with a strong sense of responsibility. All the work should be aimed at obtaining good results in striking at illegal activities in the grain departments.

CSO: 4007/154

COMMUNE, BRIGADE-RUN ENTERPRISES PROSPER

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Over 250 Million Yuan Turned Over in Taxes Last Year"]

[Text] With the rapid development of Guangdong's commune and brigade-run enterprises and the continuous increase in their economic efficiency, the taxes remitted to the state have increased from year to year. Last year tax revenues exceeded 250 million yuan, an increase of 30.5 percent over the previous year and 87.1 over 1978.

Over the past several years, the development of rural commune and brigade-run enterprises has been quite brisk in Guangdong. At present, the province has over 88,400 such enterprises engaging over 2.1 million peasants who "leave the soil but not the countryside" in planting, breeding, the processing of agricultural sidelines, building materials, construction, excavation, hauling, light industrial goods for daily use, machinery, medium and small-sized agricultural implements, the chemical industry, commerce and services. Last year their total income surpassed 6.29 billion yuan, up 17 percent over the previous year and double that of 1978.

The state has helped the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises through its policies of reducing or eliminating taxes on new enterprises which produce goods in support of agriculture. This has energized the peasants to develop commune and brigade-run enterprises. Production has increased continuously and the items of operation has expanded continuously as well, providing the state with new sources of financial revenue. This is especially so over the past year as numerous commune and brigade-run enterprises have carried out contract responsibility systems, generally raising their economic efficiency and greatly boosting state tax revenue. Last year the commune and brigade-run enterprises of Foshan Prefecture turned over in excess of 112 million yuan in taxes to the state, up 37.5 percent over the previous year and 2.3 times 1978. In places where commune and

brigade-run enterprises are developed, the taxes remitted by them to the state have become an important source of local financial revenue. Over the past several years, the commune and brigade-run enterprises of Nanhai County have turned over nearly 20 million yuan to the state each year, accounting for over 20 percent of the county financial revenue, reaching an average annual tax contribution of over 150 yuan per staff or worker.

11,723

CSO: 4007/139

GUANGDONG

COMMUNE, BRIGADE-RUN ENTERPRISE TOTAL INCOME EXCEEDS 6.2 BILLION YUAN

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Sixty Percent of Guangdong's Commune and Brigade-Run Enterprises Have a Contract Responsibility System"]

[Text] Up to the present, 60 percent of Guangdong's commune and brigade-run enterprises are operating under contract responsibility systems of many different forms, providing for the interests of the state, the collective and the individual in a big way. Last year the total income from the enterprises at the commune and production brigade levels alone exceeded 6.2 billion yuan, an increase of 17 percent over the previous year; over 700 million yuan in taxes were remitted to the state, an increase of 30 percent; and the average income of staff and workers was over 690 yuan, up over 14 percent.

The contracting of enterprises, carried out through public bidding or direct invitation, has turned the enterprises over to collectives, groups or individuals for management. Some are contracted to enterprises by communes, brigades or teams; some are contracted by individuals or partnerships; and some adopt a manager or factory head responsibility system. The collective continues to have ownership rights over the enterprises. The contracts entail full responsibility for losses, division of profits, and establish in a way that cannot be changed the obligations for transfers to higher levels. Through economic contracts they establish the rights, duties and benefits of the collective, the contractors and the staff and workers. Because the contractors have autonomy over production and operations, they have overcome egalitarianism and thereby mobilized the activism of the staff and workers in a big way and promoted the development of production. In the past the workers and staff of the No 1 Red Brick Factory of the Xijiao Production Brigade of the Beijiao Commune in Xunde County were not very enthusiastic, as they "ate out of a common pot." Production deteriorated steadily from 8.65 million bricks in 1978 to 5.24 million bricks in 1981. Last

year, after it had been contracted out to 5 commune members, brick production more than doubled, profits almost tripled and taxes remitted increased by 340 percent. Workers' income increased by 170 percent, the contractors divided up 12,000 yuan each, and the income turned over to the brigade also increased markedly.

11,723

CSO: 4007/139

## 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON HILLSIDES FOR PRIVATE PLOTS

HK200610 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Assign More Private Plots on Slopes to Peasants"]

[Text] "Expand private plots on slopes, turn barren hills into green hills." Since Longmen County in Guangdong Province is mountainous and the villages there are sparsely distributed, the local authority expanded the private plots on slopes for peasants in accordance with these specific characteristics to help them open up natural resources in the mountain areas. Both the collective and the individual benefit from the practice. This kind of work is popular among the people. It may be practiced in places that possess similar conditions.

A large part of our country is mountainous. The barren hills and slopes account for a third of the total area. Some of them have been lying waste for years and collective afforestation cannot be done within a short period. However, there is an abundance of surplus labor lying idle. Thus the situation is that "the hills lie waste, labor lies idle and the villages remain poor." To expand the private plots on slopes for peasants is therefore a good policy which will benefit both the country and the people. So all local authorities must treat this positively and make great efforts to do this job well. In places where hills and slopes are few, the local authorities may turn part of the sparse woods and surviving woods into private plots through appropriate assignment. Local authorities in the plain regions may assign unoccupied spaces in front and back of houses, next to the villages and roads, on the river banks, and between the fields to commune members for cultivation. The practice will not only solve the problem of shortage of the peasants' lumber and firewood supply, but will also increase the economic income of the commune members.

The advantages of the practice include: 1. It combines the peasants' rights, responsibility and interests in timber production so that the initiative of thousands upon thousands of peasant households in tree planting and afforestation can be mobilized. 2. It solves the problem of surplus labor. 3. The peasants may make use of the natural resources in the private plots for sideline production such as rearing cows, sheep and rabbits, and weaving to increase the household income.



At present, the policy of assigning private plots on slopes to peasants has not been done well enough in some areas. Some of them have not even started yet, while it is carried out only to a limited extent in other areas where hills are remote and stoney. The reason for this is mainly because the "leftist" influence has not been completely wiped out. Some cadres are afraid that there will be "too many individuals and too few collectives, and we will take the road of retreat." This kind of thinking, however, is wrong. Can it be regarded as socialist practice when a vast piece of land is allowed to lie untouched for years, and can one regard it as a capitalist practice when the land is assigned to commune members for afforestation! Whatever we are going to do, we must weigh the advantages to the socialist construction with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity and flourishing of the country and to the wealth and happiness of the people. To expand the private plots for peasants is completely in accord with the above principle. The departments concerned should daringly carry out the work as soon as possible.

