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China Report

AGRICULTURE

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14 February 1985

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AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

RECORD HARVESTS CAUSE STORAGE SPACE SHORTAGE

OW231210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 23 (XINHUA)--Emergency measures are being taken to store a glut of grain, cotton and other farm produce which has built up partly because of recent record harvests, the Commerce Ministry said today.

The State Council has allocated 1.66 billion yuan for building granaries and warehouses over the next two years. This will bring to 3.85 billion yuan the amount spent on new storage facilities since 1983.

By the end of 1986, China will have an added storage capacity of 35 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of cotton, 200,000 tons of fruit and 300,000 tons of sugar.

Recent good harvests have led to grain production far outpacing the development of other agricultural industries, such as food-processing and animal and poultry-raising.

Last year, China produced 12.5 million tons of grain more than in 1983.

The Commerce Ministry said that to help counter the problem, peasants should be encouraged to pool funds to start food-processing and animal feed-processing businesses to consume more grain.

Peasants should also be helped to build simple granaries--separate from the state plan--and should be entrusted to store more grain for the state.

In Jilin Province, peasants have stored more than 2 million tons of grain in make-shift shacks.

In Hubei Province, about 100,000 households are specializing in storing a total of one million tons in 40 major grain-producing counties.

Cotton production has also soared, posing similar storage problems.

To cope with the expanded fruit production and ensure supply of quality fruit all year round, the Commerce Ministry said, caves and cellar warehouses should be improved to store fruit in production areas.

China has cold-storage capacity for only about 200,000 tons.

The ministry also called on fruit-growing areas to build more processing plants, improve packing and transportation and import cold stores and processing equipment.

CSO: 4020/96

NATIONAL

CHINA FURTHER RELAXES AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

HK110645 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0805 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Roundup by Correspondent Xu Hong [1776 3126]: "China Works Out A New Policy for Agricultural Development"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--"The Lunar Years of the ox and the horse are good for farming." In ringing in the coming year of the ox, hundreds of millions of China's peasants have heard good news from Beijing. They are told that they will no longer be required to sell their grain, cotton and livestock to the state in fixed quotas as they did before, but they will be able to freely sell their crops in markets and arrange their production according to supply and demand.

The discarding of the system of state monopoly for purchase of farm products at a fixed quota, which had been clung to in the past 30 years and more, was the utmost important decision made by the national rural work conference held in Beijing at the end of last year. Premier Zhao Ziyang described it as the "second reform following the institution of the system of contracted responsibility for production with remuneration linked to output across China's countryside 5 years ago."

It has been learned that after discarding the system of state monopoly for purchase of fixed quotas of grain and cotton, the state will sign purchase contracts with peasants, and that peasants will be permitted to freely sell the surplus in the market. Meanwhile, free trade will be encouraged for live pigs, fresh aquatic foods, and fresh fruits and vegetables and their prices will be guided by market forces. These reforms indicate that production in China's rural areas will be put on a new course of "production following market trends."

Informed sources point out that the new policy for further enlivening the rural economy formulated at the recent national rural work conference also includes the following points:

Further relax policies in mountain areas and forest zones. In mountainous areas, farm land with a steepness of more than 25 degrees must be converted into land used for afforestation and stockraising step by step and in a planned way. In forest zones run by the collective, timber owned by forest workers and the collective can go freely on the market.

Peasants are encouraged to run town enterprises, transport service, mining and other exploitative undertakings and appropriate exchanges of technology and qualified personnel must be promoted. At a meeting Vice Premier Wan Li made this point clear: "Mutual help between east and west" must be encouraged. This means that coastal areas can transfer technology to the western parts of our country to exploit natural resources with joint efforts and to share interests.

Financial policies in the rural areas should be relaxed. It is necessary to properly promote nongovernmental loans and vigorously develop insurance and undertakings in the rural areas.

Opening rural production to the outside world will first start in the Zhujiang Delta, the Changjiang Delta, the Shandong Peninsula, the Liaodong peninsula, and other coastal areas. In line with the demand of the world market, these areas should step by step develop the processing industry of farm products, planting industry, and breeding industry. Inland provinces should also create conditions to introduce good strains and advanced technology and equipment and to absorb funds with a view to developing the export of farm products and processed farm products. Limits of authority for export of farm products will be lifted to a certain extent and producing areas of fresh fruits and vegetables and aquatic products will be allowed to do business direct with foreign countries.

The aforementioned policy indicates a new trend: The CPC top leaders are resolved to apply market regulation to rural production in an extensive way and to make flexible use of the law of value in order to readjust the setup of agricultural production. This conforms to the trend of the times and aspirations of the peasants. It can be predicted that the development of the commodity economy in China's rural areas will scale new heights in 1985.

CSO: 4007/172

NATIONAL

'FOREST LAW' GOES INTO EFFECT ON 1 JAN

HK110427 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 84 p 2

[Report: "'Forest Law' Comes Into Force Tomorrow"]

[Text] The "Forest Law of the PRC" comes into force on 1 January 1985. According to opinions from various localities, an important problem worth attention in the course of implementing the "forest law" should be the correct understanding and handling of the relationship between relaxing the forest policy and strengthening the management of forests. A few days ago, a reporter from this newspaper visited the Ministry of Forestry, and Minister Yang Zhong spoke on this topic.

Yang Zhong pointed out: The "forest law" is enacted on the basis of 5 years' trial implementation. It gives prominence to stabilizing the right of ownership and the right of utilization concerning forests, forest trees, and forest land, and emphasizes the protection of the lawful rights of the owners and users. The "forest law" is a law both for the protection and for the promotion of forestry. It is necessary to vigorously propagate the fundamental spirit and the relevant regulations of the "forest law" so as to mobilize the initiative of the broad masses in protecting and developing forestry. Now, on the one hand, we want to relax the forest policy and enliven the economy of the forest zones; on the other hand, it is necessary to manage forestry according to the law and strengthen the control of forestry. These aims are identical. Relaxation is for the purpose of mobilizing the initiative of the masses in developing forestry; and strict control is for the purpose of preserving the fundamental interests of the state and the people. Only when these two aspects are correctly integrated can forestry develop in a healthy way.

Yang Zhong said: At present, 77 percent of the counties in the country have basically completed the "three fixed targets" of forestry, the areas assigned to peasants as private forest land or responsibility forest land have reached more than 1 billion mu, and nearly 4 million forestry specialized households and combines have come into existence. However, a small number of cadres and masses in the rural areas still have doubts about the consistency of the policy. Hence, it is necessary to give them further explanations. Because relaxing the forest policy and enlivening the forest economy are in conformity with the interests of the masses and the state, the policy will not change. The lawful rights of the operators are protected by the law, and they may rest

assured that they can boldly make investments in capital and labor, so that they can develop their forestry undertaking and get rich. At the same time, in the course of implementing the "forest law," the following items of work should be done well so as to promote the development of the forest reform.

--With regard to the forest land owned by the collective and contracted to individual operations, the operators should be given preferential conditions in terms of investment and distribution. The operators should be allowed to make their own decisions as to the species of trees and planting methods on private forest land or the responsibility forest land, so long as the water and soil conservancy is not spoiled and the greening work facilitated, with the aim of enabling the operators to use short-term income to support long-term development. Various kinds of measures should be adopted to ensure that the labor income of forestry is not lower than that of other planting industries.

--In those collective-owned forest zones where the task of purchasing timber has been abolished, all sales of the timber produced in these zones is to be transacted at negotiated prices in accordance with market fluctuation. Local authorities and departments are not allowed to effect procurement under any pretext, or to purchase the goods at low prices by other means, so that the lawful interests of the masses will not be encroached on.

--In various places where the unified tasks of procurement have been fulfilled, distribution of the extra timber produced independently should be resolutely relaxed at all levels. On the premise of strengthening the management of forestry, the products within the relaxed category should be given more channels and fewer links, so that the masses can operate singly or jointly. All the passes or gates that hamper the normal circulation should be resolutely abolished. As for those forest products marketed by the state or collective units, the major part of the profits should be given to the masses, and no "skinning" by different levels should be practiced.

--With regard to those slopes of more than 25°, farming should be given up gradually and by different stages, and they are to be used for planting trees or growing grass. In order to achieve this objective and to stabilize the process, active measures should be adopted to ensure that the grain ration and income of the peasants giving up farming would not be reduced and would even be increased continuously. Various localities should use the funds granted by the state to mountainous areas, such as the investment for planting trees and growing grass, the funds for water and soil conservancy, and the funds for building bases for forest products in conjunction with the work of giving up farming and returning to developing forestry and grass, so as to readjust the economic structure of mountainous areas satisfactorily and to gradually achieve a benign cycle.

CSO: 4007/172

NATIONAL

PROBLEMS OF REFORMING MANAGEMENT OF GRAIN DISCUSSED

Kunming JINGJI WENTI TANSUO [INQUIRY INTO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS] in Chinese No 8,
20 Aug 84 pp 51-53, 61

[Article by Fan Xiliang [4636 1585 5328], of the Trade Department of the Yunnan Provincial Economic Commission: "A Superficial View on Reforming the Management of Grain"]

[Text] Grain is an important strategic material which has a bearing on the national economy and the people's standard of living, an important commodity which can affect the stability of the market. Proper management of grain is of vital importance to the well-being of the people in town and country and to the four modernizations drive.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, because the whole party's work emphasis has shifted to socialist modernization, two remarkable changes and two examples of failure to adapt have been noted in the field of grain management.

The first remarkable change is that in the rural areas the party has implemented a series of flexible policies which have further aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants to get rich by working hard for it, and as a result grain production has increased fairly rapidly. Examples are: the setting of a minimum purchasable level, readjustment of base figures for grain purchases, increased grain purchase prices, wide implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output and emphasis placed on family operations, popularization of superior varieties and scientific farming, and so forth. Agricultural production has grown year after year; grain output has increased; the masses of peasants have much more grain for themselves; and the problem of feeding and clothing the people is basically solved. Yunnan's grain output has been increasing for 4 years in a row. In 1983, most parts of the province were hit by serious natural disasters, and autumn grain production, which constitutes a main part of the yearly output, was reduced. But the year's total grain output still reached 19.1 billion jin, which is 200 million jin more than in 1982 and 3.2 billion jin more than in 1979, an average annual increase of over 800 million jin or 4.8 percent. The increase in the last 4 years is equivalent to 40.5 percent of the total increase in the previous 30 years.

The second remarkable change is that because the above-mentioned policies are in line with the people's wishes and enjoy popular support, state purchase of grain has also increased a great deal. Yunnan's grain purchase in 1982 was double that in 1979, and the figure in 1983 was twice that in 1980, setting an all-time high record. As state purchase of grain is increasing year after year, there is now more grain in storage. The localities are now asking to ship grain out rather than bring it in. It was difficult to buy grain in the past; it is now difficult to sell grain.

The above two changes are not ordinary changes. They are fundamental changes and unexpected changes. Of course, in the face of such developments and changes, we should remain clearheaded. Grain production is subject to influence by geographic and climatic conditions, and harvests are far from even between years and regions. Yunnan is said to have a three-dimensional climate with all kinds of natural disasters occurring more frequently than in other provinces. At present, even though Yunnan's grain output has increased for 4 years in a row, and state grain purchase has also increased year after year, the province's grain output is still low compared with the output of the country as a whole. For example, in 1983 the country's per capita acquisition of grain was more than 750 jin, while in Yunnan it was only about 600 jin, which was even 70 jin below the province's own 1956 record. Nationwide both purchase and sale of all kinds of grain overfulfilled targets in 1983, but there were gaps and imbalances in Yunnan. Moreover, increase of grain purchase is subject to restrictions by such factors as reverses in grain purchase and sale, state grain subsidies, lack of storage space, market and buyers, etc.

Of the two failures to adapt, the first is ideological. Owing to the fact that grain purchase and marketing have long been monopolized by the state, there is a rather deep-rooted "left" influence and a lack of reform spirit, and the concept of grain as a commodity is vague among people. The second failure to adapt is in the actual manner grain is managed.

In view of the two changes and two failures, it is necessary to achieve some major improvements and breakthroughs in grain work. We should change the past practice of simply purchasing, selling and distributing grain. On the one hand, we should buy up the grain peasants want to sell and, on the other hand, we should find more markets for grain, thus serving thousands upon thousands of households both in cities and in the countryside.

First of all, the concept of grain as a commodity must be firmly established not only in the field of grain circulation but in the field of grain production. The peasants should produce grain in order to sell it as a commodity, and the grain departments should purchase grain as a commodity which they sell. And, efforts should be made to liberalize management and expand the market by turning out highly processed and refined grain products. In the past, people did regard grain as a commodity, but always added that it was a "special commodity." By regarding it as "special," people overlook the important character of grain as a product of labor to be exchanged or sold. People only see that grain is under unified purchase and distribution by the state. The character of grain as something "to be exchanged or sold" seems to have disappeared, and what is left is only a "product of labor" which has

a use value, to appease one's hunger. Thus, to the grain producers, it seems that the only use value of the grain they produce is to meet their own needs, and that there is no need for exchange at the market place. Moreover, they have no idea how much time and work have been spent to produce the grain, that is, how much money it is worth. Today, as agricultural technology is constantly advancing, it often happens that while others have succeeded in reducing the cost of grain production by adopting more advanced production techniques and better varieties, we ourselves fail to get a good price for our grain for one reason or another. In real life, what the grain producers want to get is the money value of their grain, and what the consumers want to get is the use value of the grain. Between the two, there is at once unity and mutual contradiction and exclusion. Their unity in a certain kind of grain gives that grain a certain use and value. But they are also mutually contradictory and excluding. To obtain the price of the grain, the grain producers have to sell it, transferring the use value of the grain to the consumers. In return, the money value of the grain is transferred from the consumers to the producers. This state of unity and contradiction shows that only through exchange can the mutual transfer be accomplished, and the product of labor be turned into a commodity. As Marx and Engels said: "The person who uses his products to satisfy his own needs, produces only use value, not commodity." "To become commodity, a product must be transferred through exchange into the hands of the person who wants it for its use value" ("Capital," Vol 1, p 54). The work of the masses of workers and staff members on the grain front is to transfer grain as a commodity "into the hands of those who want it for its use value." However, in past years, people saw only unified purchase and marketing by the state, and the grain market was allowed to open sometimes but often shut down. There were many restrictions, but no regulation between surplus and shortage. Those who needed grain had nowhere to buy it, while those who had grain could not sell it. Those who dealt in "black market grain" did so at their own risk, which forced up prices. In the end, it was the masses that suffered. Also, in some border minority nationality regions of Yunnan Province, due to historical reasons and poor transportation facilities, the local people have no idea or demand for commodity exchange. Some people regard selling farm produce and sideline products at the market place as a shameful thing to do. In some places, there is not even a primitive market, and the masses can often supply each other's needs without leaving the village in a simple, primitive form of exchange or barter. In these places where the commodity economy is undeveloped, the people are confronted by more problems in production and daily life.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, not only have normal grain markets been restored and flexible rural economic policies adopted (and special consideration has been given to border minority nationality regions), but grain has been given back its real name: Grain is a commodity. People can now energetically develop the commodity economy, and the growing numbers of key households and specialized households in grain production in the rural areas are its embryonic form, which will bring further liberation of the productive forces and continued growth of the rural commodity economy.

Second, to change the past way of simple purchase, marketing and distribution of grain, the key lies in "flexibility." One aspect of grain management is

purchase. The state should buy up all the grain the peasants have to sell in accordance with present policies, preventing the problem of unsalable grain from occurring. The other aspect is marketing. While it is necessary to insure that the increasing demands of grain by urban and rural people and by industry (mainly increases in quantity) and the absolutely necessary grain supplies (mainly in higher quality demands) are met, it is also necessary to use grain in a planned and economical way. Both aspects concern the vital interests of thousands upon thousands of households. They are not only necessary for the development of grain work itself but a pressing necessity in the developing current situation as a whole. The task is extremely arduous and glorious. I think that in the past the work of the grain departments has always been characterized by three stresses and three neglects, namely, stress on purchase to the neglect of marketing, stress on the cities to the neglect of the rural areas, and stress on distribution to the neglect of management. The crux of these "three stresses and three neglects" is stress on administrative measures to the neglect of economic measures. For this reason, emphasis should be placed on the following two changes to grain work.

1. Grain work should be changed from the past practice of unified purchase and marketing relying mainly on administrative measures into management of grain by economic measures according to economic laws. Unified purchase and marketing of grain has played a positive role in the past. That was when grain production was low and the state-controlled marketable grain was limited in quantity, and there was no other choice but to adopt the policy of "planned purchase and planned supply of grain." The control, however, was too extensive and too rigid. In the past there was only one channel, one price and one market, which are not conducive to enlivening the grain economy in the new situation. For example, when grain purchase tasks were allocated in the past, there was much haggling between the two sides, making it necessary sometimes for the party secretary to "go out and join the fight," and in the end the quotas were determined by administrative orders. This not only strained the relations between the higher and the lower levels but ran counter to the party's policies. In some years and regions, too much grain was purchased, subordinating policies to quotas and dampening the enthusiasm of the peasants. In the past few years, the situation has changed greatly, and the party has adopted a series of rural policies which are in line with objective economic laws. On the one hand, the burdens on peasants have been reduced, allowing them to increase income, rest and build up strength. On the other hand, the burdens on peasants are being stabilized for a relatively long period to come, giving peasants something to work for and bringing into play the role of the law of value. As a result, in most cases grain is no longer purchased at unified state purchase prices, but purchased at negotiated prices. Facts show that in increasing grain purchases, the state has relied mainly on economic, not administrative, measures and on the effect of the law of value. Purchase and marketing of grain at negotiated prices with more channels, more supplies, diverse forms of transactions and fewer links is a concrete application of economic measures and the law of value for grain management under the new situation. It has given new substance and vitality to grain work. By allowing peasants to sell grain to the state at negotiated prices and to sell at the grain markets, the peasants receive real benefits, which can compensate for the otherwise unrewarding time and labor they have spent in growing that crop. In buying the

peasants' grain at negotiated prices, the state follows the principle of buying at prices fluctuating with or slightly lower than market prices so that grain purchased can be sold with a small profit but quick turnover. This is market regulation under the guidance of state plans, a channel for the state to maintain control of grain. But selling grain at negotiated prices, the state can make good omissions and deficiencies, regulate surplus and shortage, invigorate the market and keep grain prices down. The activities in buying and selling grain at negotiated prices as a whole not only turn money into grain to satisfy people's daily needs but serve as an important way to turn grain into cash, accumulate funds for the state and expand revenue sources. Therefore, we must pay attention to the law of value and bring into full play the regulating role of prices in a socialist economy. This is an important problem in economic work, and unless it is solved, it is impossible to enliven grain management.