We must clearly specify that trees within the private plots belong to the commune member who plants them. He should have the right of inheritance and disposal of the products he produces within the private plot. The ownership of the private plots belongs to the collective, and commune members only have the right to use but not to sell, rent, or mortgage them. Use of the private plots is limited to tree planting, fruit and grass cultivation; while reclamation and crop growing are prohibited so as to prevent soil erosion. Once the private plots are determined, the county government will be responsible for issuing certificates of private plots. The right of use, right of profit and right of inheritance are protected by law and they cannot be infringed upon by anyone. Once the private plots are assigned, the government at all levels and the forestry departments should coordinate and arrange the supply of seeds, chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals to the individual commune members for raising seedlings. The forestry departments must actively strengthen technical guidance on afforestation in order to promote the effectiveness of turning the private plots green.

CSO: 4006/153

CONTRACT SYSTEM APPLIED TO FORESTRY PRODUCTION

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Jianshe Farm in Heilongjiang Province Institutes Forestry Contract System. Area Afforested in 4 Years is More Than Five Times Greater Than During Previous 23 Years"]

[Text] Heilongjiang Province has instituted a contract responsibility system in forestry production at Jianshe Farm that has greatly hastened the pace of tree planting and afforestation. In the 4 year period 1979 - 1972, more than 20,000 mu were afforested to specifications for acceptance. This was 5.2 times the preserve area afforested in the previous 23 years.

Jianshe Farm is located in the southern foothills of the Lesser Xing'an Range. Beginning in 1979, forestry production was placed in a position of equal importance with grain production. While increasing investment in forestry, the farm promoted production responsibility systems throughout forestry. On its specialized forest farms, it instituted responsibility systems using "contracts, fixed quotas, and rewards." The specific method used was as follows: For the growing of seedlings, there were fixed tasks, fixed outputs of seedlings, and fixed quality with bonuses for overfulfillment of production." In afforestation, there was "contracting of planting, contracting for survival, contracting of care, a fixed number of personnel, fixed efficiency, fixed plots, fixed quality, and bonuses for overfulfillment of areas or overfulfillment of the survival rate. In care and protection, "responsibility zones were assigned individuals with rewards and punishments being meted out on the basis of results in care and protection." Regulations provided that those responsible for protecting forests could arrest on the spot those who destroyed forests and receive 30 percent of fines levied against them. Derelictions of duty resulting in destruction of afforested trees required indemnification of 20 percent of the value of losses. This method fully aroused the enthusiasm of forest farm employees. During 1981 and 1982 alone, 126 employees of the forest farm afforested 10,400 mu. This was 74 percent of the total farm area afforested during the same period. Survival rate was higher

than 90 percent, and the farm provided 15 million saplings for the farm as a whole.

Jianshe Farm also assigned afforestation duties to farm production teams, to young people awaiting employment and to the families of employees. Last year, 76 youths awaiting employment in units subordinate to the farm afforested 1,865 mu during a single spring. This was 18 percent of the total area afforested by the farm as a whole during the spring season.

9432

CSO:4007/107

## NATIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

SK220250 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The national conference to exchange experiences in land management opened this morning in Harbin City. The task of the conference is to study and work out ways to implement the important documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council issued since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and instructions of central leading comrades and to sum up and exchange the experiences of various localities in land management so as to enhance the people's understanding, unify their thinking and arouse their spirit to create a new situation in the national land management work and to make the work adaptable to the new situation and new tasks.

Attending the conference are responsible comrades of land management departments of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country and representatives of pertinent departments and commissions of the State Council, totaling more than 200 people. Bian Jiang, advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, also attended and spoke. Wang Lianzheng, deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province, introduced Heilongjiang's measures to improve land management at this morning's session.

Wang Lianzheng first spoke on formulation of land laws and regulations. He said: Land utilization is an issue concerning all the sectors of the national economy and the vital interests of thousands of families. In order to effectively enforce the various measures for rational land utilization, we should not only conduct propaganda and education but also turn these measures into laws and regulations of the organs of state power, which are mandatory and are the basis and criteria for land management. Since 1961, in accordance with related state policies, our province has issued 35 documents containing stipulations on land management. In September 1981, we submitted the Heilongjiang Provincial Provisional Regulations on Land Management to the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, which discussed and approved the regulations. These are relatively comprehensive regional regulations issued by our province since the founding of the PRC.

Wang Lianzheng continued to speak on establishing and improving land management organs. He said: Since 1981 when we issued the Provisional Regulations on Land Management, all commissioners' offices, cities and counties have

established land management organs at the bureau or section levels to take charge of the work at every level and to provide organizational guarantee for the work.

Wang Lianzheng also spoke on unified land management. He said: Land is a limited resource. Land utilization is a great event affecting the whole situation. Without unified planning, contradictions in farmlands will certainly appear. Therefore, in 1980 the party leading group of the provincial government authorized the provincial land bureau to handle land problems in a unified manner. After the issuance of the regulations, we further clearly stipulated that land should be managed by the people's government at and above the county or city levels in a unified way. As has been proved by the practices of the past few years, our measures are totally necessary. In order to manage land successfully in a scientific way, we have emphasized several basic tasks.

1. We have extended the work to delimit land boundary lines, make registrations and issue land certificates. More than 70 percent of our province's crop, forest, livestock, reed and fish farms and communes have had their boundary lines designated and land certificates have been issued to more than 3,300 units.
2. We have conducted investigations on land utilization and soil surveys.
3. We have worked out plans to protect the vegetable fields on the outskirts of cities and plans to control the land utilization by rural youth centers and have selected some areas to try out the country-level overall land utilization plans.

Through these tasks, we have gradually brought land utilization and capital construction land under planned management.

CSO: 4007/154

## SPECIALIZED PEASANT HOUSEHOLDS BECOME EFFICIENT

OW131111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Wuhan, May 13 (XINHUA)--Specialized peasant households are efficient production units that are increasingly important in China's meat and egg supply, is the view of experts at a current national symposium on economic theory of animal husbandry.

Peasant families have begun to specialize in the production of domestic animals, poultry and other rural side-line undertakings in recent years.

There are 3.35 million households specialized in the production of livestock and poultry in 20 of the nation's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to figures issued at the symposium which is sponsored by the Institute of Agricultural Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. These households raised some 44 million domestic animals, nearly 100 million poultry and 770,000 hives of honey bees in 1982. By the end of that year, the poultry on hand was three and a half times the number at the end of 1981.

Experts at the symposium cited four advantages of specialized households:

- The relatively small number of specialized families produces big quantities for the market. While the average Chinese peasant household raises about nine poultry, a specialized one raises more than 200. In Tianjin, 23,100 peasant households who specialize in raising chickens, account for 2.6 percent of the municipality's peasant households. They sold the state 5,130 tons of eggs in 1982, accounting for 49 percent of the total state purchase for the municipality.

- Specialized families are composed of skilled peasants, educated youths and some grass-root cadres with managerial experience. They use fine strains of seeds and good stock, pay attention to the composition of feed and use advanced management methods, thus provide a good example for ordinary peasants.

- Little investment and land is needed. These households mostly use the bit of land in front or behind their houses for raising domestic animals and poultry and use left-overs of agricultural by-products as feed.

- They absorb surplus labor. Because of the natural growth in population and the growing mechanization in agriculture, there is a surplus labor force in many places. Specialized peasant households have broken fresh ground of production besides farming and created new trades in rural areas.

CSO: 4020/82

## BRIEFS

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS DEVELOP--Since practicing the household contract system in the province, various specialized households and key households have rapidly developed. (?According to statistics of relevant departments,) there a total of about 1.15 million specialized and key households in the province, accounting for 11 percent of all agricultural households. By taking advantage of their professional skill, natural resources, and spare human resources, they have developed production beyond the limits of household sideline production and increased productivity. Products manufactured by specialized and key households are relatively marketable. The specialized and key households have expanded their production field from plantation to breeding, processing industry, transportation, commerce, and other trades. Some 18,000 economic combinations have emerged in the province. At present, all localities are summing up experiences and, on the basis of stabilizing the household contract system, vigorously supporting all specialized households to develop commodity production. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 83 HK]

EARLY RICE SEEDLING--By 12 May, except for certain counties and a commune which were hit hard by natural disasters, all 24 million mu of early rice seedlings in the province have been basically transplanted. The province has trained a total of 5.2 million agrotechnicians in raising rice seedlings, and the standard of raising rice seedlings has generally been upgraded. At first, the early rice seedlings were coming along fine, but the unexpected abnormal weather in the second half of April adversely affected the healthy growth of the early rice seedlings. Leaders at all levels have led and organized masses to strengthen scientific field management, resulting in an over 80 percent survival rate of early rice seedlings in most areas. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 83 HK]

CSO; 4006/153



## JIANGXI CALLS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

OW152234 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] After being briefed several times on the current agricultural production situation by the provincial department of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and in view of the new situation resulting from the damage to agriculture this year, a principal leading comrade of the Provincial Party Committee recently put forward new requirements for doing a good job in the present production work and achieving a good agricultural harvest for the whole year.

The principal leading comrade of the Provincial Party Committee pointed out: We must have confidence in winning a good agricultural harvest this year. However, we must not take the tasks lightly. All localities must fulfill this year's grain, cotton and sugarcane production plans and achieve an all-round good harvest in agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

The provincial department of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery promptly conveyed and discussed the spirit of the remarks by the principal leading comrade in the Provincial Party committee and decided to dispatch three work teams to the prefectures and counties to help strengthen rice, cotton and sugarcane production. At the same time, it organized a discussion meeting of specialists and put forward the following relevant measures:

1. Last year the province's agricultural production increased by a large margin, but in the early part of this year it has suffered from serious natural disasters. Winning a good agricultural harvest this year will be very difficult but possible. All localities must further strengthen their leadership. The province and the prefectures should strive to accomplish the tasks in reforming the administration and agricultural production. At and below the county level, efforts should be concentrated primarily on strengthening agricultural production. The province, prefectures and counties will send more cadres to the grassroots level to supervise, inspect and make sure that the tasks are being carried out.

2. Supplies of needed materials must be guaranteed. As crops have suffered from natural disasters earlier in the year, the seedlings are poor in quality, growing slowly and susceptible to diseases and insect pests. We must try in every possible way to expand sources of chemical fertilizers and insecticides

and, where possible, meet the production requirements by rational distribution, organized transportation and timely delivery.

3. We must overcome natural disasters to win a good harvest. There has been a lot of rain in the first half of the year so we must continue our preparations against flood and waterlogging. As the flood season is coming early this year it is possible that there will be a drought in the summer or autumn. While getting prepared against flood and waterlogging all localities should also pay attention to storing water in case of drought.

4. It is necessary to insist on scientific farming and strengthen field management. It is necessary to irrigate the early rice when it is dry, apply top dressing early and prevent damage from diseases and insect pests in order to increase the early rice yield per unit area. To fulfill this year's grain production plan the localities should expand, where possible, the acreage of grain crops, including double cropping late rice and dry rice in accordance with local conditions. In cotton production, it is necessary at present to concentrate our efforts on protecting the seedlings while completing the remaining work in seeding and transplanting. In sugarcane production, efforts should be concentrated on digging ditches to drain the water from the sugarcane fields and replacing the damaged seedlings.

CSO: 4006/153

## LARGE NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS SPECIALIZING IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Large Numbers of Households Specializing in Grain Production Emerge in Jiangxi Province. Possess Workforces and Techniques; Fairly Large Amount of Contract Fields, and Fairly High Marketable Products Rate"]

[Text] During 1982 a large number of specialized households and priority households for the production of marketable grain appeared in the three major commodity grain bases of Jiangxi Province around Boyang Lake, in the Jitai Basin, and in southeastern Jiangxi Province. In Nanchang and Xinjiang counties in Boyang Lake Prefecture, more than 15,000 peasant households each sold the state 10,000 jin of grain, and more than 3,700 of them sold the state more than 20,000 jin of grain. More than 960 households sold more than 30,000 jin of grain, and more than 220 households sold more than 40,000 jin of grain. Four households sold between 80,000 and 100,000 jin of grain. The marketable product rate for grain of these "10,000 jin households" was more than 50 percent. For the peasant households that sold the state more than 40,000 jin each, the marketable product rate was more than 80 percent.