2. Grain work should change step by step from the past practice of dealing in one single finished grain product into dealing in a variety of grain and oil products and nonstaple food items. Grain and oil management should be linked with development of the food and fee industries, and efforts should be made to increase production of foodstuff, meat, milk, poultry and eggs to better meet market demands, enrich people's lives and increase enterprise earnings. With the growing population and constantly improving material and cultural living standards, people are demanding not just more, but better, food products, and their food composition and preferences inevitably will change. In the past, the food departments followed the principle of "improve purity, control quality" in food processing. That is not enough now. While popular, ordinary food products should be available, it is also necessary to improve purity, increase variety and guarantee quality of food items. Grain, oil and nonstaple food products should be of high quality in color, smell, taste and shape. At the same time, they should retain their nutritional value. Attention should be paid to nutritional science and attractive packing. There should be greater varieties of food products including finished grain and oil products of different grades, ranging from low to top qualities. All these will be welcomed by the masses and should be supplied in quantity to meet market demands. Specifically the grain departments should actively organize production of any popular, low-priced foodstuff and beverages, such as pastries and so forth, which use grain and oil as raw materials, to meet market demands if these items are not already produced, or produced but not in sufficient quantities, by other departments. Some of these products may require food coupons, and some may not, but both should be offered for the buyers' free choice. The food industry (prepared food) should extend into rural towns and markets, because the rural areas are not only the source of marketable grain but a vast market for grain, oil and nonstaple food products. To promote sales, speed up capital turnover and fully meet the peasants' demands, products can be sold at retail stores, supplied wholesale to individual traders, or consigned to agents. All this will give support to agriculture, serve the convenience of the masses, open up new markets and increase the income of enterprises. Grain stores should deal in both cooked and uncooked items. Vigorous efforts should be made to organize local supplies of food products, encouraging retail stores to set up processing factories in their backyards, to prevent long-distance delivery and achieve higher economic returns. In densely populated urban areas, the food outlets owned by basic-level grain administrative offices can be operated by private individuals on a contract basis, or hire their own

workers, or enter into joint ventures with rural township enterprises. It is also permissible for them to sell raw materials to rural enterprises engaged in food processing.

In short, the management and processing of grain and prepared food products should be flexible and diversified to meet the people's needs. In this area, the Zhaotong Prefectural Grain and Oil Negotiated Purchase and Marketing Co, in Yunnan Province, has been rather successful. The company last year signed a contract with a production brigade in Zhaotong City. Under the contract, the production brigade built a warehouse with a capacity of 3 million jin which is loaned to the company for storing rice purchased at negotiated prices; the company pays the production brigade a rent of 10,000 yuan each year; and the production brigade hires 50 to 60 workers to make rice cakes for the local market. The company has made a small profit of more than 10,000 yuan from supplying rice at negotiated prices. At first glance, the company has not made much money, since it has to pay 10,000 yuan in rent. But, by adhering to the principle of small profits but quick turnover, the company has opened up new markets and found a way to move the otherwise "idle" grain rice. At the same time, it has solved the shortage of storage space, met the market demand for rice cakes and provided employment for the rural labor force.

3. Grain work should suit the needs of the rural production responsibility system. As the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output and emphasis placed on family operations is widely implemented in the vast countryside, the work of the grain departments has also changed. In the past, the grain departments settled their grain purchase accounts with production teams, but now they settle accounts with households. The work has grown several and even dozens of times. The grain departments must strengthen their purchase personnel, tools, outlets, storage capacity, transport facilities, processing, supply and so forth to meet the new situation.

Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, grain work has taken on tremendous changes. The grain departments must at once play their role as the main channel, carry out grain work in a flexible way and serve the urban and rural people in production and daily life and the four modernizations drive. These are the new situation and new tasks confronting grain work.

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NATIONAL

PRC WATER CONSERVANCY CURRENT STATUS, PROSPECTS

Interview With Li Baining

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHUILI [WATER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA] in Chinese No 9, 15 Sep 84
pp 3-6

[Interview by ZHONGGUO SHUILI reporter with Vice Minister Li Baining [2621 0130 1337] of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power: "Liberate Ideas, Dare To Reform"]

[Text] Reporter: Vice Minister Li, you have been involved in water conservancy work continuously in the [former] Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power since the nation was founded. As the 35th anniversary of the nation approaches, could you please discuss the current situation and future prospects in water conservancy construction in China at this time?

Li Baining: First of all, I would like to congratulate readers in all areas and water conservancy workers across the nation through ZHONGGUO SHUILI and to convey my personal greetings to all my old comrades and the old engineering and technical personnel and old employees who have left or retired from water conservancy departments at all levels and to the families of employees and workers who are involved in water conservancy construction.

Socialist water conservancy in China has achieved magnificent results in its 35-year history. They are the joint creations of the people of all nationalities across the country under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou. Looking back to the eve of the nation's founding, when Chairman Mao led in the formulation of the "Common Program" of the People's Political Consultative Conference, he made decisions concerning water conservancy construction and flood and drought prevention, and included them in the administrative programs of the people's government. Just a month or so after the nation was founded, 8 days after the establishment of the Ministry of Water Conservancy, a joint water conservancy conference for all liberated areas was convened, and planning for water conservancy construction in New China was underway. At that time, Commander-in-Chief Zhu De himself spoke at the meeting. While he was meeting with some of the representatives participating in the conference, Premier Zhou encouraged water conservancy workers to emulate the spirit of King Yu [legendary sage-king famous for flood control]

and eliminate the harmful and develop the good for the people. Premier Zhou and Comrade Chen Yun also called for "strengthened planning and preparatory work in water conservancy construction, and integration of controlling water disasters with power generation and shipping design." Later, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou made a series of arrangements for controlling large rivers like the Huai He, Huang He, Chang Jiang and Hai He. This was the beginning of water conservancy in China, and we have now achieved this scale after arduous struggle:

Some 170,000 km of river dikes, embankments and seawalls have been rebuilt or constructed across the nation. We have constructed 86,000 large, medium and small reservoirs with a total capacity of 420 billion cubic meters and 6.19 million dikes and dams. Mechanical and electrical drainage and irrigation projects have 78.76 million HP of equipment, and there are 2.41 million mechanized wells in the north. We have built 24,906 sluice gates. We have set up 5,288 large and medium scale irrigation districts over 10,000 mu each. Hydroelectric power has expanded to 24.16 million KW, 8.5 million KW of which is installed in comprehensive water conservancy projects. Moreover, we have built 76,000 small hydropower stations with an installed capacity of 8.5 million KW.

The benefits of water conservancy construction are mainly visible in an improved flood prevention capacity on rivers and preliminary control of "common" flood and drought disasters. We have developed irrigation: the irrigated area nationwide reached 728.19 million mu in 1983, a 3.05-fold increase from 1949. Less than half of the nation's total farmland is irrigated, but it supplies two-thirds of total grain output. We have begun to control waterlogged and saline-alkaline lands. Preliminary control and transformation has been carried out on three-fourths of the nation's easily waterlogged land, two-thirds of the saline-alkaline land in the north, and nearly half of the low-yield land in areas of the south prone to cold front intrusion. There also have been new developments in water and soil conservancy work. Water supplies of 57 billion cubic meters are provided each year for industrial and urban use. Industrial water usage has increased 11-fold, while urban household usage has increased 7-fold. At the same time, we also have begun to solve the drinking water problems of more than 40 million people and 25 million head of livestock in frontier mountainous areas and offshore islands. Apart from irrigation, power generation, water resource supplies and energy, reservoir projects provide an additional 30 million mu of surface water for fisheries breeding, 20 million mu of which is now being used for raising fish. Some 60 percent of the area suited for forests within water conservancy projects has been planted in trees or grass. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the gross income of the nearly 10,000 state-run project management units across the country has increased from 300 million yuan (including water and electricity fees) in 1978 to 1.012 billion yuan in 1983. Of this amount, less than 100 million yuan came from comprehensive management in 1978, while the figure for 1983 reached 416 million yuan, a quadrupling over 5 years. Growing numbers of water conservancy project management units are achieving financial self-sufficiency.

The developmental path of water conservancy construction over the past 30-odd years has been a crooked one. Some problems were due to leftist influences

that caused setbacks and mistakes. These have been summarized and dealt with many times in recent years. Premier Zhao Ziyang has pointed out that although there have been great achievements in water conservancy construction in the past, there also has been a great deal of waste. Future water conservancy construction should adhere to this principle, strengthen management and administration, and be concerned with economic results. For this reason, given the current situation, we must use summarization of past experiences and lessons as the foundation and strive to explore new roads for Chinese-style socialist-run water conservancy.

Reporter: What are the problems in water conservancy at the present time?

Li Baining: The main problems are:

1. The lack of fundamental control over large rivers and serious danger from major floods. A problem on the Huang He or Chang Jiang could affect the overall construction of the four modernizations. Current flood prevention criteria are: for the Huang He, a flood occurring once every 100 years; on the mainstream in the middle reaches of the Huai He, once every 40 years, and once every 10 to 20 years on the main tributaries; once every 50 years on the Hai He; once every 10 to 20 years in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang and the mainstream of the Zhu Jiang. The farmland flood prevention criteria on the Songhua Jiang is once every 10 to 20 years and every 40 years for the primary cities. The main dikes on the mainstream and tributaries of the Liao He can withstand floods of only 10 to 20-year severity. We have said many times that we cannot sit back and relax but should be prepared for danger in times of tranquility.

2. Inadequate water resources in the north have already become a factor that restricts present and future industrial and agricultural development. In a discussion of economic problems, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that water conservancy resources are a big problem in northern China: "The problem of water conservancy resources has become the order of the day for us." At the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that there should be sufficient research and propaganda in the future to make the broad masses and cadres understand the importance of developing, protecting and rationally using water resources and water conservation. Vice Premier Wan Li has repeatedly stressed the urgency of solving the problem of water resources in the north. Agriculture is facing a water shortage, as are many cities (including Beijing). If this problem does not receive attention and is not resolved early on, the results could be disastrous.

3. Comprehensive utilization and unified management of water resources is poor, and there is serious water pollution and soil erosion. Disputes over water conservancy also are quite prominent.

4. Already-built water conservancy projects have not collected reasonable water fees but have relied on state fiscal allocations for a long period to continue operating. Recent cutbacks in water conservancy funds means that many projects do not have sources of capital for maintenance or rebuilding. Maintenance has been neglected for long periods and the facilities are aging,

sometimes to the extent that they cannot even maintain simple reproduction, and the results are beginning to decline.

The excessively large scale of past water conservancy projects has left much work to be done; they were poorly outfitted, chaotically managed, and they have left a lot of problems up to the present day.

Reporter: How should water conservancy make reforms and create a new situation to deal with these problems?

Li Baining: The ministry's party group has used party consolidation to study this question, and feels that in order to make improvement of economic results the main focus of our work, and to truly implement the demands that Comrade Hu Yaobang placed on us in his second article and carry out major reforms, we first of all must rectify the guiding ideology in our professional work. During discussions in several meetings of the party group and party group conference, Comrade Qian Zhenying [Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power] himself wrote an outline report for the CPC Central Committee and pointed out problems in eight areas in the guiding ideology in our profession that should be solved. There are a lot of problems, and they are related to water conservancy work:

1. We must extricate ourselves from the traditional approach of several decades past of isolating electric power generation, encouraging instead generation of power in all areas. We must rationally solve the contradiction between unified regulation in power grids and the decisionmaking rights in all areas of power management and electricity use.
2. We must discard the traditional work methods of the past several decades of not being concerned with the results of investments and practicing no system of economic responsibility. The economic interests of related units of participating in construction must be tied to the benefits of investments before we will be able to have the internal power to select optimum programs, improve quality, lower construction costs and shorten construction periods.
3. The management of water conservancy projects should reject traditional methods used over the past several decades that depend on state subsidies. Management units must strive to develop in the direction of becoming enterprises and socialization so that existing water conservancy projects have the internal ability to maintain themselves and rebuild.
4. We must break out of old patterns in farmland water conservancy and fully recognize the new demands, new forces and new experiences in the new rural situation. We must guide and rely on the peasants who have become wealthier, carry out contracting and accumulation for investments and labor, and strengthen scientific guidance so that farmland water conservancy, soil conservation and rural electrification reach new levels.
5. Rely on technical progress and the exploitation of intellectual resources, improve economic results, pay attention to science and technology, and further implement the policy on intellectuals.

6. We must throw off the traditional work methods of closed doors and conservatism, strive to open up a new situation in foreign economic and technical cooperation, and strive to bring in foreign capital, import technology and speed up development of water conservancy and hydropower.

7. Resolutely overcome the error of only being concerned with professional questions and neglecting ideological and political work. We should concentrate on both types of civilization [material and spiritual] and build them up together so that fortifying our ranks becomes the root of modernized construction in water conservancy and electric power.

8. Ministry organs should discard the long-term work method of "not dealing with major questions while overdoing minor ones," earnestly relax their powers and simplify administration, and enliven the basic levels.

We should use party consolidation as a favorable turn to unify understanding, make major changes and liberate ideology, and dare to make reforms.

Reporter: The concrete problem is, what areas of water conservancy work should be reformed?

Li Baining: We already have decided to adopt substantial measures for trial reforms, pilot reforms or preparation for pilot reforms. They include the following areas:

1. Reforms in water fees. This is the key to promoting conservation in water use and improving economic results. Current water fee standards were set in 1965. Deviations in the guiding ideology at that time caused water fees to be set too low (.003 to .01 yuan per cubic meter for industry, .002 to .003 yuan per cubic meter for agriculture, and .002 to .005 yuan for household use), and some places basically collect no water fees. As instructed many times by Premier Zhao Ziyang in relation to political questions, 17 provinces are now revising water fee collection standards. We are now formulating principles for national water fee collection that will be submitted to the State Council for examination, approval and implementation.

2. Water conservancy project management units should develop in the direction of forming enterprises and of socialization. Those units with the proper conditions can be transformed into enterprises now; those who have not made preparations can continue to operate temporarily as institutional units, to implement contractual fiscal responsibility, to strengthen economic accounting, practice enterprise management and administration, increase incomes and reduce state expenditures. Because water conservancy institutions have a poor foundation, we should give consideration to water conservancy enterprises in tax policies to "use water to raise water" [have water conservancy units operate on their own income], to reduce state administrative expenditures, and to make even greater contributions to the state.

Management and administration in future water conservancy projects should be changed from productive to productive/administrative, from single activities to economic diversification, and from raw material production to processing production, and they should develop the commodity economy. Management and

administration of single projects should develop gradually into joint economic bodies within a river basin or region. Examples include organizing irrigation companies, spray irrigation companies, comprehensive management companies, and so on.

Comprehensive administration in water conservancy project units is a new affair. It has developed quickly in recent years and cannot be turned back. Overall, the achievements have been very great and there are major areas of potential, but there also are a lot of obstacles. In order to review the achievements of comprehensive management in water conservancy and introduce this matter to society, to motivate all areas both inside and outside the water conservancy system to assist in the development of this area, and to make it better serve society, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has decided to convene an exhibition and sales meeting in Beijing for the products of comprehensive management in the water conservancy system across the nation. This is the first time that we have organized such activities and we hope that it goes well, so that reforms in water conservancy management and administration may be promoted.

3. An important direction for future development of water conservancy is the amassing of capital for water conservancy from many sources. Some areas now are doing just this, and the results have been quite good. Most of the investments for the Biliu He diversion project in Dalian City in Liaoning Province were divided up among factories, mines, harbor service bureaus and other units according to the amount of water they use. Factory and mine enterprises also were responsible for particular areas during construction. They were able to complete a water diversion project more than 160 km long in just 2 year's time. The project includes 9.72 km of water drawing tunnels, two pumping stations, buried pipes and open canals, and so on. The Biliu He reservoir began collecting water in August 1983, and the water diversion project began supplying water to Dalian City this year. If it had been done according to past methods, it would have required more than 100 million yuan of state investments, the construction would have taken 3 to 5 years, and it would be difficult to solve Dalian City's urgent water shortage problems.

4. We should study policies on moving people from areas where there are reservoirs and floodwater diversion and accumulation. This mainly should involve taking some funds out of the income from power generation, irrigation and water supply and putting them under unified planning and strict management to conscientiously solve the problems left behind by persons being moved from the area. In the future, arrangements for moving people should be integrated with development and construction of reservoir districts, and there should be reforms to create conditions favorable to water conservancy and hydropower construction. There should be special policies for areas of floodwater passage or accumulation and flood prevention insurance can be tried out.

Reporter: What arrangements for water conservancy should be made?

Li Baining: In general, they should be oriented toward achieving the overall goal of quadrupling the annual gross value of output in industry and agriculture by the end of the century and the needs of the four modernizations. They

should provide flood prevention and water resource guarantees for the national economy, create favorable conditions for further development in agriculture, and moreover, strengthen comprehensive development and unified management and protection of water resources.

Apart from managing existing projects well, making full use of their potential and gaining the maximum economic results of the projects (this is the most realistic and reliable in the near future), we also should select key construction projects.

Construction of the Xiaolangdi Project on the Huang He and joint movement of water to the Sanmenxia Reservoir and tributary reservoirs resulted in a substantial improvement in flood protection standards in the lower reaches of the Huang He. This can alleviate and prevent the danger of inadequate flood prevention, protect the safety of the large Huang-Huai-Hai He plain, and can also give play to multiple benefits from water supply, power generation, irrigation and other projects.

While reinforcing and building up dikes along the Chang Jiang and bringing the river under control, we also have built flood protection and tide prevention projects in Shanghai Municipality, and controlled Taihu Lake and the mouth of the Chang Jiang. We have integrated energy construction and made active preparations for building the Sanxia Key water conservancy project.

The key points for controlling the Huai He are the dikes in the upstream trunk stream, to implement safety measures in flood and flood collection areas, and to open up downstream channels into the sea and continue construction on the downstream Yi-Shu-Si project [Xinyi, Shuyang and Siyang Counties in northcentral Jiangsu Province] to "send water from the south to the east."

The Hai-Luan He river basin should restore and reinforce flood prevention capabilities on the rivers, rebuild and strengthen the Guanting and Yuecheng reservoirs and construct any needed reservoirs. The key point is to control the Yuanding He and guarantee the flood prevention safety of Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, and to actively solve the urban water supply problem.

The key points for controlling the Zhu Jiang are to build the Feilaixia key water conservancy project on the Bei Jiang and to develop hydropower resources on the Hongshui He.

The key points for controlling the Liao He and Songhua Jiang are to strengthen dikes in urban areas and integrate with construction of key urban water supply projects.

In order to deal with the water shortages in the north, we should build the needed interbasin water allocation projects. We must work as hard as possible to complete the first construction phase on the northern line of the project to divert water from the south to the north and to make good preparations for the second phase of construction.

We must speed up water conservancy construction and water and soil conservation work in the "Sanxi" region [Dingxi in Gansu, Hexi and Xihaigu in Ningxia) and

carry out key water conservancy project construction in areas of Xinjiang and Hainan Island.

Actively develop irrigation and adopt advanced water conservation and irrigation techniques to provide water conservancy guarantees for increasing total grain output to 960 billion jin by the year 2000.

Water conservancy is a magnificent endeavor for transforming nature and building the motherland. We must dare to explore, to reform and to create, to make improvement of economic results the core and do good work in all areas, and make new contributions to the motherland's four modernizations!

Water Conservancy Installations, Statistics

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHULI [WATER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA] in Chinese No 9, 15 Sep 84 pp 45-46

[Text] Table 1. Completed Large and Medium Scale Reservoirs (1949-1983)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Capacity (billion m³)</u>
Large reservoirs	335	300.653
Middle-size reservoirs	2367	64.040
Small reservoirs	83865	56.129
Total	86567	420.822

Table 2. Irrigation Districts Larger Than 10,000 Mu and Irrigated Areas (1949-1983)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number of Irrigation Districts</u>	<u>Effective Irrigated Area (million mu)</u>
Irrigation districts over 300,000 mu	143	117.94
Irrigation districts of 10,000-300,000 mu	5145	194.18
Total	5288	312.12

Table 3. Area of Preliminary Control Over Soil Erosion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Under Preliminary Control (10,000 mu)</u>	<u>Area Under Preliminary Control As Percentage of Soil Erosion Area</u>
1957	28.7	13.3
1962	50.5	25.6
1978	60.6	34.1
1983	63.6	35.2

Figure 1. Reservoir and Irrigation District Locations

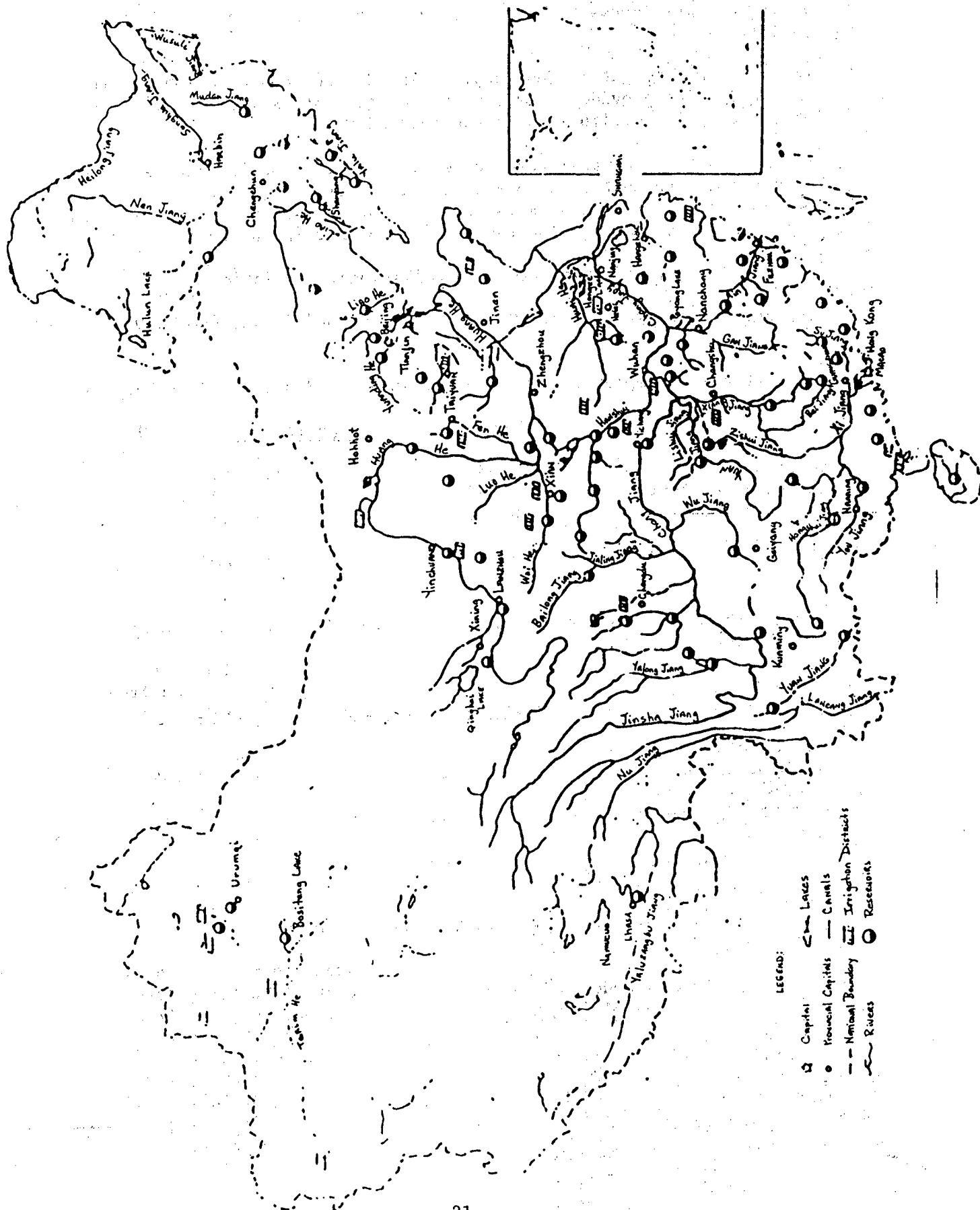


Figure 2. The National Hydrology Station Network, 1983

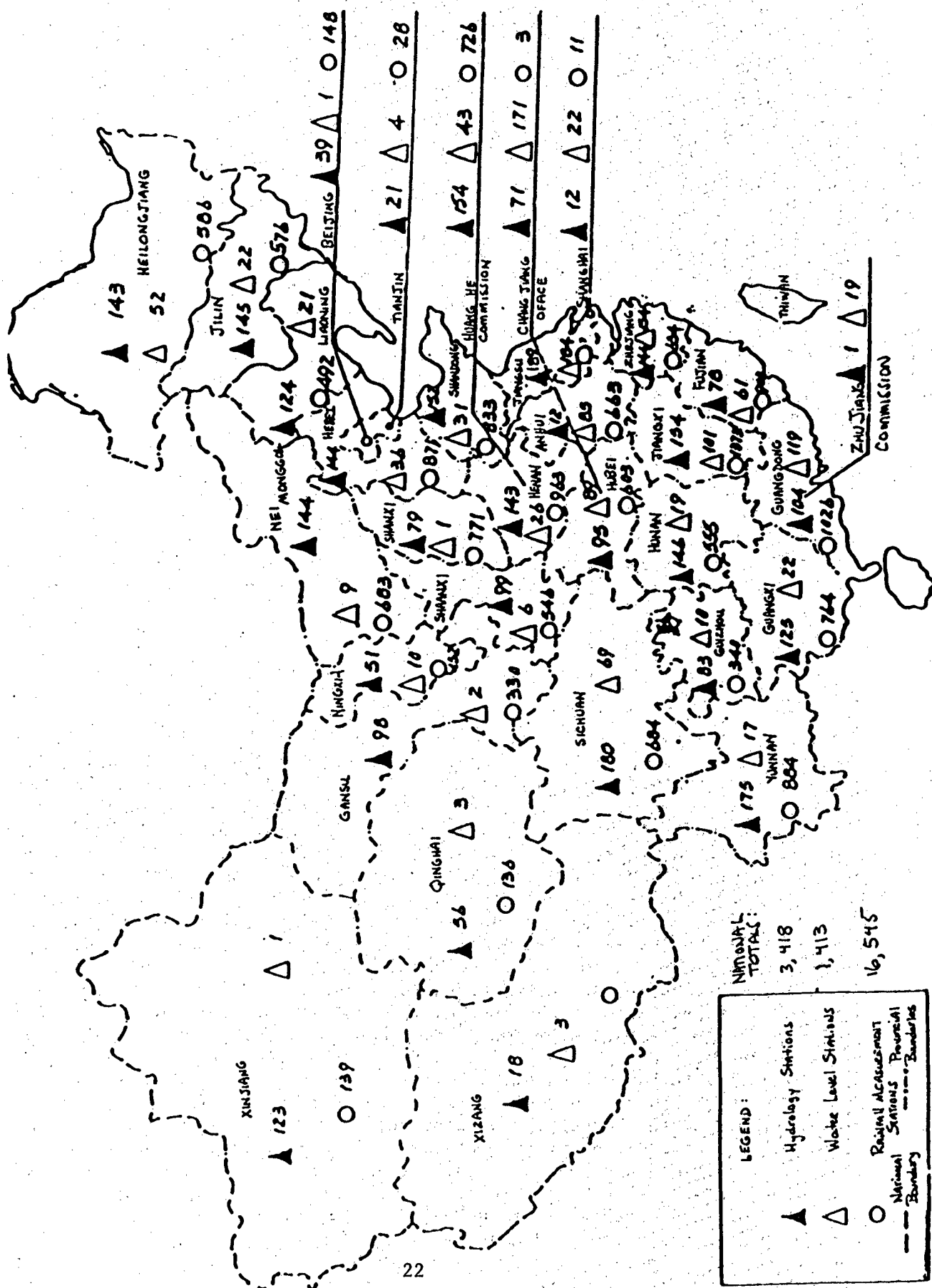


Figure 3. Increases in Effective Irrigated Area

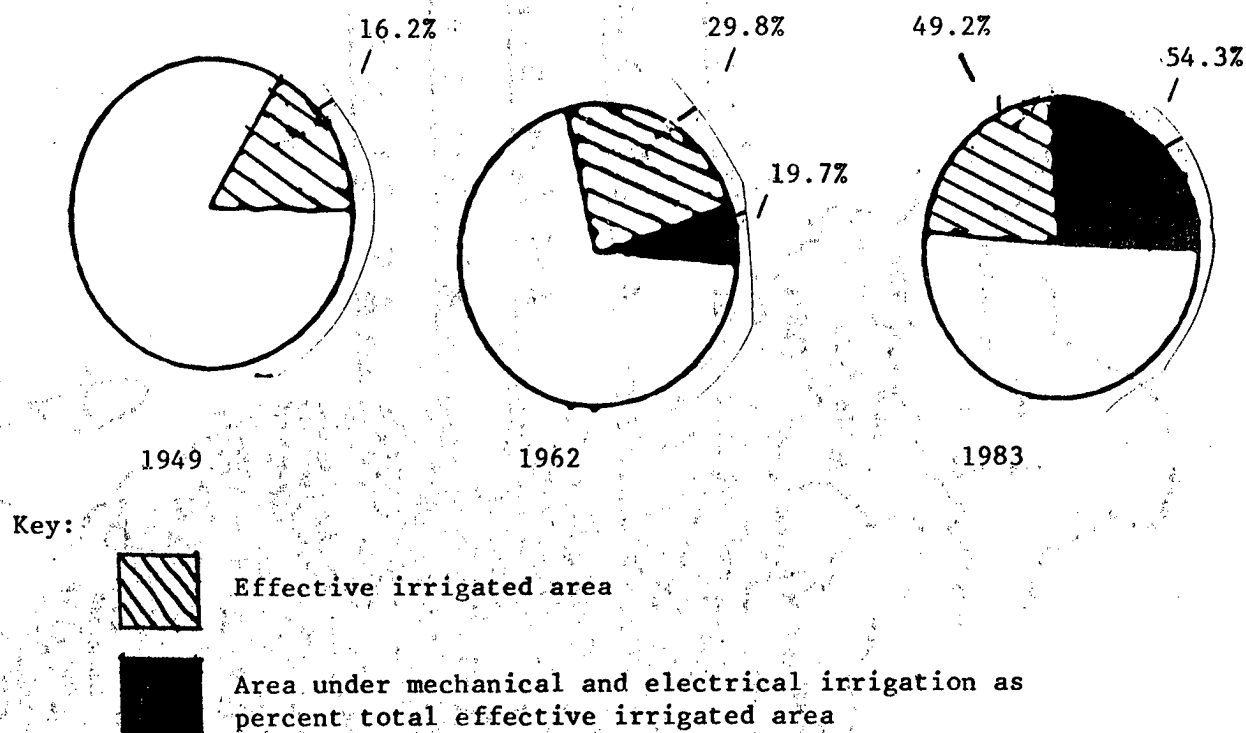


Figure 4. Increases in Effective Irrigated Area

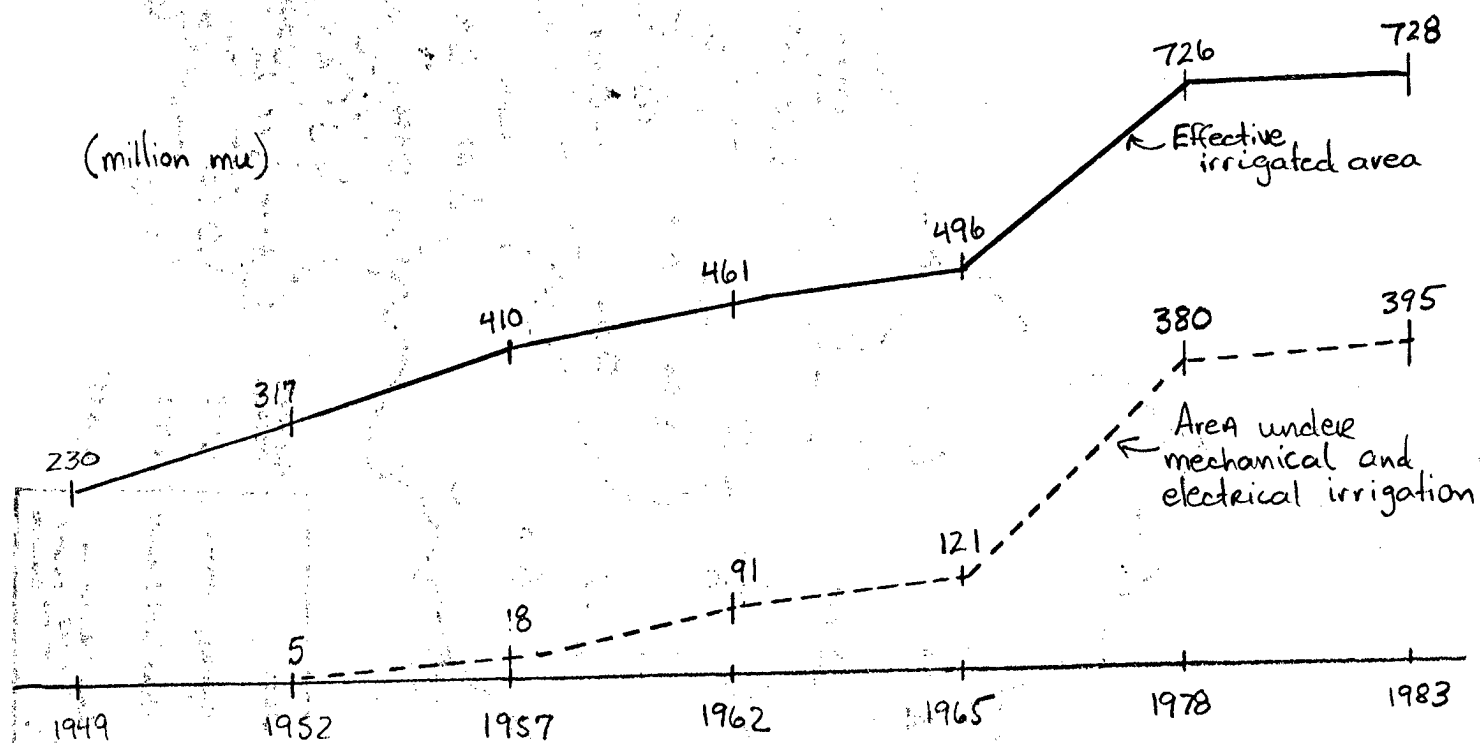
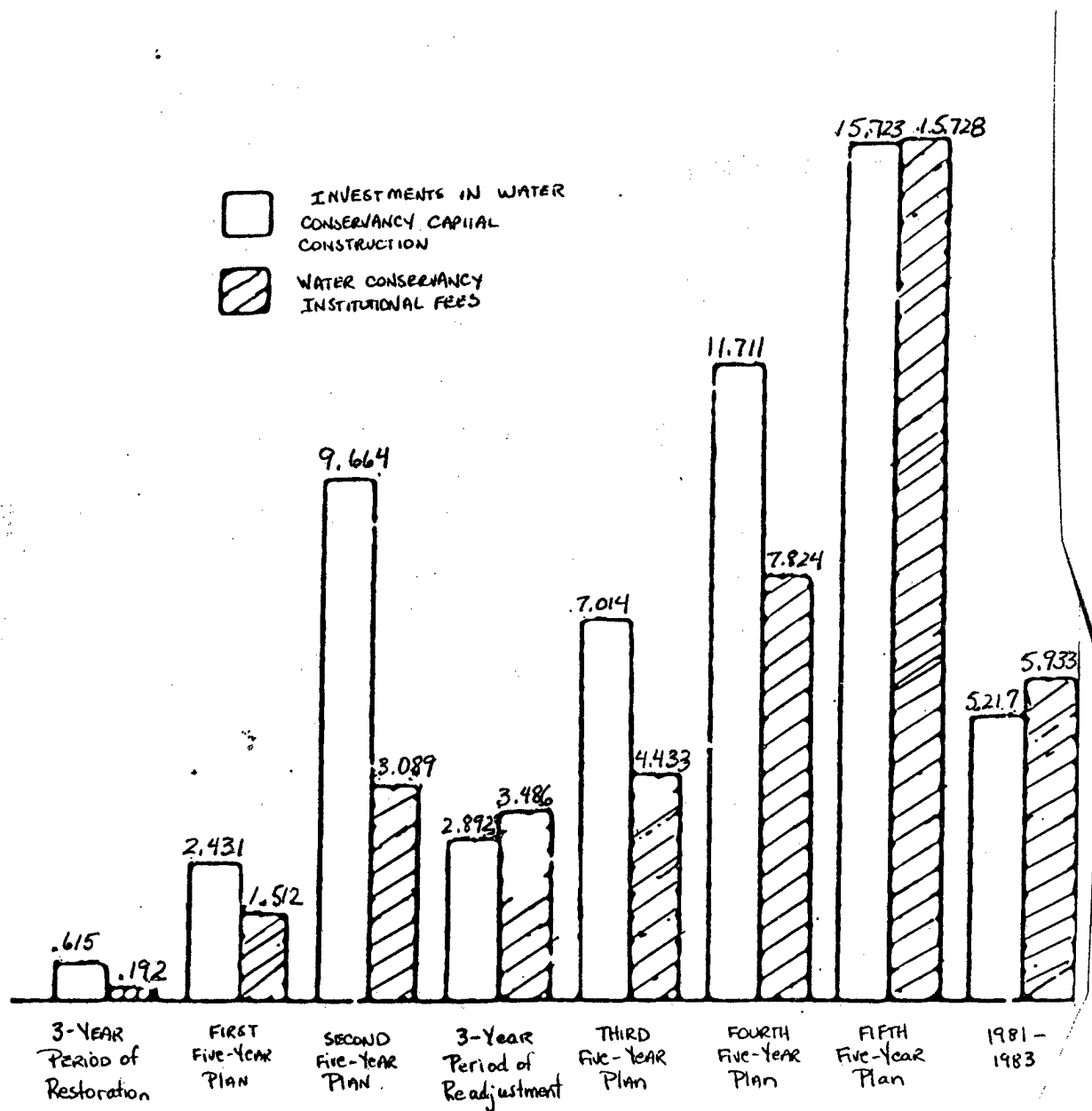


Figure 5. Investments in Capital Construction in Water Conservancy and Water Conservancy Institutional Fees

(billion yuan)



NATIONAL

TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC INDICES FOR WATER CONSERVANCY MANAGEMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHUILI [WATER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA] in Chinese No 10, 15 Oct 84
pp 24-25

[Article by Cao Songrun [2580 2646 3387]: "A System of Technical and Economic Indices for Water Conservancy Management"]

[Text] Water conservancy work is a socioeconomic activity that uses technology and science to struggle with nature. For this reason, the actual results of a particular water conservancy project can be reflected by specific technical and economic indices over its period of operation. This means that water conservancy management can and must use specific technical and economic indices to evaluate the results of water conservancy projects and the results of administration and management within managerial departments.

How should a system of technical and economic indices for water conservancy management actually be set up? We feel that they first of all must confirm the following principles:

1. A system of technical and economic indices for management must be suited to the needs of the technical and economic indices used in water conservancy project planning and design.
2. It should be able to reflect the subjective dynamic role of administration and management in management departments.
3. It should provide a comprehensive reflection of the technical and economic results in the three primary tasks in water conservancy management (safety, results and comprehensive administration).
4. It should be brief and to the point, with sufficient measurement indices and mutual comparability.