A common characteristic of this group of commodity grain producing specialized households and priority households is their rather abundant technical experience, their fairly ample workforces, and their machine power as a result of which they are able to contract the farming of a fairly large amount of wetlands. The wetlands they contract derive from the following several sources.

First is the inundated lands in lake shore areas and around large and medium size reservoirs where there are lake fields and reservoir fields from which harvests cannot be assured during times of drought or waterlogging and that are outside production team plans, which are contracted to commodity grain specialized households and priority households.

Second is wetlands where brigades operate enterprises that had

formerly been farmed, which have been contracted out to the highest bidders since crops did not grow well on them.

Third is a small number of reserve fields retained by production teams, or marginal, low yield fields that had not been parceled out for which specialized households and priority households contracted.

Fourth is some wetlands contracted by households specializing in economic diversification who have "left the land but have not left the countryside." These lands have been taken over to replace payments to the collective, grain purchases, accumulations, and withholdings.

Commune member Xiong Bingqi [3574 3521 0366] of Dagang Production Brigade in Nanchang County has a family of 10, six of whom work. In addition to contracting 38 mu of responsibility fields in his own brigade, he placed a bid to contract 89 mu of wetlands on which the brigade's integrated farm had lost money year after year. Last year he harvested a total of more than 125,400 jin of grain, and sold more than 100,900 jin of it to the state for a net profit to the family of more than 20,000 yuan, or more than 2,000 jin per capita.

Leading comrades in numerous prefectures of Jiangxi Province believe that with this group of richly experienced commodity grain specialized households and priority households, it will be genuinely possible to assure increased yields per unit of area from the currently limited grainfield area, to greatly tap the potential of intermediate and low yield fields, to realize balanced increases in yields and consistently high yields, and to increase the marketable product rate in grain production. Last year Nanfeng and Nancheng counties in southeastern Jiangxi further increased yields by more than 100 jin from yields already averaging more than 1,000 jin per mu. Some marginal, low yield fields increased yields by 300 to 500 jin per mu.

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CSO: 4007/107

## PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC, SOCIAL STATISTICS FOR 1982

HK121027 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 83 pp 3, 4

["Bulletin of Shaanxi Provincial Statistics Bureau on Outcome of Carrying Out the 1982 National Economy and Social Development Plan"]

[Excerpts] In 1982, under the kind concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, the people in our province continued to carry out the policies of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading in developing the national economy. Through a year of hard labor, they scored new achievements in both social and economic development. The year's total social output value (including the output value of agriculture, industry, construction, communications and transport and commerce--with the commerce of material supply and marketing cooperatives included) amounted to 21.43 billion yuan, an increase of 13.6 percent over the previous year. The total industrial and agricultural output value rose to 17,622,000,000 yuan, an increase of 12.8 percent. The GNP (including the net output value of the five sectors of industry, agriculture, construction, communications and transport, and commerce and calculated at the prices of that year) was 9.27 billion yuan, a rise of 9.9 percent over the previous year, and the per capita GNP was 318.9 yuan, a rise of 8.5 percent over the previous year. On the basis of the development of production, our market became prosperous, our prices were basically stable, the livelihood of our urban and rural people continued to improve and the construction of the spiritual civilization achieved new progress.

### 1. Agriculture

In 1982, our province further implemented the party's various rural policies, continued to implement and perfect the all-round responsibility system, with remuneration linked with output, and thus gave play to the initiative of the broad masses of peasants in developing production. It vigorously developed diversified undertakings and carried out scientific farming. Because of this and with the help of favorable weather, we achieved an all-round bumper harvest. The total agricultural output value in 1982 (calculated at 1980's fixed price level) amounted to 6,273,000,000 yuan, exceeding the target by 10.5 percent and the previous year's figure (calculated at a comparable price level) by 23.3 percent. There was also a relatively large rise over the

previous year in the output of cultivation, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline undertakings and fishery.

Among the major agricultural products, the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, beets, tobacco, silk worm cocoons, and tea all exceeded the year's targets, and the output of grain, tobacco, and beets all set new records. Silk worm cocoon production was the highest since the founding of the PRC. Our province reaped a second bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops and tea, and a third bumper harvest of cotton.

The output of major agricultural products was as follows:

Classification		1982	Percentage
Kind	Variety	Million Jin	Increase of 1982 Over 1981
Grain		18,500	23.4
	Wheat	8,420	18.9
	Paddy	1,591	50.1
	Corn	5,646	39.5
	Millet	422	-15.1
	Broom corn millet	216	-18.2
	Soybeans	269	28.1
Cotton		251	100.8
Oil-bearing crops		318.5	-5.2
	Rapeseeds	237.6	-12.8
	Peanuts	36.7	59.6
	Sesame	4.5	-15.1
Beets		95.5	78.2
Tobacco		57.1	97.6
Silk worm cocoons		8.9	39.1
Tea		3.8	22.6

In 1982, our province vigorously developed the all-people's tree and forests cultivation movement. As a result, 5,778,000 mu of new forests was cultivated, an increase of 21 percent over the forest area newly cultivated in the previous year and 69.9 percent in excess of the planned target. Of the forests, 2.41 million mu are shelter forests, an increase of 75.6 percent over the previous year; 2,401,000 mu are timber forests, a decrease of 3.6 percent over the previous year; and 866,000 mu are industrial forests, an increase of 12.5 percent over the previous year. Some of these forests, 1,157,000 mu, were sown by airplanes, an increase of 19.4 percent over the previous year; and 1,368,000 mu were planted by individual commune members, an increase of 130 percent over the previous year. The output of major forest products rose by varying amounts.

That of raw lacquer rose by 2.4 percent over the previous year, that of seeds of tung oil tree rose by 28.6 percent, that of walnuts rose by 27.5 percent, that of Chinese chestnuts rose by 24.3 percent and that of fungus rose by 4.2 percent. The malpractice of excessive lumbering still took place in some areas.