Based on the above principles, we propose setting up the following system of technical and economic indices on a trial basis for general administration and management conditions in comprehensive utilization of water conservancy projects:

System of Technical
and Economic
Indices
Management of
Comprehensive
Utilization in
Water Conservancy
Projects

Safety: Examination and observation
Care and maintenance
Annual repairs and major overhauls

Technical
indices

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Coefficient of flood prevention results} = \frac{\text{Design downstream floodwater discharge amount}}{\text{Corresponding actual amount of floodwater discharged}} \\ & \text{Coefficient of water supply results} = \frac{\text{Actual annual amount of water regulation}}{\text{Design annual amount of water regulation}} \\ & \text{Coefficient of water reuse} = \frac{\text{Actual amount of reused water}}{\text{Primary amount of water released (shipped)}} \\ & \text{Coefficient of canal utilization} = \frac{\text{Actual amount of water shipped}}{\text{Amount of water drawn by canals}} \\ & \text{Coefficient of power generation results} = \frac{\text{Actual amount of power generated annually}}{\text{Design amount of power generated annually}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Results}$$

Product
output

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Amount of water supplied annually} \\ & \text{Amount of electricity generated annually} \\ & \text{Comprehensive administration (breeding and cropping, industry, tourism, commerce, services, etc.)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Total value of output

Value of
output

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Total value of output from comprehensive administration} \\ & \text{(value of output excluding water and electricity fees)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Value of output per cubic meter of water} = \frac{\text{Total yearly income from water fees}}{\text{Amount of water supplied annually}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Costs

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Cost per cubic meter of water} = \text{Depreciation} - \text{Major repairs} - \text{Total yearly operating expenses} \\ & \text{Amount of water supplied annually} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Profits

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Profit rate for entire staff} = \frac{\text{Annual net profits}}{\text{Total number of employees}} \times \frac{\text{YUAN}}{\text{person} \cdot \text{year}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Profit rate from comprehensive administration

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Profit rate per m}^3 \text{ of water} = \frac{\text{Value of output per m}^3 - \text{Costs per m}^3}{\text{Costs per m}^3 \text{ of water}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \text{Coefficient of level of self-sufficiency} \\ & \text{Actual self-sufficiency ability} \\ & \text{Design self-sufficiency ability} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

This system of indices is divided into technical and economic groups. Because the indices must embody the technical and economic requirements that the project itself should attain, it is even more important that they reflect the subjective dynamic role of administrative and management departments and be mutually comparable. For this reason, we have adopted several relative indices. These indices are referred to here as Coefficients of Results. I will use this system of indices to discuss the content and method of calculation for each technical and economic index.

1. Safety indices: These mainly include the three areas of inspection and observation, care and maintenance, and annual repairs and major repairs. In water conservancy projects, safety is a prerequisite for all technical and economic results. It absolutely cannot be measured simply by the occurrence of accidents in the project. We have absorbed the ideology of overall quality in management, and water conservancy management departments should control project safety by noting the factors that influence project safety. Inspection and observation, for example, primarily involve monitoring the work situation within the project. Care and maintenance primarily involve preventive "health care" measures. Annual repairs and major repairs are the measures used to cure any "illness" that has appeared. Measurement and examination of annual repairs and major repairs according to the project period, quality, raw materials consumption and other aspects can be used for annual repairs and major repairs. The other two areas can be examined and evaluated only through systems of regulations, by the level of timely, correct and reorganized analysis of information and observations, and according to the external condition and neatness of the project. Grading systems are commonly used at present.

2. Indices of results: These indices are obvious in project design. In order to evaluate the actual results and the results of administration and management in management departments during project operation, relative indices are used for a relative comparison of actual results and design results. The method of calculation is simple and easy. When actual results equal design requirements, the coefficient is 1. It is more than 1 when actual results exceed design requirements, and less than 1 when they do not attain design requirements (the utilization coefficient for water in canal systems is usually less than 1).

3. Product output indices: We consider water to be the primary product of a water conservancy project. The amount of water supplied annually is an index of results within technical indices, as well as an index of output in economic indices. In a single line of comprehensive administration such as commerce, tourism, services, etc., the only index of output is the amount of commodities that have been handled, and is expressed as the number of people served, and so on.

4. Value of output indices: These are indices that use a monetary expression of output. At present, apart from the ability of the value of output from comprehensive administration to provide a comparative reflection of actual conditions, the current irrational water fees only partially reflect the value created by water conservancy projects. Calculation of the value of output per cubic meter of water is used primarily for comparison of the economic results of different types of projects.

5. Costs: The costs of a cubic meter of water can continue to use the normal methods for calculating the cost of a commodity. We usually classify the costs of a water conservancy project as basic depreciation, costs of major repairs, yearly operating costs (wages + maintenance and administrative expenses + other expenses), and call the result total annual expenses. The cost per cubic meter of water can be derived by dividing this amount by the total amount of water supplied annually. It should be explained here that water conservancy projects have long operational lives and fairly long cycles of renewal, so determining the depreciation costs of basic depreciation and major repairs is fairly complex. Of course, depreciation rates should be determined primarily by the rate of development of the national economy and the rate of technical renewal.

6. Profits: It is still difficult to evaluate this index at the present time in many water conservancy projects since they have never achieved legal profits as a result of their management systems and price systems. We also have added a relative index here, the coefficient of level of self-sufficiency, to evaluate the economic results of administration and management. The design level of self-sufficiency in the formula is the ratio between the income that could be obtained according to the design and the annual operating expenses in the design. The actual level of self-sufficiency is the ratio between the gross income that can be obtained during the year (including comprehensive administration) and actual operating costs. The ratio between these two is the coefficient of the level of self-sufficiency that the water project has reached in administration and management. This avoids the shortcomings of concealing poor management in projects with high economic results in the original design.

12539

CSO: 4007/79

NATIONAL

NEW AGRICULTURAL PURCHASING SYSTEM DESCRIBED

OW161214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 January (XINHUA)--Big changes in China's 30-year-old state agricultural purchasing system were outlined today by Dun Runsheng, director of the China Rural Development and Research Center.

The changes were proposed last month by a conference here of top agricultural officials and planners to further boost the rural economy by linking prices to market demand. Their proposals have been adopted by the government.

From now on, the state will no longer fix mandatory quotas on most farm produce, including grain and cotton, Du said.

Instead, Du added, peasants will be able to negotiate targets with state commercial departments, and will then sign contracts. They will then be expected to meet the targets agreed on.

Surplus produce can be sold on the open market, with the market price likely to be lower than the contract price.

Du Runsheng, one of China's most authoritative rural policy experts, pointed out that the state would adopt protective prices and buy any surplus from the peasants if market prices fell below production costs.

State commercial departments, on their own part, would help regulate the market to protect consumer interests.

Du said peasants could set up cooperative organizations or producers' associations to sign sales contracts with buyers.

The present rural purchasing system, introduced in the 1950's, used to play a positive role in helping ensure food supplies, he said.

But it was becoming inadequate, and was hindering present rural commodity production.

Problems caused by the old system included failure of some farm products to meet the market demand, low quality and clogged channels of circulation, he said.

CSO: 4020/86

NATIONAL

MINISTER STRESSES NEED TO PRODUCE QUALITY RICE

OW150033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 12 Jan 85

[By reporter Yang Shanqing]

[Text] Changsha, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--Speaking at the national conference on the production of better-quality rice, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, said today that when the issues of clothing and food have been basically resolved in the country, we should satisfy the people's needs by stressing the production of quality rice, and we should increase the output of the kinds of rice the market needs.

Commenting on the nation's immediate goal of developing quality rice and how improving rice quality can bring about improving of the quality of various other agricultural and sideline products, Minister He Kang pointed out that, in 3 to 5 years, the nation should be able to produce better-quality rice, develop various types of rare and special-quality rices, and strive to reach the goal that, by the year 1990, quality rice will be produced on at least 60 percent of the nation's rice acreage. It is hoped that the development of quality rice will bring about an improvement of the quality of various other agricultural, livestock, and fishery products.

He Kang said: China has reaped bumper harvests of food grains for several consecutive years. The average per capita consumption of food grains has now reached 800 jin. Under this new situation, the people today want a variety of good-quality rices. Rice is one of the nation's main food products, and rice accounts for more than 40 percent of the nation's total output of cereal crops. However, only one-fourth of the rice output of cereal crops. However, only one-fourth of the rice output is of good quality. This is a very small percentage. Since a considerable portion of the low-quality rice is unwanted, some localities have difficulty selling their rice. This has posed a serious obstacle to replacing high rice production with the production of commodity-quality rice. The minister pointed out that, in accordance with the instruction given by a leading comrade of the central authorities that rice quality must be improved, and in the light of the nation's actual situation, we must work hard to improve rice quality. Instead of paying attention only to high output as before, from now on we should stress both quality and high output, and we should encourage the peasants to produce more rice of good quality.

He Kang also pointed out that, in developing production of quality rice, rice producers should base their actions on meeting the demand on the domestic market and on improving the people's livelihood, and should take appropriate measures to produce rare and special-quality rices needed for expanding rice export. The guiding thought in this regard must be positive, our work must be down-to-earth, our steps must be firm and steady, and our measures should be compatible with local conditions. At present, we must proceed from actual needs and make great efforts to develop the production quality rice that can be sold at medium prices.

The national conference on production of quality rice took place in Changsha, Hunan, from 6 through 12 January under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery. The meeting reviewed and exchanged the experiences gained in various localities in producing quality rice, studied plans and policies for developing the production of quality rice throughout the country, and put forward some suggestions regarding the standards and prices of quality rice as well as the processing, storing, transport, and marketing of quality rice.

CSO: 4007/172

NATIONAL

FARM MACHINERY INDUSTRY INCREASES OUTPUT VALUE

OW241444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 24 Jan 85

["Round-up: China's Farm Machinery Output Value Rose 23 Percent in 1984"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 24 (XINHUA)--China's farm machinery industry in 1984, yielded a record 10.52 billion yuan of output value, a 23 percent increase over 1983.

A spokesman for the farm machinery department of the machine-building industry attributed the increase to the rural responsibility system with remuneration linked to output and to production of more machines catering to market demand.

With consecutive good harvests and rising rural income, Chinese farmers are now able to buy more farm machines, the spokesman said. Total sales of such machines came to 6.86 billion yuan in 1984, a 21 percent increase over 1983. Profits were estimated at about one billion yuan, up 32 percent.

The spokesman said that 15 kinds of farm machines received state awards for quality in 1984, while 52 machines were given high quality prizes by the Ministry of Machine-Building. Citations went to energy-saving internal-combustion engines on 25 types of machinery. A four-wheel drive tractor produced in Jiangsu Province won a first class prize at a farm machinery exhibition in Australia last year in which six countries participated.

More than 100 types of animal husbandry machinery are now on the market. New items include wool-dressing machines, down processing equipment, machines for making bone meal, milking machines, egg-hatching equipment, small milk tank trucks, equipment to make cornmeal and sunflower seed and lotus seed hullers.

Export of farm machinery has also steadily increased over the past few years. Export volume in 1984 went up 24 percent over 1983, the spokesman added. While mainly sold to Asian and African countries, Chinese farm machines now have a market in the United States, Canada, Australia and Hong Kong.

CSO: 4020/96

NATIONAL

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTARY ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

OW090139 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Animal Husbandry Should Be Developed in a Big Way"]

[Text] Animal husbandry is an underdeveloped part of our rural production at present. The average production of pork, beef, mutton, milk and eggs for each person in our country is lower than the average level in the world. Supply of these items on the market is far from adequate to meet the demand. To solve this problem, it is imperative to comply with the recent instruction of leading comrades at the central level--that is, for 30 years hence, or from the present time to the early 21st century, we should carry out the policy of developing China's animal husbandry in a big way. Only thus can we radically change the diet of the Chinese nation from a pattern which relies predominantly on cereals to one which takes meat and milk as the mainfoods. This is a major task which concerns the fundamental improvement of the health level of the Chinese people.

The people in our country have rich experience in livestock production as well as in farming. The geographical conditions and climate of our country are suitable for developing animal husbandry. Apart from this, the bumper agricultural harvests achieved in the past few years have provided an additional good condition for developing animal husbandry in a big way.

For the present and for some time to come, we should give priority to hog raising to develop animal husbandry. At the same time, we should also develop the production of poultry, beef, and mutton. Now, peasants in some localities are reluctant to raise hogs because they do not think that they can earn much from this undertaking. With regard to this question, it is necessary to make careful investigations and studies to find a proper solution.

To develop animal husbandry in a big way, we should rely mainly on the efforts of specialized households, specialized associated households, and specialized villages. That is, we should support the peasants in working on their own. The state departments concerned should make great efforts to develop and popularize advanced livestock breeding technology, strengthen the cultivation and training of professional personnel in this field, and promote the development of animal husbandry in the direction of specialization, large-scale commodity production, and modernization. To develop livestock production as quickly as possible, it is necessary, where conditions permit, to designate some mountain

lands, beaches, or even part of farmlands for growing fodder grass in a planned and step-by-step way. This will not only provide a guaranteed supply of animal food but also combine the work of animal husbandry with agriculture and forestry and improve and beautify the environment.

To sum up, there is a good prospect of success in developing our country's animal husbandry as long as all localities work cooperatively with one mind.

CSO: 4007/172

NATIONAL

CONTRACTS, MARKET TO REPLACE STATE PLANS

OW260754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 26 Jan 85

[News analysis by Yang Jigang, XINHUA correspondent: "New Moves in China's Rural Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA)--Starting this year, 800 million Chinese peasants will depend largely on contracts and the market to determine what crops they will grow, instead of working under mandatory state production plans.

This represents a major change from the 35-year practice of the government handing down specific quotas for production, delivery and purchase of farm produce.

While purchasing grain and cotton under contract, the government will continue subsidizing the producers by paying higher prices for a major part of the state purchases.

The peasants can sell the surplus products on the open market. But, if the market prices fall below the state purchasing prices the government will buy all the surplus at state prices to protect the interests of the producers.

It is expected that mandatory state purchases of meat, aquatic products and vegetables will also be lifted step by step. In the course of this development, the government will take necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

In the past 35 years since the People's Republic was founded China has placed emphasis on achieving self-sufficiency, and the bulk of farm produce has been consumed by the peasants themselves while the state bought and marketed what was left.

All peasants, except those who were very poor or who lived in less-developed areas, had to fulfil their state purchase quotas before they could sell their products on the open market.

The state monopoly of purchase and sale of major agricultural produce has played a positive role in helping to guarantee food supplies over the past

few decades. But it is now becoming an obstacle to the expansion of commodity production in the countryside.

The government has decided to relinquish mandatory state purchase of farm produce progressively so as to give fuller scope to the role of market regulation.

At the same time, it encourages peasants to engage in animal husbandry, forestry, sideline occupations, industry and transport, as well as commerce and service trades.

The new move is considered to be the second major step in the reform of the rural economic structure since the contract responsibility system linking remuneration with output was introduced five years ago.

China's agricultural reform, centering on the responsibility system, has increased farm production considerably and enabled most peasants to become better off than ever before.

Grain output rose from 304 million tons in 1978 to over 400 million tons in 1984, while cotton shot up from 2.1 million tons to 5.5 million tons.

About one-third of the rural labor force has been shifted to other sectors of the economy, and the peasants' average income has increased by a big margin.

Peasants are now storing rice, wheat and other cereals in their own storehouses because state granaries are full. Although grain is still rationed in the cities, consumption is falling as living standards rise and people vary their diet.

But new problems are arising too, such as the failure of some farm products to meet the demand of consumers, the low quality and poor circulation of certain commodities, which hinder the shift to a market-oriented economy in the rural areas.

To solve these problems, the government will adopt more flexible policies to readjust the structure of farm production, or, in other words, to diversify the rural economy and enable all sectors to develop in a better-coordinated manner.

CSO: 4020/96

NATIONAL

HOUSEHOLD SHIFT TO NON-FARMING VENTURES NOTED

OW130744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 January (XINHUA)--Statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery indicate a rapid peasant shift to commodity production, transport, services and other non-farming undertakings.

Of the country's 25 million households undertaking specialized production and services, 14.4 percent are engaged in industries, up from 11.7 percent over a year ago. Households in transport, construction, commerce and services now account for 19.2 percent of the total, up 5.6 percent.

The corresponding increase in the past year for households specializing in producing grain and other farm produce for the market was from 34.2 percent to nearly 36 percent.

Ministry officials attributed the changes to the current policy of encouraging wider specialized production and concentration of farmland into the hands of better farmers.

More and more families are now specializing in pre- and post-production services including seed breeding, building and improving water conservation projects, pest control, fodder processing, and processing of farm and sideline produces. Families engaged in building material, garments and embroidery are also increasing.

The galloping development of commodity production is promoting the division of rural labor, officials said.

By the end of last year, more than 4.5 million rural households undertaking specialized production or services had organized themselves into 800,000 economic entities for higher turnovers and mutual benefit.

The policy of encouraging specialized production on a household or cooperative basis is playing no small a role in invigorating the country's economy. Here are samples from the ministry.

--Chongqing, the largest industrial base in southwest China, receives a daily supply of more than 1,000 tons of meat, fruit, vegetables and other nonstaple foods from peasant transport teams on its suburbs.

--Five million peasants are working on construction jobs, especially in remote, outlying areas where shortage of labor is acute.

--There are more than 4.2 million family shops and factories in cities and rural towns, employing 5.38 million workers.

The current policy allows peasants to start businesses in urban areas, provided that they do not rely on the government for the supply of grain and other essentials as city dwellers.

CSO: 4020/86

NATIONAL

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY HISTORY PUBLISHED IN SIX VOLUMES

OW111316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 January (XINHUA)--The compilation of a book--"History of China's livestock and poultry"--which will include 260 varieties of Chinese domestic animal species, has just been completed.

The book, consisting of 1.6 million Chinese characters, will be published in six volumes and is lavishly illustrated.

Parts of the book, such as the chapters on pigs, horses, cattle and sheep, are now being typeset and printed by the Shanghai Science and Technology Publishing House.

The book was compiled on the basis of a nationwide 8-year survey of livestock and poultry varieties beginning in 1976.

Highlights of the survey include the finding that the breeding rate of a pig species in the Taihu Lake Valley, on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, is among the highest in the world. Beijing ducks, with a high production of meat and eggs, are being introduced to many foreign countries; and Pygmy breeds of pigs and horses, very rare species, are found in China.

China is one of the countries with the most types of domesticated animals in the world. The history of animal domestication dates back to the new Stone Age.

The book, with both economic and scientific value, will greatly help the study and development of animal husbandry.

CSO: 4020/86

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

INCREASED LAND RECLAMATION EFFORTS--Xian, January 18 (XINHUA)--A record 10,000 square kilometers of eroded land along the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow River was reclaimed and planted last year, a 19.6 percent increase over 1983. The river cuts through 580,000 square kilometers of Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Henan, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia, 430,000 of which is threatened by erosion. It carries away an estimated 1.6 billion tons of soil each year. Last year, more than 3.15 million peasant households—one third of the total in the affected areas--planted trees and grass or took part in local water conservancy projects. According to local officials, more attention will be paid to managing the newly-planted land in the future. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 18 Jan 85 OW]

SHEEP GENE BANK--Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--A sheep gene bank, the first for domestic animals in China, has gone into service at the Zoological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In the bank, engineers store whole gene groups of various sheep breeds. Engineers can obtain from the bank any particular breed's gene when it is required. Now researchers at the institute are breeding fast-growing sheep through gene transfer with the help of the bank. The institute is also constructing a cattle gene group bank and planning one for giant pandas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 22 Jan 85 OW]

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE CLOSES--Nanchang, January 24 (XINHUA)--A national conference which closed here today recommended standardization of agricultural products, techniques and processing. Standardization is a pressing concern, the meeting stressed, now that commodity production is making rapid strides in the countryside. Unified standards should cover seed, equipment, production techniques, management methods, quality control, packaging, storage and transport. When drawn up, some standards would be recommended to the localities for voluntary implementation. But compulsory institutionalization would continue for seeds and major products, as well as for areas affecting people's health and environment. Positive efforts would be made to adopt international standards and advanced standards practised in foreign countries, the meeting said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 24 Jan 85 OW]

SEED COATING PESTICIDE DEVELOPED--Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA)--Chinese agronomists have developed a seed coating pesticide that will prevent early cotton pests, today's "People's Daily" reports. Experiments on 2,000 hectares of cotton in 12 provinces and cities showed that treating seeds with the agent ensured normal plant growth and increased output by about 15 percent. The coating pesticide was developed by the Beijing Agricultural College and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in four years of experiments. Untreated seeds often gave poor harvests and were attacked by pests in the early stages of growth, experts said. The resulting losses sometimes cut cotton output by as much as 30 percent per year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Nanning, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--China has reaped a bumper harvest of sugarcane in its southern region this year. Over 31 million tons of sugarcane can be supplied to sugar refineries as raw material. It is estimated that during the 1984-85 sugarcane pressing season, some 3.1 million tons of cane sugar can be produced, a 20-percent increase over the previous pressing season. China's sugarcane acreage increased this year by 800,000 mu. At present, nearly 400 sugar refineries in Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, and Yunnan are going all out to produce more and better sugar. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 25 Dec 84 OW]

PAPER FOR SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS--Sponsored by the China Scientific and Technological Consulting Center, ZHUANYEHU JINGYING BAO [SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT] will inaugurate in Beijing in January 1985. This paper will serve the nation's nearly 30 million specialized households in the rural areas. It will publicize the party and the state principles and policies for the rural areas; report on the new situation, experience and problems of the specialized households; provide consultant services; and exchange economic information. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Dec 84 OW]

PEASANTS OWN MAJORITY TRACTORS--There were 4.11 million tractors in the country at the end of last year, twice as many as in 1978, according to the Ministry of Machine Building Industry. About 68 percent of these--2.78 million tractors--were owned privately by peasants, who favoured small good-quality models. [From "In Brief" column: "Tractor Shortage"] [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jan 85 p 3 HK]

CSO: 4020/86

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICAL BUREAU ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW090806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 December (XINHUA)--One hundred and thirty-eight counties in China doubled or more than doubled their 1978 agricultural output value in 1983, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

There were 49 such counties in 1982.

These counties are leading China's 2,100 counties in striving for the goal of quadrupling their gross output value by the end of this century, a goal set by the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1982.

The 138 counties spread in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Shandong has 48; Shanxi, 20; Hebei, 15; Anhui, 9; to be followed by Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Henan and others.

The counties have a combined population of more than 62 million, accounting for 7.4 percent of the national agricultural population. Their agricultural output value in 1983 reached 30.18 billion yuan, 2.3 times that of 1978 or accounting for 10.5 percent of the national total.

These counties showed greater growth rate of grain and cotton production than the national average. Of the total agricultural output value, however, the proportion of crop output in these counties dropped from 72.2 percent in 1978 to 68 percent while the output value of forestry, livestock breeding, fisheries and other sideline produce rose from 27.8 percent to 32 percent during the same period.

CSO: 4020/86

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

PEASANTS' NEWSPAPER ON RURAL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW111003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 January (XINHUA)--China's rural industrial output soared to 150 billion yuan last year, 23 percent more than in 1983, according to the PEASANTS' DAILY.

The national increase was led by Jiangsu Province, where rural industries churned out goods worth 21.5 billion yuan, outperforming farming for the first time in history.

The agricultural sector registered an output of 21 billion yuan, the newspaper said.

Large gains were also recorded in Anhui and Fujian provinces, where output value was 65 and 31 percent up over 1983.

Rural industries produced machinery, coal, textiles, paper, building materials, food, animal feed and chemicals, the PEASANTS' DAILY said.

The emergence of more sophisticated marketing and information networks was important in helping rural factories complete with newly-streamlined state enterprises, it added.

Over 100,000 people were involved in sales and purchasing in rural areas of Zhejiang Province alone last year, boosting rural industrial output value past 10 billion yuan.

Many rural factories, especially in Guangdong Province, stepped up their efforts to form joint ventures with overseas and Hong Kong firms. Contracts on nearly 200 sino-foreign joint ventures or coproduction and processing projects were signed by rural factories in Tianjin, Beijing and Liaoning provinces last year.

CSO: 4020/86

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FRESHWATER FISH CATCH--Beijing, 15 January (XINHUA)--China landed 2.15 million tons of freshwater fish in 1984, 17 percent more than 1983, today's ECONOMIC DAILY reported. In major freshwater fish-producing provinces of Guangdong, Hunan and Jiangsu, more than 200 million yuan was invested in fish farming by enterprises, collectives and individuals. The three provinces also converted 44,000 hectares of low-lying farmland into fish ponds last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 15 Jan 85 OW]

HYBRID RICE INCREASES OUTPUT--Beijing, 17 January (XINHUA)--A hybrid late rice variety has helped increase output in southern China by 8 percent, bringing the average per-hectare yield to six tons. Last year, the variety was sown on 160,000 hectares in 25 counties in Guangdong, Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian and Jiangxi provinces. In some townships and villages, the yield rose to 7.5 tons per hectare. According to scientists, the hybrid late rice variety is also resistant to diseases, apart from yielding more than conventional varieties. Its popularization began in 1983. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 17 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/86

BEIJING

DRYLAND RICE GROWING METHOD POPULARIZED

OW101325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Rice is now more a rarity in northern China where peasants could only have it during Spring Festival and other festivals. Today, they can have cooked rice, rice porridge, and rice pastries made from locally produced rice.

This change is the result of efforts made in recent years to develop rice production and in particular to popularize the dryland rice growing method in northern China. Statistics of the National Agricultural Popularization General Station show that the total acreage of fields farmed by the dryland rice growing method in China is 1.3 million mu, more than triple the acreage in 1983, with a total rice output of 780 million jin. Henan and Hebei Provinces, where this method has been popularized more widely, have 570,000 mu and 250,000 mu respectively. Almost all countries in these two provinces are raising rice by this method. One quarter of the 700,000 mu of ricefields in Beijing's suburbs are farmed by the dryland rice growing method. In Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Jilin and Nei Monggol, the average per-mu output of dryland rice is 630 jin, a survey shows. In Tongxian County, Beijing, the average per-mu output of dryland spring rice is 900 jin.

The dryland rice growing method, which was popularized on large areas beginning last year, has opened up a new way to develop grain production in northern China where there is a constant shortage of water. Especially, it helped change the traditional grain production structure and increase the peasants' income by partially replacing corn cultivation with dryland rice cultivation in the Huanghe-Huaihe-Haihe areas. Demonstration and popularization in many areas prove that this dryland rice growing method requires less water and manpower, suits mechanical farming, and yields bigger economic results. Compared with the method of transplanting rice seedlings, this method saves 5 to 10 working days and one half to two-thirds of water on each mu of field. Peasants can earn 50 yuan more than if they grow corn on the same mu of land during the same season.

CSO 4007/172

BEIJING

RURAL INDUSTRIES OUTPACE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

OW261214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA)--Agricultural production is growing steadily in Beijing, but is being dwarfed by the expansion of rural industries and sidelines, according to today's "Beijing Daily."

The value of agricultural output now accounts for about one third of the total output value in rural parts of Beijing, but the ratio has been dropping for some years, the paper says. In 1983, agriculture made up 38.3 percent of total output value.

The rural labor force has been changing dramatically, with more and more peasants switching to industries and sideline production.

More than 7,600 rural enterprises sprang up in Beijing last year, employing some 144,000 peasants. These businesses made a total profit of 3.2 billion yuan (about 1.14 billion U.S. dollars)--an increase of 26 percent over 1983.

On the other hand, farm production hit an all-time high last year. About 2.17 million tons of grain was produced, a 7.7 percent increase on record-breaking 1983. Total milk output reached 126 million liters, a 19.4 percent increase.

In addition, 83,000 tons of eggs were produced, 28.9 percent up, along with 200,000 tons of nuts and fruit, a 10 percent rise.

Freshwater fishing developed very rapidly in 1983, the paper notes. Nearly 10,000 tons of fish were taken to the markets last year--a 75 percent increase.

But pork supplies fell by 12 percent because the prices of pork were not attractive to pig raisers.

CSO: 4020/96

BEIJING

BRIEFS

LIVING STANDARDS IMPROVE--The living standard of Beijing residents is improving, according to an investigation by the Municipal Statistical bureau. The investigation covered 10,000 households in 10 of the city's districts. Chaoyang District ranked first in the city with an average monthly individual income of 56.25 yuan. Three other districts followed closely behind with an average income of more than 55 yuan. Mentougou District where the individual income averaged 45.2 yuan was the lowest. The incomes didn't include bonuses. It is estimated that each employee, on average, supports one and a half people, including himself. The investigation shows that ordinary families own a growing number of high-grade durable consumer goods, such as electric fans, washing machines, refrigerators, TV sets, tape-recorders and cameras. Residents in Yanshan District, the location of the Yanshan Petroleum Chemistry Corporation which pays high bonuses owned the highest proportion of these goods. [By our staff reporter] [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 19 Jan 85 p 3 HK]

CSO: 4020/86

GUANGDONG

REFORM OF STATE FARM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REVIEWED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese
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[Article by Wang Gang [3769 0474], of the China State Farm and Land Reclamation
Economic Research Institute: "Reform of a State Farm's Management System"]

[Text] Good Signs

At present, two good signs have appeared on the scene of the state farm and land reclamation system. One is the full-scale change in the form of family farms being set up within state farms. The other is the all-round reform of state farm management, while family farms are being established. These two good trends are bringing fundamental changes to the traditional management system of state farms and creating a new pattern for state farm management. After the Hongjiang State Farm in Guangdong completed full-scale conversion into family farms within its boundaries, the Shouhuo State Farm, also in Guangdong, followed suit. At present, 723 family farms have been established at the Shouhuo State Farm (not including 428 small farms run by single persons), accounting for 99.4 percent of the total number of farming households in the state farm. Of these family farms, 687, or 96.1 percent, are run by single households, 3, or 0.4 percent, are jointly run by several households, 18, or 2.5 percent, are operated by labor-shareholders, and 7, or 1 percent, are specialized households. While setting up family farms, the Shouhuo State Farm has carried out all-round reform of its management system.

Internal Turning Point

Full-scale formation of family farms is the internal turning point toward all-round reform of state farm management. There is a fundamental difference in nature and significance between a state farm completely turning itself into family farms and one which allows only a few family farms to operate. Superficially the difference may seem only in numbers, but in fact it is much more than that. In the old pattern, the appearance of a few family farms is just a partial phenomenon which owes its existence to the state farm's tolerance. The state farm needs only to adopt some special policies to give them some special "consideration." It is entirely possible for these family farms to be set up and run "successfully" without touching the existing system. But the situation is different when an entire state farm is turned into family

farms. Then the contradiction between the new "cells" and the old "organs," between the new foundation and the old system and between the new situation and the old ways will become intensified, and it will be difficult for the family farms to continue without touching the old system.

The full-scale conversion into family farms is a process of complete metabolism of the economic cells of the state farm, which inevitably will lead to the all-round reform of the state farm's management system. This is determined by the principle that the state farm is an integrated economic system, the principle that reform must be synchronized with development of family farms and the purpose in having family farms. The principle that the state farm is an integrated economic system requires that the management system must adapt itself to the emerging new family farms which are economic organizations at the most basic level. Otherwise, the overall function of the system as a whole will be hampered. The principle that reform must be synchronized with the development of family farms requires that reform of the state farm system must follow the tempo of the family farms, as workers must follow the tempo of the machine tools in the production of large machines. The purpose in setting up the family farms is exactly to do away with the old way of running state farms and liberate the productive forces. Without reform of the management system, the purpose of running family farms cannot be met.

Principle of Reform

In reforming its management system, the Shouhuo State Farm follows the principle of adaption, service and guidance to the family farms, striving to turn the state farm into an integrated corporation combining agriculture, industry and commerce and linking production, supply and marketing.

Adaption means that the new system must adapt itself to the needs of the family farms, the newly emerging economic entities. The family farms are the state farm's basic economic units, which have three requirements: First, they must have management power. The past situation, in which the state farm took care of management, the production teams were responsible for production, and the workers just worked, must be changed. The centralized management and decision-making by the state farm should be changed to decentralized management and decisionmaking under guidance of plans. There should be unified or separate management, or a combination of both, so that the past mistake of excessively rigid control can be corrected, and the state farm's policymaking organ can concentrate its energies on major issues and develop integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial operations. Second, they should have the status of commodity producers. The past situation, in which economic relations were substituted by rigidly stratified administrative relations, must be changed. The relations between the family farms and the state farm, the specialized corporations and outside circles are economic relations between equal commodity producers. Third, they require that the state farm adopt more economic management methods and put an end to the past practice of managing economic work with administrative methods.

Service means that the new system and organization should provide the best services to the family farms before, during and after production. The new supply and marketing system, organizations and methods, which must be established on the principle of serving the family farms, are of especially great significance.

Guidance means that the new system and organization should be able to provide guidance to the family farms in operational policy, operations and management, science and technology, and production measures.

The new system and organization established on the principle of adaption, service and guidance to the family farms should be able not only to bring into full play the superiority of decentralized management and the role of family productive forces in managing the agricultural economy but to bring into full play the superiority of unified management and the role of the powerful material productive forces of the already established state farms. At the same time, the new system and organization should not only contribute to developing the family agricultural economy but also contribute to the state farm's industrial, processing, transport and commercial economy. Through the industrial, commercial and transport operations under its control, the state farm should bring the operations of the numerous family farms, which provide raw materials and primary products, all into the orbit of the state farm's planned economy. But this should be achieved by economic means, not by administrative means.

New System

The Shouhuo State Farm has established a new management system according to the above-mentioned principles. The system can be briefly described as follows:

The new family farms have achieved the metabolism of the economic cells of the state farm, changed the basic structure of the state farm's economic management system and placed it on a completely new foundation. This is the foothold on which the new system is built. Past reforms produced little effect because they all failed to fundamentally cure the chronic disease of "inflexibility" of the state farms. The new system has produced very good results, and the most fundamental reason is that it has made the family farm its basic structure. This is a most radical change.

The contract system is made the framework of planning supervision under the new system, which is a fundamental change in the way the state farm supervises planning. In the past, planned targets were transmitted to the basic-level units level by level through the administrative organizations as administrative orders. Under the new system, the state farm signs contracts with the family farms through its specialized corporations to insure fulfillment of state plans. The responsibility, power and interests of each party are clearly defined in the contracts. Thus, through contracts the state farm is able to bring the main economic activities of the specialized corporations and family farms securely into the orbit of the planned economy, achieving control without becoming too rigid, flexibility without confusion.

The contract system serves as a network linking economic activities under the new management system, ending the past situation of administrative divisions and circumscriptions. Through the signing of various kinds of economic contracts, such as supply and marketing contracts, technical, funding and service contracts, production contracts, etc., between family farms and specialized corporations, among members of each group and with outside economic organizations, the independent economic organizations are combined into an organic

economic whole, and the decentralized economic activities are unified into an integrated entity of agricultural, industrial and commercial operations.

Three-level decisionmaking is the driving force under the new system, which is a fundamental change from the tradition of the state farm alone making all decisions (in fact, under the old system the state farm's decisionmaking power was also very limited, and to a certain extent it was merely a subsidiary to higher organizations), resulting in the system's lack of internal vitality. So-called three-level decisionmaking means that the state farm, the specialized corporations and the family farms all have their own decisionmaking powers. The state farm's decisions are of the highest level, concerning the entire state farm's management policies, development strategy, production distribution, economic structure, production and financial planning, investment, economic policies, development of the spiritual civilization and the development orientation of the specialized corporations and family farms. Therefore, decisions made at this level are the most important decisions concerning the state farm as a whole. The specialized corporations' decisions are middle-level decisions, which concern the corporations' own management policies, development planning, administrative methods and production and financial plans. Although the specialized corporations have no jurisdiction over family farms, and they are economically related to one another by equal contracts, the corporations to a certain degree can decide what the family farms should or should not produce and influence their operations and economic results. This is because of the corporations' special position (they are engaged in industry, processing, transport, commerce and other operations). Theirs are middle-level decisions. The family farms' decisions are of the lowest level. They decide on their own production, management, development, investment and so forth. They are the most basic decisionmaking units. The substitution of three-level decisionmaking for one-level decisionmaking, and three-level management for one-level management, has put an end to the past situation in which the state farm's control was too rigid.

Economic management principles are taken as the soul of the new system, which fundamentally changes the past situation of relying on highly centralized and unified administrative management principles to command economic management and activities. From many years under the old system, our cadres have accumulated a wealth of administrative management experience and know many methods of rigid control, but they lack economic management know-how and do not know how to control with flexibility. Old ideas, habits and ways are deep-rooted and cannot possibly disappear promptly with the reform of the system. Therefore, to really implement the new economic management system, there still must be a fundamental change in guiding ideology and concrete actions.

Organizational Setup

Based on the principle of reform and the new system established, the Shouhuo State Farm carried out an all-round reform of the original management organs. Even though the new organs still show many traces of the old organs and are of a transitional nature, they have, after all, taken a crucial step and are fundamentally different from the old organs.

Looking horizontally, the new management organs consist of two major systems: the party-government-mass system and the enterprise management system. The party-government-mass system is in charge of the whole state farm's party, government, workers' and CYL organizations, family planning and development of spiritual civilization. Composed of the former organization section, propaganda section, discipline inspection commission, trade union, CYL committee, police substations, people's armed forces department and family planning office, it is under the party committee's leadership. The secretary of the party committee is directly in charge of this system. The enterprise management system is responsible for the whole state farm's major economic decisions, development planning, production and financial plans, workers and staff members training programs and supervision and coordination of and necessary intervention in the economic activities of the entire state farm. It includes three centers, namely, the policymaking center, the supervisory center and the enforcement center. At present, the policymaking center is composed of the state farm's director and deputy directors and a few specialists (including two newly added information specialists). The supervisory center is composed of a planning section and a finance section. The enforcement section is composed of an education section and a staff office. In addition, all the other sections and offices formerly performing the state farm's management functions have now been turned into independently operated specialized corporations and stations, including a supply and marketing service station, an industrial service station, a mechanized transportation service station, an animal husbandry service station, an agricultural technical station, a building construction corporation and a lumber corporation, which are responsible for their own profits or losses. At present, the agricultural technical station is still a semienterprise and semiofficial unit, but will gradually change into a complete enterprise. In addition to their own businesses, the corporations and stations are mainly engaged in serving the family farms before, during and after production through contract relations.

Vertically the new management organs have reduced management levels. The former management organs below the state farm level have been abolished. The production teams are now only agencies of the state farm and no longer function as a level of accounting units. At present, in addition to signing contracts with the family farms on behalf of the state farm and exercising supervisory and inspection powers, the production teams also are responsible for the book-keeping, planning and material and cultural construction and related administrative functions of the original production teams.

The new management organs are established in the spirit of simplification and efficiency. The number of cadres at the production team level has been reduced by 63 persons, or 47 percent. Those at the state farm level have been reduced by 40, or 40 percent. After the abolition of the sub-state farm level, cadres can be further reduced by 11. A total of 114 cadres will be terminated, saving an estimated management expense of 120,000 yuan, and reducing the burden on each agricultural worker by 50 yuan.

Problems Worth Studying

1. To achieve outstanding results, the reform within a state farm must be carried out simultaneously with the reform of the state farm and land reclamation

bureaus and the state farm and land reclamation system. Otherwise, the higher organizations will still require subordinate units to be established in line with their own old structure, and it will be very difficult for any reform to be successful. At present, the Shouhuo State Farm has only accomplished initial reforms, and its new system and organization are still of a transitional nature.