In 1982, the amount of livestock on hand continued to increase in the province. The ratio of pigs and sheep killed to pigs and sheep on hand rose, the numbers of milk sheep and cows increased relatively quickly and the output of fresh milk rose sharply. The output of pork dropped, but it was enough to satisfy both the demand in our market and that in other areas. The breeding of poultry rabbits, and bees developed relatively quickly, with a sharp increase in numbers on hand. However, the numbers of pigs and sheep on hand dropped.

The following figures represent output of major livestock and the amount on hand:

	Output in 1982 Million <u>Jin.</u>	Percentage Increase Of 1982 <u>Over 1981</u>
Total output of pork, beef, and mutton	470	-8.4
among which pork	445	-9.9
beef	4.66	-0.9
mutton	20.3	36.3
Milk	221	55.6
of which sheep milk	177	63.9
Wool	7	12.9
	Number in 1982 <u>1982</u>	Percentage Increase of 1982 <u>Over 1981</u>
Pigs killed	3,704	-8.1
percentage of pigs killed to those on hand	55.6%	
Sheep killed	1,098	38.8
percentage of sheep killed to those on hand	17.9%	
Pigs at year-end	6,397	-4.
Number of big domestic animals at year-end	2,445	0.2
among which milk cows	12	13.2
Sheep at year-end	6,000	-1.9
among which milk goats	703	6.

Total aquatic output amounted to 2,900 tons, an increase of 1.6 percent over the year before.

In 1982, the total output value of the state farms of the provincial agricultural reclamation section rose by 18.4 percent over the previous year. Their output of major agricultural products rose relatively sharply. Grain output rose by 8.5 percent, grain sales rose by 29.1 percent and cotton jumped by 87.1 percent. However, their output of oil-bearing crops and the numbers of big domestic animals, pigs and sheep, on hand were smaller than those the year before.

In 1982, there was new development in farm machines and a relatively large increase in economical and appropriate medium-size and small farm machines. At the end of the year, the total power of farm machines in the province amounted to 7,158,000 horsepower, an increase of 441,000 horsepower. The number of large and medium-sized tractors was 22,000, an increase of 1,227 over the previous year; that of small and walking tractors was 91,000, an increase of 16,000 over the previous year; total power of agricultural, irrigation, and drainage equipment amounted to 2,587,000 horsepower, a drop of 43,000 horsepower compared with the previous year; and the number of lorries employed in agriculture was 6,026, 1,378 more than in the previous year. Although the number of tractors increased, more of them were used for transport and less were used in farming work. As a result, the percentage of machine-plowed land dropped to 23.8 percent from the previous year's 28 percent. Throughout the year, the province used up 313,000 tons of agricultural fertilizer (in terms of 100 percent effectiveness, 11.1 jin per mu on average, which was an increase of 1.7 jin over the previous year. The province's rural area consumed 1.28 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Because of the timely rains, the actual area of irrigated farm land was reduced by 1.5 percent compared with the previous year.

At the end of 1982, the province had 1.45 large, medium-sized, and small reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,361,000,000 cubic meters. It had 136,000 fully-equipped electric pump wells. In 1982, the area of effectively irrigated land increased by 185,100 mu and the area of land where measures were adopted to prevent soil erosion increased by 3,850 square kilometers. There were 1,357 small hydraulic power stations with a total capacity of 136,000 kilowatts.

In 1982, the meteorological department conscientiously paid attention to weather forecasting, measuring, and estimation and improved the quality of its forecasts. It gave relatively accurate forecasts of major weather disaster several times and scored relatively good achievements.

CSO: 4006/153



## BRIEFS

SHAANXI, NINGXIA SHELTERBELT--Yinchuan, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Since 1980, a 470 kilometer shelterbelt, composed of trees and grass--a section of a planned "Great Green Wall"--has been built across the breadth of Shaanxi Province and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in order to ward off the invading Mu Us Desert. The shelterbelt, running from Lingwu County in Ningxia to Yulin County in Shaanxi, snakes along the southern fringe of the desert, which covers part of Inner Mongolia and the northwestern provinces. It is part of the planned network of shelterbelts extending 7,000 kilometers from northeast China to the northwest, through the northern part of the country that encompasses Beijing, capital of the People's Republic. The Lingwu-Yulin shelterbelt, covering more than 13,300 hectares, averages 500 meters wide and some sections of it have a width up to 2,000 meters. Since 1978, trees have been planted on 4.85 million hectares under the Northeast-North-Northwest China Afforestation Project, known in China as the "Great Green Wall." The area expected to benefit from the shelterbelt is traditionally poverty stricken, suffering from frequent sandstorms and serious soil erosion. The area, as other parts of northwest China, was apparently the victim of indiscriminate felling of trees and destruction of pastures over the centuries. Communes and their subdivisions are building their own shelterbelts consisting of trees and grass in order to anchor sand dunes. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 27 Apr 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/82

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

WHEAT GROWING--The 55 million mu of wheat in Shandong Province is coming on beautifully. If there is no serious natural disaster this year, a great bumper harvest looks promising. According to statistics, the acreage of the first-category wheat totals 57 percent, an increase of 25.6 percent over last year, and the acreage of the second- and third-category wheat decreased by 9 and 16.8 percent from last year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/154

LEADING GEOLOGIST ON SHANXI'S WATER POTENTIAL

OW121308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA)--Leading Chinese geologist, Professor Zhang Wenyu, says he is optimistic about the potential water resources of Shanxi Province, one of China's major coal producer and a perennially water-deficient region.

The director of the Institute of Geology, Professor Zhang Wenyu says that the basins in the province are not like "broken bowls" as conventional wisdom has it. "The large tectonic basins of the mesozoic era do conserve water as there is shale which seals the basin beds," he said.

It is believed that Shanxi has deposits of 200 billion tons of coal. Water is vital to the development of this energy base.

Professor Zhang Wenyu suggests underground water at geological layers far below the surface could be tapped to increase the water supply.

The province is now tapping only surface and shallow underground runoff.

Professor Zhang Wenyu said that there were water-conserving layers in the mesozoic group, coal series in the permo carboniferous system and karsts of the cambrian system and ordovician system.

Professor Zhang Wenyu's proposal has caught the attention of the central and provincial departments concerned. The Institute of Geology has sent hydro-geologists to the province to help prospect for water reserves in Taiyuan and Datong areas.

The professor drew his conclusion after a 1,500-kilometer expedition earlier this year to the province's Yangquan, Taiyuan and Datong basins and Xishan, Dongshan and Pingshuo coal mines.

CSO: 4020/82

## DOUBLING OF MOUNTAIN REGION EARNINGS REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Average Annual Per Capita Income Doubles in Yanbei Prefecture As Result of Reliance on the Power of "Contracting" and Making the Most of Mountain Region Advantages. "Three Dependent" Counties and Communes Fully Remove "Three Dependent" Stigma"]

[Text] Mountains and hills account for more than 60 percent of the land area of Yanbei Prefecture in Shanxi Province. Here the mountains are high and the slopes steep, the weather cold and rainfall scant; agriculture has been backward through the ages, and the masses have led a life of hardships. Within the past 2 or 3 years, this prefecture made an early start with the "double contract" responsibility system contracting of full responsibility for production and for task completion to individual households, and each county has made most of advantages that mountain region natural conditions provide. Coal was mined where there was coal, and trees were planted and fruit grown in the mountains. Where coal and mountains were lacking, large scale farming and animal husbandry was done. As a result, in this formerly extremely poverty stricken prefecture per capita earnings from agricultural sideline production doubled in 1982 over the previous year, and the prefecture surpassed rich prefectures of the province in a single leap.

In Yanbei Prefecture, cultivated land averages almost 5 mu per capita, while barren mountains, pastured slopes, waste flatlands, saline-alkaline, and lowlying bogs average nearly 10 mu per capita. Most counties have coal resources, and the prefecture is richly endowed by nature for the development of agriculture and economic diversification. Formerly, as a result of "leftist" influence, economic diversification was lost, but grain output did not rise either. Plateau counties outside the Great Wall such as Pinglu, in particular, became notoriously poor. In 1978, distributions of income in Pinglu County averaged only 20 yuan per capita. Both collectives and individuals had stacks of debts, and many production teams were hard put to sustain simple repro-

duction. During the winter of 1980, this county was the very first to adopt the responsibility system of contracting sole responsibility for task completion to individual households. By 1981, 89 percent of production brigades in the prefecture practiced the responsibility system of contracting sole responsibility for task completion to individual households. This aroused the enthusiasm of the masses for development of grain production and economic diversification. Through practice, the masses created a land contracting system of "assigning harvest on the basis of the available workforce in each household, fixing household output quotas on the basis of harvest, and contracting land on the basis of output, the land being in a continuous tract." For forestry, animal husbandry, industry, and sideline occupations, the method of "four specializations and one link, specialization first and contracting later" was adopted, and small commune and brigade coal mines were operated in a program of "centralized planning, rational distribution, joint operations, and common benefits. The number of specialized households and priority households in the prefecture increased to more than 94,000 or 17 percent of the total number of peasant households.

In 1982, a tremendous all-around increase in output and earnings occurred in agricultural production throughout the prefecture. Grain output totaled 2.13 billion jin, 34.9 percent more than the previous year, and output of edible oil increased 2.4 fold. Gross agricultural income increased 70 percent. As compared with the all-time high year, grain output increased 16 percent, edible oil output doubled, and gross agricultural income increased 65 percent. Distributed income for the prefecture as a whole averaged 170 yuan per capita. This plus earnings from household sideline occupations brought income to 24 yuan, double that of 1981, the all-time high year. The prefecture sold 560 million jin of grain, and 75 million jin of edible oil to the state for a marketable product rate of 26 and 64 percent respectively. Particularly heartening was that one "three dependent" county (Pinglu) and 54 "three dependent" communes entirely removed their "three dependent" stigma. The number of "three dependent" production brigades fell from 1,185 in 1981 to 15 in 1982. In 1982, distributed earnings in Pinglu County averaged 133 yuan per capita. This plus earnings from household sideline occupations brought the total to 194 yuan. This was a more than fourfold increase over 1978. The broad masses unanimously sang a song of praise as follows: With a single "contract" prescription, the Party Central Committee cured the illness of poverty in the mountain region.

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CSO:4007/107

## SHANXI GOVERNMENT REVIEWS WORK SINCE 1979

SK121004 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 April, the Shanxi Provincial People's Government held its plenary meeting, at which Guo Guibo, governor of the province, delivered a speech briefly reviewing the government's major work during the period since December 1979 and offering proposals for dealing with current major questions that we have begun to handle or are going to handle.

Governor Luo Guibao stated: Over the past 3-odd years, the provincial people's government, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Provincial CPC Committee, has actively implemented the party's line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress; upheld the principle of exercising democratic centralism and the work to bring order out of chaos in an effort to continuously eliminate the "leftist" influence; grasped the building of spiritual civilization while vigorously building material civilization; and satisfactorily fulfilled the tasks imposed on the government by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the several sessions of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and by the people throughout the province. The province's current situation prevailing in politics and the economy is fine and we are facing a prosperous future.

Since the wide-spread enactment of production responsibility systems with payment linked with output at their core and the enforcement of advanced cooperative transformation, the agricultural front has basically corrected erroneous practices particularly stemming from "learn from Dazhai" movement, such as "a swarm of bees" in engaging in labor work and "public pot" in sharing distribution. The agricultural front has also brought into play peasants' enthusiasm toward socialist labor, which has long been held back. In 1982, the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds and beets surpassed the previous peak. Afforestation acreage accumulated over the past 3 years has reached 10 billion mu, accounting for 29.6 percent of the total acreage accumulated in the 30-year period since the founding of the PRC.