2. The burden on the workers and staff members is still too heavy. In 1983, each agricultural worker at the Shouhuo State Farm bore the sum of 820 yuan in indirect expenses, of which 233 yuan were for sub-state farm management expenses and production team expenses (304 yuan if management personnel's bonuses were included). So far, except for a reduction of 50 yuan per agricultural worker in enterprise management expenses, no other expenses have been cut down. Therefore, it is still necessary to drastically reduce the number of nonproductive personnel, strengthen economic management, cut down various kinds of indirect expenses, adopt resolute measures for the specialized corporations and enterprises under their jurisdiction to increase profits and thereby reduce the heavy burden on the agricultural workers. This is an important condition on which depends the consolidation and success of the new state farm management system and organs. It is also an important condition for the economic development of the state farms.

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HEBEI

HEBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FOOD, FEED PRODUCTION

Summary of Conference

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by CHINA FOOD NEWSPAPER reporter Yang Zhixin [2799 1807 2450]: "Strive To Broaden the Prospect for Food and Fodder Industries in Hebei Province"]

[Text] From 28 November to 2 December, the provincial government held a provincewide food and fodder industrial conference during which a decision was made to regard the development of food and fodder industries in our province as a breakthrough in the bottleneck to the revitalization of its economy. Government authorities at all levels must truly give prominent place to food and fodder industries, effectively strengthen their leadership, and make the state, collectives and individuals work together in an effort to broaden the prospect for food and fodder industries in Hebei and to make them develop on a grand scale next year.

The conference was attended by responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province as well as departments concerned, which are directly affiliated with the provincial authorities. Vice Governor Li Feng [2621 6912] attended the conference; Vice Governor Hong Yi [3163 3015] presided over and spoke at the conference.

During the conference, participating comrades conscientiously studied the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Economic Structural Reform" and documents of the national food industrial conference, heard representatives of the Langfang Prefectural Administrative Office, the Shijiazhuang municipal government, and six counties including Huolu and Dacheng introduce their experiences, and discuss two draft resolutions of the provincial government on speeding up the development of food and fodder industries in Hebei.

The conference maintained that during the past several years, many prefectures have found themselves "unable to sell their grains" as a result of bumper harvests year after year. The best way to solve this problem is the development of food and fodder industries with the aim of processing food grain on the spot. It has also a significant role to play in revitalizing Hebei's economy through the realization of the benign cycle of agriculture and economic growth at a redoubled pace. Our province is rich in natural resources and geographically close to Beijing and Tianjin. It also has easy access to vast markets and

communication arteries. These are favorable conditions for developing the food and fodder industries. We must truly view the development of food and fodder industries as a matter of importance and urgency and bring our superiority into full play. Only in this way can we enable food and fodder industries to develop rapidly. Based on the requirements of the Seventh 5-year Plan, the conference's initial production of Hebei's 1990 food industrial output value is 6 billion yuan, doubling that of 1985; the projection of its 1985 production and sale of combined (mixed) feed is 1.2 billion jin, doubling that of 1984; the 1990 projection will quadruple that of 1985.

The conference pointed out: First of all, vigorous efforts must be made to expand food and fodder industries next year, and a new breakthrough, in particular, must be made in the development and utilization of corn and cotton seeds and in the processing of fruits. Active efforts must be made by the food industry to develop popular and fast foods, famous foods of traditional style and high quality, and medium and high-grade and specially needed foods. The masses must be widely mobilized to develop the feed processing so that surplus corn, large quantities of bean cakes and other useful raw materials can be processed into feed, and breeding farms can be developed to convert feed into meat, eggs and milk right on the spot. Plans must also be worked out by various prefectures to build and develop new-type feed processing plants as a measure to stimulate and support the mass feed processing activity.

To speed up the development of Hebei's food and fodder industries, the conference called on various local authorities to carry out the following tasks in a spirit of reform: First, the state, collectives and individuals must work together to focus attention on developing processing enterprises of collective and individual ownership in townships. In merging big, medium-sized and small enterprises, emphasis must be given to small businesses, collective economy, and opening factories with funds raised by collectives. They must persist in the multi-channel, multi-form and multi-tier and joint efforts to develop themselves and blaze a new trail for the development of the Chinese-style food and fodder industries. Departments concerned must ease the policy of restrictions on investment, credit, taxation and prices and give them necessary support and preferential treatment. Second, proceeding from reality, various local authorities must do everything in ways appropriate to local conditions, bring into play their superiority, and gradually build a food and fodder industrial system, unique, versatile, well-coordinated and well-equipped and jointly operated by the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors. Third, attention must be paid to the exploitation of talent in an effort to enhance the development of technology. Fourth, effective efforts must be made to strengthen leadership over the development of food and fodder industries. Each municipality, prefecture and county must assign one responsible comrade to carry out this work. Departments concerned must rectify the guiding ideology on professional work, and make active efforts to serve the food and fodder industries well.

Food, Feed Production Urged

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Vigorously Develop Food and Feed Industries"]

[Text] During the past several years, both food and feed industries in our province have developed steadily. In some prefectures, an excellent situation conducive to their vigorous development has appeared. But an overall assessment showed that Hebei's food and feed industries remain very weak and are far from able to meet the needs for developing industrial and agricultural production and for improving the living standards of rural and urban residents. Therefore, vigorously developing food and feed industries should be regarded as a task of prime importance we face today.

If we want both food and feed industries to develop vigorously in our province, it is now important for us to recognize fully the endeavor to speed up their development as a matter of vital significance. As a result of bumper harvests year after year, many prefectures have found themselves "unable to sell their grain." An option in solving this problem lies in a vigorous effort to develop food and feed industries, to process surplus grains into feed and to develop breeding farms. By developing the food industry, we can change people's traditional eating and drinking habits from cooking food for their use to treating it as a commercial and social activity, and free the broad masses from "kitchens" so that they can have time for study and work. In short, developing the food and feed industries will play a significant role in enhancing the benign cycle of agricultural production, in reasonably revamping the industrial structure, in improving agricultural-economic results, and in quickening the pace of economic growth.

In speeding up the development of the food and feed industries, we must change the past approaches of "independent operation" and "state monopoly," and persist in the policy of joint ventures by the state, collectives and individuals, emphasizing township processing enterprises of collective and individual ownership. Using rural villages as a basis, cities as a rallying point, and small towns as key links, we must integrate big, medium-sized and small scale enterprises into a single operation emphasizing small enterprises, collective economy and joint efforts to raise funds for common purposes. We must facilitate multi-channel, multi-form, and multi-tier as well as joint developments, and blaze a new trail for the development of Chinese-style food and feed industries. Doing so requires leadership at all levels to include the development of food and feed industries truly in their agenda, effectively concentrate on developing major enterprises and products and firmly and successfully implement relevant measures. Every prefecture and municipality is required by the provincial government to concentrate its attention on one or two major counties (or districts) and two or three major enterprises, every county is required to concentrate attention on one or two major townships, and every township is required to concentrate on several specialized villages and a number of specialized households and integrated bodies. They must take timely measures to sum up their experiences, and constantly promote the development of work throughout an area.

Government authorities at all levels, people of all trades and professions and the broad masses must work together to make the food and feed industries develop vigorously as a new contribution to the revitalization of Hebei's economy.

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HEBEI

IMPROVEMENTS IN COTTON PROCUREMENT DESCRIBED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "All of the New Cotton Crop Will Be Procured, and Payment Procedures Will Be Made Convenient for the Masses: Li Kan, Director of the Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Answers Questions from Our Reporters"]

[Text] All across Hebei, the cotton crop is doing very well. Thus our reporters interviewed Li Kan [2621 0170], director of the Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative, and asked him a number of questions regarding procurement, prices, chemical-fertilizer sales awards and payment for cotton, matters about which producers are very concerned.

Question: According to surveys and analyses from across the province, Hebei will make a major breakthrough in cotton output this year. Thus some people are worried that procurement will be subject to limitations on quantity and crop variety. Is there any basis for this concern?

Answer: No, there is not. According to relevant documents from the State Council, cotton is a Category I commodity, which the state handles through centralized procurement and for which supply and marketing cooperatives exercise full responsibility. Such do not make distinctions among the varieties, do not place limits on the quantity and make the greatest effort to broaden channels for procurement of the cotton peasants offer for sale. Pricing is based on crop quality, and the best cotton will earn the best rate.

Question: What changes will there be for cotton pricing this year?

Answer: The State Council has ordered that the 5-percent subsidy for northern cotton be abolished for crops reaching the market beginning 1 September. The subsidy was originally provided because, for a long time prior to the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, northern cotton yields were low, and thus peasants in the region received little income from the crop. In recent years, however, output has greatly expanded in the north, and cotton farmers are earning better incomes. In Hebei, for example, output topped 1.5 billion jin last year, a 5-fold increase over 1978, and cotton farmers earned 3-plus billion yuan (including income from prices and subsidies), a more than 9-fold increase over 1978. For this reason, subsidies are no longer necessary. Moreover, price surcharges will be calculated according the proportional method instead

of the old base-figure method, and more northern cotton will be eligible for surcharges than will southern cotton. Thus the State Council has decided to abolish the five-percent subsidy for northern cotton beginning this year. Heibei will now employ the "reverse 2-8" ratio and pay 180.79 yuan for each dan of Grade 327 lap-waste cotton. The State Council has ordered that other cotton be purchased according to the price differentials established for each grade and that procurement stations announce these in detail to peasants.

Question: How will peasants be paid for their cotton?

Answer: According to the State Council's Regulations, 80 percent of all cotton sold by peasants will receive price surcharges, which will be equal to 30 percent of the basic normal price; the other 20 percent of the cotton sold by peasants will be procured at normal prices. During procurement, surcharged and regular-priced cotton will be appraised together, sellers will receive full payment for their cotton on the spot and procurement stations may make no deductions for any other agency or individual.

Question: Will there be any changes this year in the policy concerning chemical-fertilizer sale awards for cotton?

Answer: No. No change is envisioned for this year. The jin-for-jin system will be maintained. That is, each jin of cotton sold will earn an award sale of one jin of standard chemical fertilizer. However, the state has readjusted the grain-sales award policy: each jin of cotton that is eligible for the price surcharge will also earn a grain-sales award of 1.5 jin, but cotton that is not so eligible will not receive this award. Substandard cotton will not be eligible for surcharges or sales awards of either grain or chemical fertilizer but may be marketed.

Question: Some cotton farmers have sent us letters reporting that the chemical-fertilizer sales-award policy was not fully honored in their localities. How will this problem be resolved?

Answer: Some areas were unable fully and promptly to make good on these awards because of a lack of chemical fertilizer. Once supply is assured, the awards will be honored.

Question: Hebei enjoys many advantages in cotton production. How can we improve cotton quality through procurement and realize this potential?

Answer: A major change has recently occurred in the relationship between the supply of and demand for cotton. Because the sellers' market had become a buyers' market, our survival depends on our ability to ensure quality, and thus we must strive to improve quality this year. We hope that the broad masses of cotton farmers will harvest their cotton at the right time and properly carry out the "five gradings." This year, we must not merely stress speed and press for rapid procurement. Instead, we must resolutely implement the regular testing procedure of the "one trial and five determinations" during procurement, avoid harvesting cotton at night, ensure precision in cotton testing and acceptance, refrain from mixing grades and bales, strive to

improve ginned cotton quality and prevent grade mixing during baling. We should establish responsibilities for each position, clarify duties and set rewards and penalties according to performance for each phase of cotton-handling work: Procurement, testing and acceptance, processing, baling and allocation and transport.

Question: Leadership at all levels and the broad masses of cotton farmers are very concerned about this year's cotton procurement work and are especially worried that "difficulties in selling cotton" may crop up. We would like to know what plans you have to combat this problem.

Answer: To ensure proper handling of cotton procurement this year, we began making preparations last December; resolutely adhered to the guiding principle of enabling the state, the collective and the individual to rise together; vigorously mobilized the masses to accumulate capital; constructed new procurement, processing and storage facilities; added new procurement personnel; and conducted training programs for administrative and technical personnel. Meanwhile, procurement procedures have been perfected and everywhere schedules have been instituted for deliveries by village, household, day, hour and location so as to ensure planned and even procurement. Localities possessing the proper qualifications have been permitted to send agents to undertake procurement fee in advance, and to permit farmers to store procured cotton temporarily. The responsibility system will be implemented for each post in procurement stations, and such stations will adopt coordinated flow processes involving inspection and acceptance, weighing, preparation of receipts, storage and payment; initiate campaigns for courtesy and good service in their operations; and devise all sorts of ways to make things convenient for the masses. We hope that the broad masses of cotton farmers will actively cooperate, deliver their crops to stations at and in designated times and quantities, consciously observe all regulations and help us perform our procurement work well.

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HEBEI

BRIEFS

GRASS PLANTING REPORT--Shijiazhuang, January 20 (XINHUA)--China planted 1.8 million hectares of grass to improve its pasturelands in 1984, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries today. This has brought the total area planted or improved to 4,864,000 hectares nationwide, a ministry spokesman said. If that pace was maintained, China could be ranked among the world's best livestock breeding countries, according to a national grassland conference held here recently. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 20 Jan 85 OW]

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HEILONGJIANG

VICE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORK CONFERENCE

Developing Livestock Production

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial Government Nominates Additional Pastoral, Semi-Pastoral Counties"]

[Text] The provincial authorities have changed the status of Longjiang, Zhaoyuan, Fuyu, Lindian and Qinggan from semi-pastoral counties to pastoral ones, and has added Baoqing, Linkou, Hulin, Hailin, Tongjiang, Sunwu and Dongning to the list of semi-pastoral counties.

This was announced by Vice Governor Wang Lianzheng [3769 6647 6927] at today's opening session of the provincewide animal husbandry work conference. In his speech, Wang Lianzheng said: Our province, one of the nation's ten largest pastoral regions, has more than 76 million mu of grassy plains, mountains and slopes which provide good quality grass and a favorable foundation for developing animal husbandry. The provincial government has made the above adjustment as part of an effort to take full advantage of Heilongjiang's natural resources.

Originally, our province had two pastoral counties, namely, Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County and Anda County, and six semi-pastoral counties, namely, Zhaodong, Lanxi, Mingshui, Zhaozhou, Tailai and Gannan counties.

Wang Lingzheng said: The major task that the pastoral and semi-pastoral counties will have to face in the future is to make vigorous efforts to develop livestock production and to provide domestic and foreign markets with more livestock products. The percentage of their livestock output value will have to be increased from somewhere between 15 and 20 percent at present to somewhere between 30 and 40 percent in 1990. In order to stimulate the enthusiasm of these counties for developing animal husbandry, the following preferential policies and measures have been adopted by the provincial authorities:

--The grain procurement quotas as stipulated in contracts will have to be reassessed and curtailed once every year, depending on quantities of livestock and poultry raised by households in these counties.

--Help pastoral and semi-pastoral regions do a good job of developing their resources. These counties shall receive a lion's share of loans for pastoral industry. Investment in projects for sinking irrigation wells should be properly increased.

--Help them overcome difficulties in obtaining fuels and building materials. Enterprises in townships should help rural villages develop brickyards and improve housing conditions in an effort to prevent people from digging salty clay to reinforce their homes and to hasten the pace of denuding grassland. Forestry departments should help pastoral regions grow trees which can be used as fuels as part of an effort to settle disputes over grazing grass and faggot.

--Fine breeding stock of domestic animals and poultry should be provided, feed and livestock products processing plants should be built along with transportation facilities and roads on a priority basis.

Revamp Agricultural Structure

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Convert Animal Husbandry into an Independent and Well-Known Enterprise"]

[Text] Vice Governor Wang Lianzheng said today: "We must make substantial changes in the guiding ideology and some working principles in order to clear the way for us to give important and prominent place to breeding farms and animal husbandry and to change the status of the latter from family sideline occupation to an independent enterprise." He made this statement at the provincial animal husbandry work conference.

Wang Lianzheng pointed out: Problems that currently exist in Heilongjiang's pastoral industry stem mainly from the unreasonable structure of agriculture and pastoral industry and inability to increase the pastoral industrial output value which remains low today, to reverse completely the downward trend in hog and sheep production, and to relieve the province of meat shortage as it is today. He said: we must spare no effort to overcome this shortcoming in animal husbandry. In the near future, vigorous efforts must be made to increase the stock of live hogs and poultry as the main source of meat while still in keeping with the development of dairy farms. Next year, the output of ducks should be doubled, the development of cattle raising should continue, and efforts should be made to raise 6.5 million head of hogs. By 1990, the per-capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs is expected to reach 30, 60 and 20 jin respectively.

He said: In addition to increasing the number of pastoral and semi-pastoral counties, the following efforts must be made to step up the development of animal husbandry: First, further efforts must be made to revamp the structure of the agriculture industry. A steady increase in the gross grain output value should be maintained. On that basis, the ratio of food grain to feed and other cash crops should be rationally arranged and planned. Plans must be worked out to return farmland to plots growing feed crops and grazing grass and to expand their acreage. Second, successful efforts must be made to guide some counties

to produce marketable hogs. Ten marketable hog producing counties nominated by the provincial government must bear in mind national interests while proceeding to deliver hogs to the higher authorities according to the quota. Harbin City must study ways in coordination with these counties to forge links between urban and rural areas and between production and marketing in order to make fresh meat available to cities. Similar contracts must be signed by other cities and industrial, mining and forestry areas on the one hand and their adjoining counties on the other. Third, active support in the form of capital, material supply, breeding stock of domestic animals and poultry, feed supply, marketing, and technical guidance should be extended to households specializing in animal husbandry. Fourth, there should be a revamping of the agricultural economic policy. Fifth, the feed processing industry should be established. Sixth, technical and social services should be improved.

Finally, he emphasized that an important task now facing our rural leadership at all levels is to speed up the development of animal husbandry and to convert grains into meat, eggs and milk, a task that needs to be included in the important agenda of government authorities at various levels. Principal leading groups should directly participate in this task. Various departments concerned with this work should actively support the development of animal husbandry by rallying themselves behind its main objective and doing a good job in their respective fields.

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HEILONGJIANG

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Government Holds Telephone Conference, Setting Forth New Demands for Grain Procurement Work"]

[Text] On the evening of 3 December, the provincial government held a province-wide telephone conference, setting forth some demands for carrying out grain procurement work. Among them were:

First, state quotas of soybeans, rice and wheat procurement should be fulfilled as outlined in contracts.

Second, in the course of carrying out grain procurement work, the relevant provisions contained in the document of the Central Committee must be resolutely enforced accordingly, and accounts of payments should be settled promptly by every household upon the delivery of grain. Peasants may be paid cash or may request to have their accounts transferred as they wish. Except for deductions of agricultural taxes and prepayments for the order of grain from the accounts of payments to peasants at the time of their settlement, the grain procurement departments are not allowed to make other deductions on behalf of other departments.

Third, Restrictions on the level of moisture in soybeans and rice procured shall be temporarily lifted so that the procurement work can proceed smoothly.

It was learned that as of 25 November, entries of newly harvested grains in granaries throughout the province exceeded 5.954 billion jin, equivalent to 59 percent of the projected grain entries in granaries purchased by the state according to the contract. An overall survey showed that the grain entries in granaries have proceeded at a speed faster than expected. But entries of grains in various categories were not well balanced. Particularly noteworthy is soybeans whose entry in granaries is falling short of the goal as its present entry equals only 18 percent of the projected procurement. The reason stems mainly from the fact that the level of natural moisture in soybeans harvested by various prefectures in our province this year exceeded the standard level set by the state and therefore, has been deemed unfit for entry into granaries. Another reason is the adoption by some counties of the method for settling accounts without cash payments and their attempts to withhold payments for grains sold by peasants without authorization, all of which have adversely affected their enthusiasm for selling and delivering their grains to the state.