The fronts of industry, communications and capital construction have also scored initial achievements in implementing the eight-character principle for readjusting the national economy. The major manifestations of this are that

investment in the construction of coal and electric power production and in transportation has increased on a large scale; that construction progress has been made in a large number of key projects; that additions to fixed assets have gone up year after year; that coal output has shown a yearly average increase of 10 million tons; that power output has surpassed the 1980 figure by 20 percent; that the building of new railway lines and highways, and railway and highway maintenance have marked new progress; that the machine-building and metallurgical industries have readjusted their product structure and have begun to take the road of serving the production of energy resources, light and textile industries and serving the people's livelihood; that the defense industry has scored considerable achievements in integrating the production of military products with that of civilian commodities and the production of goods for wartime with goods for peacetime; and that shortages in consumer goods have been somewhat improved. While concentrating on conducting readjustment, we have also tried hard to work out ways to conduct reforms among economic systems; for example, we have trial-introduced or enacted various categories of economic responsibility systems. We have vigorously grasped enterprise consolidation. There are over 200 enterprises across the province which have been closed, had their production suspended been forced to change their production because of their low-quality products, excess waste, losses and overstocking. Meanwhile, technical renovations aimed at specific problems have been carried out among a number of enterprises. In conducting industrial production as a whole, attention has been paid to upgrading economic results. Some economic and technical norms have reached previous peaks.

In financial work, the province has maintained a balance between revenues and expenditures over the past 3 years and had a little surplus, while successfully fulfilling the tasks of offering loans to the state and purchasing state bonds. The commercial front has actively done a great deal of work in relaxing policy restrictions in order to invigorate commodity circulation channels and the economy. Various collectively and individually owned business firms and service trades have emerged. Commodity prices have remained stable and a brisk, prosperous and stable situation in markets in both urban and rural areas has prevailed, unprecedented since the founding of the PRC. The province has increased its foreign trade year after year.

The scientific and technological front, by implementing the principle of serving economic construction, has scored a large number of achievements in organizing scientific and technological research and technical coordination in an effort to overcome key difficulties stemming in production. The provincial people's government has commended 975 scientific research results, of which, 17 won state prizes for scientific inventions and natural sciences. The province has scored marked achievements in utilizing agricultural remote sensing technology which draws great attention from domestic and foreign scientific circles.

After bringing order out of chaos, the education front has scored new achievements in transforming education structure, school systems and student enrolling systems and in upgrading teaching quality, which have played an important role in improving the work in mass culture, literature and art, journalism, radio and television, and the preservation of cultural relics, as well as in

strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The public health, family planning and sports fronts have also scored new work achievements.

Over the past 3 years, we have actively done a great deal of work in implementing the policy on intellectuals. We have readjusted the posts of a number of intellectuals whose work does not conform with what they studied in school. The province has conferred over 118,900 specialized technicians with technical titles. We have promoted to leading posts over 6,700 intellectuals who are full of morality, capability and leading ability and in the prime of life. Many departments and units have become aware of the need for improving the living conditions of intellectuals as much as possible. The problems of most intellectuals and technicians at or above the middle level who have been separated from their wives because of working locations have been handled.

After vigorously conducting consolidation, public security has now taken an obvious turn for the better. The rate of criminal cases has gone down while the rate of cracking cases has gone up. In rural areas there has also emerged a stable trend in public security. In the economic field, we have dealt with 1,290 various criminal cases. The province has restored the function of judicial administrative organs and strengthened the building of public security organs and public security organizations at grassroots levels according to the stipulations of the constitution and state law. Thanks to the through-going campaign of the "five stresses," "four beauties" and "three ardent loves," social morality is taking a turn for the better.

Units in charge of civil affairs, militia work, people's air defense, religious affairs, foreign affairs, overseas Chinese affairs, and tourism have also scored new achievements in work.

Over the past 3 years, on the basis of developing production, the province has upgraded or improved the standard of material and cultural life of the people in both urban and rural areas. Peasants' income has scored over a 100 percent increase. A large number of areas have solved their food and clothing problems, which have long been left unresolved. The average wage of staff and workers has increased by 15.9 percent. There are 560,000 urban jobless personnel who have been employed. Over the past 3 years, the province has invested 1.2 billion yuan in building houses for staff and workers, a sum surpassing total invested in this regard during the 17-year period before the great cultural revolution by 220 percent. The province has completed housing construction on 7.74 million square meters of floor space. Peasants' housing conditions have also improved. According to incomplete statistics, over the past 3 years, the peasants of 620,000 households have moved into new houses, accounting for 12 percent of the total farming households across the province.

After reviewing the major work done in the past 3-odd years, Governor Luo Guibo referred to the following questions lying ahead of us:

1. Building our province into a state base of heavy, chemical and coal industries represents the key task that has a vital bearing on economic work



throughout the country. This is also the most important task for economic construction in the province.

2. In line with the province's natural conditions, in which most arable land is located in semi-arid areas, we should adopt the principle of walking on two legs--fully exploring and utilizing water sources to develop farm irrigation on the one hand, and doing a good job in planting crops suitable to arid land while applying organic fertilizers in large arid areas which have no irrigation, on the other hand--so as to open a new road along which we will be able to achieve high and stable yields on arid land.

3. Attention should be paid to the fact that our province is short of water.

4. The policy formulated by the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government on accelerating the pace of developing mountainous areas, and the province's experience gained in enacting contracting systems for developing small valleys draw great attention from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In particular, the province's experience very much attracts the central authorities.

5. Attention should be paid to the fact that undertakings in education, science and technology are weak links in the province's work.

6. Our key problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals are still looking down on intellectuals and not totally eliminating the "leftist" influence toward them.

7. Attention should be paid to the fact that the province's problem of environment pollution is now a prominent one.

8. There are many major and important tasks lying ahead of us for carrying out the drive for reform in various fields.

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## AGRICULTURAL SIDELINE PRODUCTS EXCHANGE URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Adopt a Number of Forms for Enlivening the Exchange of Agricultural Sideline Products"]

[Text] With the current rapid development of commodity production in our province's rural areas and with the daily expansion in the scope of commodity exchange, it became urgent for commercial and supply and marketing departments at all levels to conscientiously study and observe objective economic laws, master and make use of various economic means to enlarge the channels of circulation, solve the difficulties the peasants are encountering in buying and selling, stimulate a major development in commodity production and accelerate the pace of enriching agricultural labor. Leading cadres and all the staff and workers on the commercial front must have a clear head about this situation and actively and on their own initiative adopt measures to excavate channels to enliven circulation and expand buying and selling. If they do not, they will seriously obstruct the further development of rural commodity production.