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

CANADA AIDS CATTLE BREEDING--Harbin, January 27 (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held here this afternoon inaugurating a Canada-aided cattle breeding project in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China. According to a memorandum signed last year, the Canadian Government will provide funding of some two million Canadian dollars over the next five years. Canada will also supply technology and equipment to help Heilongjiang upgrade semen freezing, embryo transfer and breeding techniques. The Chinese province will be responsible for all construction at the Heilongjiang Domestic Animal Breeding Center which is now the biggest of its kind in the country. The center's existing facilities have already supplied 8.75 million batches of frozen semen to cattle breeders in 13 provinces and municipalities. Heilongjiang's herds grew to 1.2 million last year, including 210,000 dairy cattle. The province is also a major corn producer and has large areas of pastureland. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 27 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/96

HENAN

CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK171240 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] From 11 to 14 January, the Provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department held a meeting in Zhengzhou on reforming the structure of agriculture and animal husbandry. The meeting was attended by directors of agriculture and animal husbandry departments of all prefectures and cities.

All the participants analyzed the status of the production of agriculture and animal husbandry in the province and the existing problems, and put forth some suggestions on further readjusting the crop structure and speeding up the development of animal husbandry. They also held discussions on how to promote the development of the rural commodity economy and reform the Animal Husbandry Departments.

In his summation speech, (Li Xiuzhang), director of the Provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, said that in order to adapt to the new situation of large-scale commodity production in the rural areas, agriculture and animal husbandry departments must earnestly implement the spirit of Document No 1 of the central leadership, study a new structure and setup of agriculture and animal husbandry by using new ideas and from a new viewpoint and in accordance with the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, readjust the agricultural structure in accordance with local conditions, and establish a reasonable farming structure. While firmly grasping grain production, we must vigorously develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery, and reasonably readjust the relationship between agriculture and a diversified economy. While steadily developing agricultural production, we must vigorously develop industry, the building industry, transportation, commerce and various service industries. We must vigorously develop animal husbandry, establish animal husbandry bases, develop specialized households, specialized villages, and new economic combinations, and form regional bases for commodity production in animal husbandry, which are moving toward specialization and large-scale commodity production, so as to promote the development of commodity production as a whole.

CSO: 4007/172

HENAN

BRIEFS

CORN PROCESSING PLANT--Zhengzhou, 14 January (XINHUA)--Work has started on China's first large-scale corn processing plant with an annual capacity of processing 25,000 tons, in Anyang, Henan Province. With imported key equipment, the plant will produce medicinal and denatured starch, edible oil, lysine, cell protein, animal feed, oligosaccharide, and other products. Two of the seven workshops will be completed before the end of this year, and will turn out 17,000 tons of starch and one million liters of oil. The construction of the plant is part of the country's efforts for multi-purpose utilization of grain following successive good harvests in the past few years. Henan is one of China's major corn producing centers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 14 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4020/86

HUBEI

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT SURPASSED JIANGSU--As reported to the morning session of the provincial work meeting on agriculture and animal husbandry, which began today, in 1984 the province experienced the best year in agriculture since the founding of the country. It has reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture in an all-round way. Another point that is worth mentioning is that the province's growth rate of output of grain, cotton and town and township enterprises, as well as that of gross agricultural output value has surpassed that of Jiangsu Province for the first time since 1980. Wang Libin, vice governor, spoke at today's work meeting on agriculture and animal husbandry. On behalf of the provincial people's government, he thanked the cadres and peasants who work on the first front. In addition, he urged various localities to emancipate their minds, to probe new ways, and to further develop the province's good agricultural situation. This meeting, which is being held by the provincial agricultural and animal husbandry department, has emphatically discussed and studied the issue of making agricultural and animal husbandry work conform to the situation of carrying out reforms. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 85 HK]

GRAIN EXHIBITION--This morning Guang Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Guo Zhenqian and Liang Shufen, vice governor as well as leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government and the parties concerned joyfully visited the exhibition on cereapet oils and food products from the province's food production sector, which will soon open to the public. Guang Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: The province is one of China's important bases for food production. Therefore, we have bright prospects in developing the food and fodder industries. We should greatly develop a number of famous, quality and native products, such as (Xiaogan Taizhi) rice and (Yingshan) noodles. In addition, we should offer favorable prices for good product quality in order to satisfy the consumption demand for high-quality products. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4007/172

HUNAN

HE KANG STRESSES DEVELOPING HIGH-QUALITY RICE

HK120357 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Recorded Talk Made for Hunan Radio and Television on 11 January by He Kang, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries, on Developing High-quality Rice]

[Excerpts] Very profound changes have taken place in rural China since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. There has been a big increase in agricultural production. During these past 6 years grain output has risen from 600 billion to 800 billion jin, last year it was 800 billion jin, a rise of 200 billion. The average per-capita has risen from 600 to 800 jin. Regarding the country as a whole, it can be said that the problem of food and clothing has been basically solved. Cotton output is over 10 million dan; on average there are 10 jin of cotton, 100 chi of cloth, per person.

The mass of the people now want to eat good food and wear good clothes. Agricultural production in our country should shift the focus from quantity to improving quality. This means there should be greater variety, and products should be of high quality. We will thus enter a new stage.

Grain is our main agricultural product, and rice is the main grain crop. China ranks first in the world in rice production, but in light of the requirements of people's daily life, we are not so good at producing high-quality rice. Last year the rice output was 350 billion jin, accounting for 44 percent of total grain output, but only about 25 percent of the rice was of high-quality varieties. Medium-quality rice accounted for 35 percent of the crop, and the rest was rather poor quality, accounting for about 40 percent.

In accordance with many instructions from the leading central comrades, we must first regard rice as a breakthrough point in grasping quality and switch to using high-quality varieties. We must also further stress high-quality varieties in all other crops, both industrial crops and agricultural crops, including fruit and vegetables, to satisfy the people's rising living standards and the exports, and meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. This was a main purpose of convening this meeting.

Why was this forum held in Hunan? Because Hunan's rice output ranks first in the whole country, with 49 billion jin of grain, of which 92 percent is rice.

Still more important, the leadership of Hunan Province, the provincial government and the provincial CPC Committee, attaches importance to switching to high-quality rice varieties. Hunan has specially set up a leadership group for developing high-quality rice and formulated four policies for the work.

Hunan Province has taken the lead in popularizing hybrid rice throughout the country. This has played an important role in increasing grain production throughout the country. We hope that in the future Hunan Province will still be able to take the lead in popularizing high-quality rice, and make still greater contributions.

CSO: 4007/172

JIANGSU

MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL WORK GUIDELINES

OW120335 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Song Minzhi), the provincial CPC Committee from 7 to 10 January held a meeting in Nanjing of responsible comrades in charge of rural work in various cities. The central theme of the meeting was to relay and study the guidelines of the national rural work conference and to discuss how to put these guidelines into effect.

The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee was briefed on the proceedings of the meeting while it was in session. It also gave some instructions.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. Comrade Sun Han said: Through several days of meetings, all comrades have an initial understanding of the guidelines set by the national rural work conference. They have come to understand that in the interest of harmonious development of various sectors of agriculture, it is necessary to act according to the law of value and enlarge the role of the market in regulating production under the guidance of the state plan. They have also gained a better understanding of the flexible policy to enliven the economy. With this flexible policy, the peasants will arrange their production to meet market demands instead of the past practice of working mainly in accordance with the state plan. To control agricultural planning, the state will mainly rely on economic measures rather than administrative guidance as in the past. These are two big changes. To implement the guidelines of the national rural work conference requires a period of time for comrades to adapt themselves to the changes and to learn again. All reforms should be carried out in a active and reliable way. To implement the guidelines of this national conference is not only a task for the agricultural department but also a task for all professions, trades and departments. It is imperative to proceed from the overall interest of developing both the urban and rural economies, strengthen cooperation between urban and rural areas, and promote each other's development by giving full scope to the favorable condition of our province where cities exercise jurisdiction over their surrounding countries.

With regard to studying and publicizing the guidelines of the national rural work conference, Comrade Sun Han said: First, of all, leading cadres of all cities, counties and departments should make a conscientious effort to study

the guidelines. Their thinking should catch up, and they should have an open mind when studying. It is necessary to cope with the needs of the new situation and to launch a high tide of enthusiasm to study and publicize the documents of the national rural work conference. To this end, all localities should train backbone propaganda workers in a planned way. A propaganda campaign on the documents of this conference should be developed in the vast countryside. This campaign should be conducted both inside and outside the party and should be started from a few cities and counties and then spread to the whole province. We should see to it that the guidelines of the documents are known by all. After studying the documents, all departments concerned should formulate plans and measures as early as possible for the implementation of the guidelines contained in the documents. To summarize, our province should try to attain a higher level and achieve still better results than last year in implementing the guidelines of the documents of the national rural work conference.

Comrade Sun Han also expressed his opinions about some specific questions raised by the participants on more flexible measures for developing the production of farm and sideline products.

CSO: 4007/172

JIANGSU

VILLAGES CALLED MODELS FOR PROSPERITY

OW270746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Nanjing, January 27 (XINHUA)--Forty villages in Jiangsu Province are being held up as models to show that peasants can get rich quickly by going in for industry and sideline production to build up a market-oriented rural economy.

The villages, or the "40 multi-millionaires" as they are known to Jiangsu peasants, each had a turnover amounting to at least 10 million yuan in industrial, farming and sideline production last year. Per-capita income was more than 1,000 yuan, several times the nation's average.

There are 30,000 villages in Jiangsu Province. But rural policy research officials at the Jiangsu Provincial Communist Party Committee insist that on no account must the experience of the "big 40" be considered a freak phenomenon.

"They show the proper way of achieving rural prosperity," one told XINHUA.

An example is Qingshanquan village in Tongshan County, which increased its industrial, farming and sideline output value from about two million yuan in 1980 to 11 million yuan last year.

The village now has 12 small coal mines, producing an annual average of 95,000 tons. It sells part of the coal and uses the rest to fuel the village factories.

Tongshan is part of the Xuzhou coalfield, and the government allows peasants to exploit deposits which are too scattered to be worked by large, government-run mines.

Examples such as Qingshanquan are by no means rare, officials said. Some villages had doubled their income in just one or two years.

Of the 40 villages, 25 are in Wuxi County in southern Jiangsu.

The county now has 6,000 factories run by townships and villages. In 1984, these yielded 5.25 billion yuan in output value, ranking first in China.

CSO: 4020/96

JIANGSU

WATER TRANSFER PROJECTS FROM YANGTZE RIVER TO JIANGSU PROVINCE

Beijing SHUILI XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING] in English No 12,
28 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Hua Shiqian and Li Hongye]

[Abstract] The system of engineering projects of water transfer from Yangtze River to North Plain of Jiangsu Province (including the gravity and pumping flow) is a system of multipurpose utilization of water resources.

The projects of the system were constructed at beginning of 1961, then successively completed within 17 years. Now, this system includes 14 large or middle size pumping stations with total installed capacity of 115 thousand kW and 95 thousand hp. The capacity of diversion works for gravity flow channel and pumping are both reached 400m³/s from Yangtze River.

Owing to the accomplishment of primary system of these projects, it carries a fair condition to change the xerophyte to rice in the farmlands of North Plain, improves to drain waterlogging and reduce the ground water level at the surroundings of Lixiahe Plain and Baima Lake, it also develops the navigation of inland waterways as well as increases the guarantee of water supply of inhabitants and industries.

The characteristics of the construction of this system are: The duration of construction is relatively long, each accomplished project can operate and yield benefit at once, every project possesses the ability of multipurpose utilization of water resources. This paper contributes the results of systematical economic analysis of the system which deals with the investments of engineering projects, the annual cost and interest, the benefit yield of each project in different aspects. For data collection, we organized a highly trained group and did many field investigations and research works within several months and achieved fruitful results.

Both the static and kinematic methods of analysis are used. In kinematic analysis, the annual interest is assumed to be 7%, and are all counted to the present value at year of 1980.

The results obtained from these two methods are showing this system of water transfer projects is beneficial and effective. Separated benefit of irrigation, drainage, navigation and water supply are also dealt with.

CSO: 4011/11

JIANGXI

PLANS TO READJUST AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

OW190025 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Station reporter's commentary: "Readjust Agricultural Structure and Promote the Doubling of Agricultural Production"]

[Excerpts] According to the plans drawn up by our province, we will readjust the agricultural structure this year by placing emphasis on two tasks. One is the diversification of grain species and the upgrading of rice quality, so as to give fuller play to the favorable condition of grain production existing in the province. The other is to give equal priority to cattle raising and hog breeding and to grass growing and tree planting so as to make the province a new animal husbandry base in the quickest way.

The province has made rather fast progress in agricultural production, especially in grain production, in the past several years. However, economic efficiency and the peasants' incomes are still below the national average. One of the important reasons is that the agricultural structure is irrational and the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production, and fishery is imbalanced.

Let us begin by talking about grain production. The total fodder consumption in the developed countries constitutes more than 70 percent of the total grain consumption, whereas it is only 10 percent or so in our province. If 30 percent of the grain in the province is transformed into fodder, then the present grain supply will be far from adequate to meet the demands. Therefore, in readjusting the agricultural structure, we must not relax our efforts to develop grain production. The current problem is that our province relies mainly on a single grain species. As the planted areas of maize, beans, barley, wheat, sweet potatoes and other miscellaneous cereals only cover one-tenth of total grain crop areas and their output is less than one twenty-fifth of the total grain production, they are unable to meet the market demands. On the other hand, rice of inferior quality sells badly and has been kept in stock for a long time. The province is now drawing up plans and making arrangements for readjustment to deal with the above situation.

When making readjustments, we should also pay attention to the stable production of cotton and tea and promote the production of sugarcane and hemp.

The province is rich in grassland resources. When making readjustments, we ought to abandon the old conception of only stressing tree planting and afforestation while neglecting grass growing for animal grazing.

If we give full play to our favourable agricultural conditions, seriously readjust the agricultural structure, and actively develop a diversified economy, we will surely be able to accelerate the pace of doubling agricultural production.

CSO: 4007/172

LIAONING

LIVEHOG PRODUCTION STRESSED AS KEY ECONOMIC CONCERN

Jinzhou Overfulfills Procurement Quota

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Jinzhou Municipality Leads Liaoning Province in Livehog Procurement and Allocation"]

[Text] Jinzhou city has promoted livehog production and procurement work through the further revamping and implementation of relevant policies. By 20 November, some 174,000 head of livehogs were allocated and distributed by this municipality to others parts of the province, overfulfilling the annual allocation quota set by the province by some 4,000 head. So far, some 554,000 head of livehogs equivalent to 84 percent of the total quota have been procured. Of this figure, some 460,000 head equivalent to 82.5 percent of the quota were purchased through agents. This means that the city has led the province in the speed at which hogs are procured and the number of hogs allocated and distributed.

Since the beginning of this year, during their investigative and study tours of the countryside, the Jinzhou municipal government's leading comrades have repeatedly admonished peasants that they should think more of the state when they become rich, and should contribute more to raising more hogs. In the meantime, relevant policies have been revamped and enforced in an effort to stimulate their enthusiasm for raising and selling hogs to the state.

1. Assign Peasants To Raise Sows and Boars, Protect and Expand Sources of Hogs

Early this year, the municipal government conveyed assignments to raise sows and boars along with contracts to selected households, which stipulate that the assignment to raise one sow shall be provided with 0.5 mu of feed crop land, while the assignment to raise one boar shall be granted 1,000 jin of regularly priced feed; if the selling price of piglets falls below 1 yuan per jin, the difference shall be subsidized by the township authorities. Moreover, at least one breeding boar should be raised by every rural food station. In case of the lack of hog-raising facilities, it should pass on the piglet to a peasant household along with the privilege to make a profit out of it. As of the end of September, the city had 83,300 head of sows in stock, up 3,300 head from the corresponding period of last year, and the reserve stock of sows was two times more than the corresponding period of last year, thus bringing to normal the

ratio of boars to sows. Abundance of breeding hogs provides a reliable guarantee for developing livehog production. As of last June, the city had 1.286 million head of livehogs in stock, up 1.1 percent from the corresponding period of last year.

2. Persist in the Policy of Procuring Livehogs Through Agents Assigned by the State, Procuring Livehogs Through Trade-in, and Accompanying Sale With Bonus

With regard to the task of procuring livehogs through agents and trade-in, the municipal, county or prefectural, township and village authorities have contacted contractor-households through channels, and have signed contracts with them. Peasant households which have fulfilled their assignments have been awarded in accordance with the relevant policy which stipulates that they may exchange hogs for grain or cash or whatever they choose. Proper economic punishment shall be meted out to those that have failed to do so. Some responsible leading comrades of county and township governments have been commended according to a recent decision by the municipal government after completing their assignments to procure hogs through agents and trade-in.

3. Procure as Many Hogs as Possible as Early as Possible, Store as Much Meat as Possible, and Distribute it as Fast as Possible

The municipal commercial department began to concentrate on hog procurement in March. Procurement departments have awarded procurement contracts through channels, which clearly indicate the quantities of hogs and the date of their delivery, stipulating that a hog-raising household shall receive 0.5 yuan per day in days following the expiration of the date of delivery in which hogs were not picked up. Monthly bonuses for grading inspectors shall be forfeited if they deliberately degrade the hogs in order to slash their prices. During this busy procurement season, conscientious efforts must be made to concentrate on storing, selling, distributing hogs and other functions. The municipal government has called on municipal and county level food departments to open their freezers to receive as much pork as possible. Responsible leading comrades shall be held responsible if the storage goal is not reached. As of the end of July, pork freezers throughout the city were at 92 percent capacity, hitting the highest mark in recent memory. Municipal and county level departments concerned have actively coordinated with outside markets in shipping as much as possible out of the area as quickly as possible.

Commentary Urges Livehog Procurement

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Concentrate on Livehog Procurement"]

[Text] The end of this year is in sight. This is the crucial moment of the year for the procurement, allocation and shipment of livehogs in Liaoning. Earlier, there was a delay in livehog procurement throughout the province. Although the situation has taken a turn for better since mid-November, the majority of our prefectures still lag far behind the demand and fall far short of the goal. If no firm measures are taken in this direction, the procurement and distribution plan for this year will be in danger of falling apart.

In our industrially predominant province, the population is concentrated in cities. The demand for pork has become greater than ever due to the people's rising living standards. There must be a guarantee to fulfill the livehog procurement quota in the province at a time when the arrival of imported pork is falling behind schedule due to transportation shortages. At present, there is no shortage of full-grown fat pigs except for some delay in their procurement and distribution. According to an investigation conducted by a department concerned, there are at least more than 3 million head of livehog in stock, equivalent to more than two times the unfulfilled portion of the quota. All contracts signed early this year by various municipalities, counties, townships, and villages must be put effect according to the provincial government's request. After fulfilling their quotas and delivering their hogs to the state, peasants should be encouraged to sell more hogs through trade-in.

At present, government authorities at all levels must regard livehog procurement and distribution as a matter of prime importance to be grasped. Leading comrades of responsible departments must make their presence felt in rural villages and scenes of procurement so that timely measures can be taken to solve problems in procurement.

Vast numbers of rural cadres and peasants must bear in mind national interests and think more of the state when they become rich. They must spontaneously sell and deliver livehogs to the state according to their contracts.

Methods Promoting Hog Production

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Zhang Jiuling [1728 0046 3781]: "Ways To Promote the Steady Development of Livehog Production"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Liaoning has made greater progress than ever in livehog production. Since 1978, it has maintained at all times nearly 10 million head of livehogs in stock. Sources of pork provided by the province now account for 85 percent of all sources of pork combined. However, since the second half of last year, as a result of the diversification of rural sideline production, there has been a decline in livehog production and procurement. Judging from realities of current rural commodity production, no ordinary interim economic measure will prove effective in stimulating peasants' enthusiasm for raising hogs. Therefore, the following topics should be discussed and studied on the premise of increasing profits from raising hogs.