In order to enliven rural commodity circulation, Sichuan's commercial departments' and organizations' spring province-wide agricultural sideline products fair provided some experiences which can be used for reference. This fair invited the participation not only of state-operated commercial departments, industrial enterprises and commune and brigade-run enterprises, but also that of collective and individual commerce; adopted as its guiding principle the broadening of policies, the provision of new channels and enlivening exchange; and took as its main aim the enlargement of marketing channels for agricultural sideline products so as to increase the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs to the cities, promote rural commodity production and make both urban and rural economies prosper. The breadth of areas participating in the exchange, the number of varieties and quantities exchanged and the monetary volume of business transacted were all unprecedented. This fair not only achieved delightful economic results but also provided a large amount of market information which is helpful in directing the development of rural commodity production; it enlarged the marketing channels of agricultural sidelines; and it increased the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs

required by the cities and industrial and mining districts. At the same time, fixed production-marketing relationships were established via the signing of contracts between producers, sellers and consumers, as well as between urban and rural parties. These facts show that following the broadening of policies and reduction in the number of varieties subject to centralized or assigned procurement, the agricultural sideline products fair has already become an effective form of supplementing the state plan and forging linkages between production and sales; an important economic activity for replacing administrative methods in organizing the exchange of commodities; and an important position from which to carry out market regulation under the guidance of the state plan.

How then can the exchange of agricultural sideline products be enlivened? The practice of this fair tells us that it is very important to do the following items of work. First, it is necessary to conscientiously engage in investigation and research, to understand market quotations and to feel out demand. Only in this way can exchange be organized in a planned and directed way. Second, production should be promoted by increasing marketing. An enormous potential exists in both country and city, producing areas and sales areas for agricultural sidelines markets. Starting with enlarging the markets in our own areas, we must enlarge the marketing paths for agricultural sideline products on our own initiative. In particular, urban areas must go all out to replenish their stocks by arranging in every way for the supply of agricultural sideline products into the city to be made convenient. By organizing factories, mines and shops to order goods from the rural areas while jointly operating commodity bases with the villages and jointly managing agricultural sideline products, and only by doing so, can product exchange be enlarged. Third, we must have lively and multi-various modes of exchange. For example, wholesale and retail, spots and futures, short-term contracts and long-term agreements, purchasing and marketing agents and the like can all enlarge exchange. Fourth, state-run commercial establishments and marketing and supply cooperatives which are economically powerful should develop a leading role in exchanges, actively participate in market regulation and get moving on buying and selling. While guaranteeing the requirements of production and sales and stabilizing the market they must take the initiative to organize and coordinate with other commercial forces and adopt numerous operating methods to satisfy the marketing and purchase needs of each party. Fifth, good price management is the key to expanding purchases and sales and enlivening the exchange of agricultural sideline products. Negotiated procurement and sales prices must be freed up according to policy and be set by the operating departments themselves, so they are permitted to rise and fall. At the same time, when negotiating prices, they must master the spirit of falling prices amid stability and keeping the prices down so that profits stem from increased turnover, not high markups, in order to promote the expansion of commodity sales.

Materials exchange fairs are only one of the effective methods for opening up marketing channels and enlivening circulation. Each locality can proceed

from actual conditions and, following the basic policies and principles of holding fairs, can adopt many different modes for enlivening agricultural commodity circulation, such as fixing production and marketing relationships, organizing the basic level supply and marketing cooperatives to go into the city and set up sales outlets; organizing the basic level cooperatives to provide goods directly to the industrial departments and the consumer units; organizing cooperative stores and specialized households and key households engaged in commercial activities to transport agricultural sideline products into the city for sale; setting up and running agricultural sideline markets in the city; and the like. All of these are relatively good methods for enlivening exchange. In these aspects, the commercial and supply and marketing departments at all levels must strengthen their investigation and research, sum up and exchange experiences, and bravely develop their work. Party and government departments at all levels must support these efforts forcefully in order to promote the all-round development of enlivening circulation and accelerating the production of agricultural commodities.

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## COMMENTARY ON EXPLOITING MOUNTAIN RESOURCES

HK120722 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 83

["Short commentary: "Shift Strategic Focus on Agricultural Production To the Exploitation of Mountain Resources"]

[Excerpts] Our province is a mountainous one, with mountainous and quasi-mountainous areas making up 94 percent of the total area. Comprehensively and rationally exploiting mountain resources and vigorously developing economically useful forests and timber forests are our fundamental aims in shifting the strategic focus of our province's agricultural production.

In order to mobilize the masses and encourage more people to engage in forestry, first of all, it is necessary to conscientiously set up and consolidate the responsibility system for forestry. This problem, though having been tackled for quite a long time in the province, has not been properly solved. This has been mainly due to the trammels of leftist ideas and to our failure in defining the relationship between limits of power, responsibilities, and interests. In order to appropriately define this relationship, it is necessary to solve the following four problems:

1. Try by every means to apply the contract system to forestry, and concentrate our efforts on the down-to-earth implementation of the policy on private and contracted plots of hilly land. According to the decision made by the Provincial CPC Committee, from now on, apart from state-owned forests and natural reservation areas, all remaining hilly land, including sparse woods, bushes, and all hill land suitable for private management, should be assigned to individual households as private plots. The existing woods owned by the collective may also be contracted to individual households for management upon condition that the ownership, the right of felling trees, and the right of selling timber are retained by the collective, and that the profits are to be shared between the contractor and the collective according to a fixed percentage.
2. Once a plot of hilly land is assigned to a household, it will be permanently owned by the household that farms it and is subject to inheritance. So, when a plot of hilly land is contracted to a household, the latter will have the real power to manage the plot, take the responsibility for safeguarding the plot, and benefit from farming the plot.

3. In assigning private plots of hilly land and contracting woods, we must on the one hand conscientiously and steadfastly implement the forest law, continue to carry out the directives issued by the central authorities, and resolutely curb the practice of arbitrarily felling trees; and, on the other, link the development of forestry to the interests of the masses.

4. The CPC committees at all levels and of various departments, particularly financial, commercial, scientific research, and other departments, must actively provide contract households with aid in terms of material resources, manpower, financial resources and techniques.

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