First, Consideration must be given to establishing livehog production bases. In other words, expedient measures must be taken to bring into play local superiority. This suggestion, first of all, has something to do with the uneven development of livehog production in our province since the beginning of this year. During the first 10 months of this year, livehog production and procurement were relatively stable in Jinzhou, Chaoyang and Fuxin among the Liaoning's cities. Analysis has shown that government authorities at all levels in these localities have made greater efforts to carry out this work.

Apart from this is the objective fact that hog-raising there basically remains the main source of income from sideline production that goes to peasants. There is a direct connection between this and their past economic conditions and natural environment. Some counties in Chaoyang have expressed this view: On the basis of current achievements, a new development of livehog production can be expected if, on the basis of the current procurement policy, hog-raising households are granted additional plots of feed crop land with better soil, and if this is backed up by some relevant measures in the direction of feed and brood hog procurement. On the other hand, in some more economically developed areas of southern Liaoning where various industrial enterprises and sideline occupations have developed faster than in economically underdeveloped areas during the past several years, hog-raising basically has disappeared as a source of income from family sideline occupation due to the fact that hogs have been raised mainly as food for peasants themselves with shortages supplemented by pork purchased from local state commercial stores or trade fairs.

As seen from the above uneven development of hog production, in developing livehog production based, first consideration must go to those prefectures with weaker economic foundations and whose sideline industry is less diversified. In this connection, my initial suggestion is: If some 20 counties in the province are selected as production bases with each able to procure an average of nearly 200,000 head of hogs a year, the worry about sources of pork in our province will disappear. This suggestion is based on some specific facts. In 1983, the areas planted with crops in the province's 17 marketable grain production bases accounted for only 43 percent of its total acreage while the quantities of grain procured there-from amounted to 68 percent of the total purchased by the province. On the other hand, in 1983, each urban resident consumed 49 jin of pork at a cost of more than 60 yuan while his or her grain consumption fell short of 70 yuan, indicating that methods such as those for establishing food grain bases should be adopted to establish livehog production bases. These methods are both necessary and feasible. However, as a matter of fact, during the past few years, more often than not we have approached the expansion of livehog production only by emphasizing quantity and marketability for a specific length of time. In other words, we have devoted more time to developing hog production from a realistic point of view and less time to adopting a long-range point of view.

Second, Support the development of big hog-raising households. This represents an inevitable future trend in raising livehogs. At present, there is a sharper contradiction between the scattered nature of livehog production and the social nature of its consumption in Liaoning. The sources of livehogs in our province can be traced to great quantities of families and households in the vast countryside, where this production is widely scattered and subject to changes in the face of a relatively steady increase in the pork consumption year after year. This contradiction can be easily resolved if a high level of specialization is applied in raising hogs. This is because, unlike individual households, large hog-raising households are better able to control their livehogs in stock and their delivery on the premise of a reasonable profit. Secondly, scientific methods for raising hogs can be more easily applied. From a realistic point of view, it is also completely possible for this province to select some 200,000 large hog-raising households from among some 5.5 million

peasant families, and to make each of them produce nearly 200,000 head of hogs a year, a quantity which will be sufficient to satisfy 70 percent of Liaoning's total need for pork. Also worthy of mention here is the fact that during the past several years, households specializing in raising hogs, including some well-heeled families of the past, have undergone great changes. They have either completed or remain in the process of "transition to other businesses." The crux of the problem is profit. For this reason, some necessary measures must be taken to protect those large hog-raising households so that a stable condition can be provided for their development.

Third, promote scientific hog-raising methods. "Correct policy advances science." This is a prerequisite for broadening the modernization of the economy. The development of livehog production is no exception. We must realize that at present, the majority of peasant households in the province basically persist in their traditional hog-raising methods. Relatively prominent among a wide variety of scientific hog-raising methods are those aimed at improving the mix of hog varieties and scientific prescriptions for hog feed. During the past several years, the obsolete nature of our hog breeding has become more striking than ever. An overall review of the province has also revealed an unbalanced development in this field. For example, the average livehog in Shenyang and Tieling is heavier than elsewhere. Furthermore, different views on the merits of raising huge and lean meat hogs have also been expressed. At any rate, shortening the growth period of hogs is a prerequisite for increasing profits from raising hogs. So far, peasants have become more and more aware of the need for scientific prescription of feed for hogs. However, the fodder industry in Liaoning remains a weak link. How to quicken the pace of its development is a key to success in converting grain into meat, eggs and milk.

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CSO: 4007/169

LIAONING

RECORD GRAIN OUTPUT REPORTED IN LIAONING

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Minhua [1728 3046 5478]: "Another Bumper Harvest in a Year Marked by Numerous Disasters"]

[Text] According to figures provided by the Liaoning Provincial Statistical Department, despite numerous natural disasters that hit this province this year, it still has reaped a bumper harvest on the agricultural production front with the gross grain output reaching 28 billion jin close to the record high in 1983. Among grain crops, rice output totalled 6.36 billion jin with per-mu yield averaging 981 jin. Both gross output and per-mu yield have smashed Liaoning's previous records. The gross edible oil output was 8.05 million dan, representing an increase of more than 30 percent over the previous record high in 1983. The output of cotton, tobacco and other cash crops increased by more than 10 percent from the previous. The province has also registered an increase in the output of vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry and aquatic products over the previous year. Liaoning's urban and rural industrial output value rose by nearly 30 percent to 4.6 billion yuan over the previous year.

This year's agricultural production has been carried out by Liaoning Province against highly unfavorable conditions. From the spring to autumn, the temperature was low and sunshine was rare; flood was closely followed by drought, wind and hailstorms, insect pests and natural disasters, which have affected two-thirds and damaged one-third of the crop growing acreage in the province. In the face of disasters, vast numbers of peasants throughout Liaoning spent more than 5 months overcoming the ill effects of natural disasters in order to reap a bumper harvest in a year marked by numerous disasters. Through early sowing and planting crops on a crash basis, and through the adoption of double plastic sheets and other measures to cultivate crops, people in the countryside of Shenyang succeeded in overcoming spring drought, low temperatures, summer dry spells and hailstorms, and autumn windstorms. In the end, the city's gross grain output rose by more than 10 percent to 4.6 billion jin over the bumper year of 1983.

Since the beginning of this year, the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have repeatedly called on various prefectures to base their efforts to reap bumper crops on successful battles against disasters. In the end, more than 13 million yuan were raised by villages

throughout the province to purchase means of production in various forms, and farm machines and tools and to build new irrigation systems aimed at irrigating 430,000 mu of paddy fields, thus creating necessary conditions for combating disasters and bringing about a bumper harvest for this year.

9574

CSO: 4007/169

LIAONING

EFFORTS TO STEP UP GRAIN PROCUREMENT URGED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Concentrate on Grain Procurement, Provide Guarantees for Reaping A Bumper Crop and Harvest"]

[Text] A very urgent task now facing the rural parts of our province is to concentrate on grain threshing and to quicken the pace at which grain is procured.

This year, another bumper grain harvest has been reaped following successful battles against flood, drought, windstorms, hailstorms, insect pests and other natural disasters, fought by vast numbers of cadres and peasants across the Liaoning countryside. Its gross output is expected to exceed 28 billion jin, hitting the highest mark for the second consecutive year in its history. However, since the advent of the autumn, the level of moisture in grain could not be lowered because of abnormal weather and excessive rain and snowfall. Furthermore, the unified implementation of the state criteria for procurement and stricter requirements for lowering the level of moisture in grain to a specific degree before they can be entered into granaries and many other factors have also resulted in slowing down the grain threshing and procurement processes. According to the information provided by a department concerned, at present, deposits of autumn-harvested grains in granaries amounted to only about 30 percent of the state procurement quota. This means that some 70 percent of the quota that needs to be deposited into granaries remains in the hands of peasants. We are particularly concerned with the slowness with which corn and rice, whose output is more than other crops, are entered into granaries. At present, a large quantity of grain is still left in the fields risking losses to rats, chickens, pigs and birds. This has resulted in greater losses of grains and has directly affected preparations for autumn plowing and production for next year. Threshing and delivering grains is the last step in the production process throughout the year. Without taking this step, we cannot insure that all harvests will end up in granaries and that peasants' hard work will produce direct economic results. The fact that a bumper crop will not end in a bumper harvest is bound to dampen their enthusiasm for growing grain. Furthermore, this will also have direct adverse effect on the state grain procurement and supply plans. This is a matter of grave concern to national welfare, which deserves the highest attention of party organizations and government authorities at all levels.

To speed up the pace at which grain is threshed and procured, and to insure a bumper crop as well as a bumper harvest, through recent consultations with food departments, the provincial government has decided to loosen criteria for inspection of grain to the extent of allowing food departments at various levels to base the price of grain on its quality in ways appropriate to local conditions, and to take proper measures to loosen restrictions on the level of moisture in grain to be procured in such a manner that it will not become mildewed. Party organizations and government authorities at all levels must race against time in organizing and helping peasants to do a good job of threshing, drying, selling and delivering grain to the state. Every conceivable effort must be made to reduce the level of moisture in grain through drying and winnowing, to reduce the quantity of crushed grain, and to prevent it from being mixed up with impurities and mildewed grain. Only in this way can we deliver more high quality grain to the state and relieve it of economic burdens. Food departments at various levels must expand their procurement networks, streamline their procurement procedures, extend hours of operation, improve work efficiency and service attitudes, and join peasants in fulfilling the task of selling and delivering grain to the state through procurement with faster and better results. In grain-producing regions, vigorous efforts must be made for "people to store grain on behalf of the state" while in grain shortage areas, "people must be encouraged to do a good job of storing grain for their own consumption." Those households fed by grain resold to them by the state are required to buy back their annual needs at one time so as to relieve the state of difficulties in finding storage space. Through efforts by all concerned, we believe in our province's ability to fulfill the task of procuring and delivering grain to the state, to end all harvests in granaries, and to turn bumper crops into bumper harvests.

9574

CSO: 4007/169

LIAONING

BRIEFS

PEASANT AFFORESTATION--It is the first time in Liaoning Province that the afforestation task has been fulfilled mainly by individual peasants. According to statistics, in 1984 the land afforested by individual peasants on a contract basis reached 2.56 million mu, accounting for 65.8 percent of the total afforested areas. The survival rate of trees has reached 80 percent on average. As of now, the province has designated 16 million mu of mountaineous areas to 2.03 million peasant households to plant trees. Now, the number of forestry specialized and key households has developed from 10,000 in the past to 130,000. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/172

SHAANXI

PEASANTS' LIVELIHOOD SEEN IMPROVED

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Shaanxi's Peasant Masses See Big Changes in Food, Housing and Travel: Per-capita Grain Supplies Surpass 500 jin; Pure Income Reaches 236.1 yuan; and Living Area Reaches 12.3 Square Meters Per-capita (Draft Furnished by the Shaanxi Statistics Bureau)"]

[Text] There has been a whole new atmosphere in Shaanxi's rural villages since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Farm spending on food, housing and travel has risen across the board.

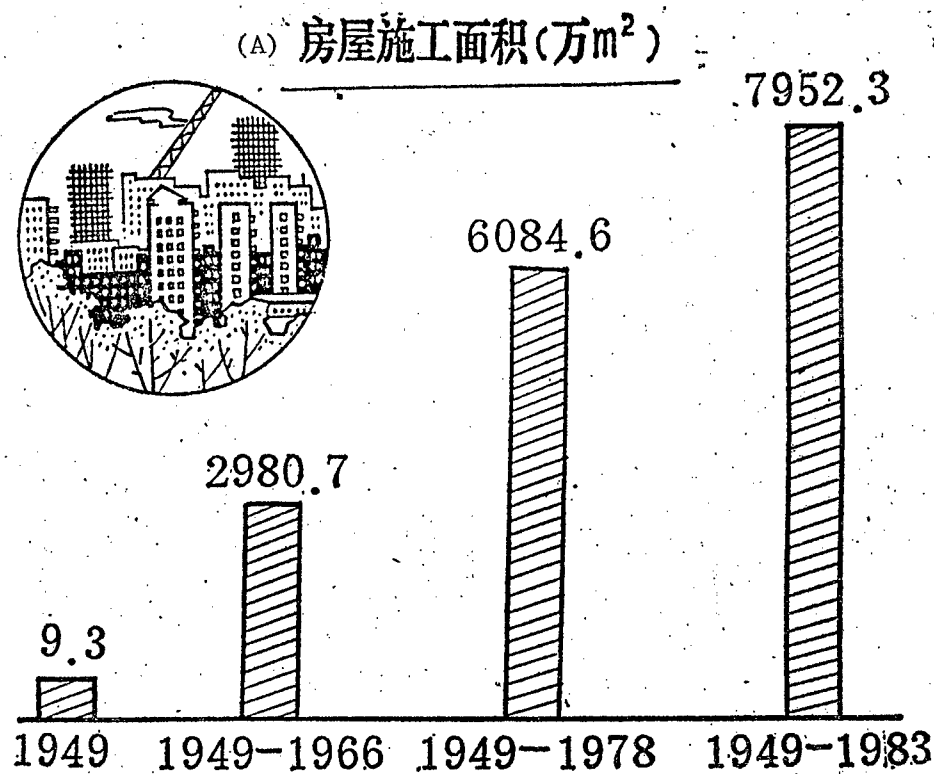
What one hears all the time in the villages goes as follows: now we do not have to worry about enough to eat! Larders and pens are bursting and there is good food all year. They used to be so worried about enough to eat that there was no grain to sell to the state. Now they worry about what to do with what is left over. In 1983, per-capita grain stores reached 528.9 jin--a 10.8-fold increase over that in 1980.

Groups of happy peasant faces greet the countless new buildings going up. A "building fever" is apparent now in the construction going up in today's villages. One-story homes built of brick from the ground up, lovely two-story dwellings and the latest in cave dwellings have sprouted like bamboos after a spring rain. Per-capita living area reached 12.3 square meters in 1983--up 14.9 percent from 1981. Dwelling quality is up, too. The per-square-meter construction cost in 1983 was up 15.8 percent from 1981.

As living standards rise, the "three old requirements" increase each year, and the "three new requirements" (TV's, tape decks and electric fans) are beginning to appear in the countryside. In 1983, the number of TV's per 1,000 households reached 14, while the similar figures for tape decks was 6 and for electric fans 1. Now the hard-working peasant can come home after a day's work and enjoy the material comforts of modern civilization.

As rural commodity production develops, there will be marked increase in peasant income. In 1983, pure income per-capita in the province's rural areas reached 236.2 yuan, while per-capita savings hit 6.6 yuan (a 4.4-fold increase over 1980). The number of disadvantaged households (below 150 yuan)

went down from 56.4 percent to 12.6 percent. At the same time, peasants have taken to minding what they wear. Last year's per-capita outlay for clothing was 22.7 yuan--up 12.9 percent over the figure in 1980.



Key:

A. Housing Construction Area (unit: 10,000 Square Meters)

12303

CSO: 4007/101

SHAANXI

1985 FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT TARGET MET

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Following Comrade Hu Yaobang's Views on Fully Developing Farming, Forestry and Animal Husbandry; The 16,314 Households of Yulin Prefecture Realize the '1, 9, 8, 5' Target"]

[Text] A group of administrative and natural villages which have reached the "1, 9, 8, 5" target has cropped up in Shaanxi's Yulin Prefecture. The purpose of the target is that on the average each household should raise one large animal and each person should tend 9 mu of forest, produce 800 jin of grain and raise 5 sheep.

When Comrade Hu Yaobang came to inspect in Yulin in August 1980, he noted that Yulin must not only manage its grain production but also pay special attention to forestry and livestock production and to the overall development of farming, forestry and animal husbandry. He also suggested that the entire prefecture strive to meet the goal of "1, 9, 8, 5". After more than 4 years of work, this target has been reached in 79 administrative villages, 244 natural villages and 16,314 households in 6 of the prefecture's counties.

According to relevant prefectural statistics, by the end of 1983 large-animal development throughout the prefecture had reached 400,000 head, up 66 percent from 1978 and averaging 0.74 head per household. The average was over 1 head per household in 3 of the district's 12 counties. Total forest preservation area surpassed 25 million mu, or 10 mu per capita. Despite the fact that there was severe drought last year throughout the prefecture, total grain output reached 1.52 billion jin--up 63.7 percent from 1978 for a per-capita average of over 670 jin. Over half of the farm households throughout the prefecture reached the 800-jin per-capita mark. At the end of 1983, there were over 2.5 million sheep on hand--up 24.6 percent from 1978 and in excess of 1 per capita. The present trend in figures for sheep is downward in terms of numbers, but there has been a sharp jump in quality. The number of higher-quality sheep is almost double what it was in 1978. The income on one high-quality sheep is more than that on five of the local variety.

12303

CSO: 4007/101

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

SPECIALIZED FORESTRY HOUSEHOLDS INCREASE--Shaanxi's specialized forestry households are developing rapidly. This year, Shaanxi has further relaxed policies, expanded contracts on mountain wilderness and extended contract periods. Reforestation took place on 5.53 million mu, which means that the target for the year has already been surpassed. The number of forestry "unified dual households" has increased rapidly from 30,000 last year to 45,000. Peasant contracts on the "five wildernesses" have gone from an area of 17.1 million mu last year to 22.6 million this year. This year's seedling nurture has already been completed on 298,000 mu--the best ever. Of this area, the amount attributable to "unified dual households" was over 45 percent. [Text] [Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 84 p 1] 12303

CSO: 4007/101

SHANDONG

CHANGQING COUNTY USES COMPUTER FOR FARM PLANNING

OW091111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--With assistance from experts, peasants in Changqing County, Shandong Province, have successfully applied computer technology to farm planning--and are reaping huge rewards.

According to local press reports reaching here, the county made an extra profit of almost 10 million yuan last year, and expects even better results in the future.

Local peasants used a computer to work out a most efficient plan for crop distribution and animal rearing--a technique known as systems engineering.

Scientists in Beijing have confirmed that Changqing is the first rural part of China to apply this method.

The county southwest of the provincial capital of Jinan began the project in 1982 in cooperation with the Operations Research Institute of the Qufu Teachers' College and the Agricultural Zoning Office of Jinan City.

They fed information about local conditions, technical standards and other factors affecting agriculture into a computer system, which made more than one billion calculations before coming up with an optimum plan.

This advised the county to plant more wheat, millet and soya beans and rear more cattle, sheep and rabbits instead of pigs.

In the autumn of 1983, the county rearranged its wheat acreage and distribution. As a result, its 1984 wheat output increased by 7,275 tons, yielding an additional net income of 9.61 million yuan.

Acting according to the plan, the county will complete the readjustments of crop plantation and animal husbandry in 1985.

A quantitative analysis predicts an additional 20.84 million yuan in net income over the traditional farming methods without having to make additional investment.

CSO: 4020/96

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

RURAL REFORM--Shandong Province made new achievements in rural reform in 1984. Total agricultural output value is expected to exceed 29 billion yuan, over-fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan by more than 4 billion yuan. At present, the province has 4.3 million specialized households of different categories, accounting for 26.8 percent of all peasant households and 230,000 economic associations. The province's total livestock production value in 1984 is expected to reach 3.6 billion yuan, an increase of 16.3 percent over 1983. The number of rural specialized and technological households increased from 750,000 in 1983 to over 1 million in 1984. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4007/172

SHANGHAI

AREA PEASANTS BOOST BUYING POWER

OW090857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 January (XINHUA)--Last year's bumper harvest has enabled peasants on the outskirts of Shanghai to buy more high-grade commodities this year, the ECONOMIC DAILY reported today.

Shanghai last year reaped 2.3 million tons of grain, 300,000 tons more than in 1983.

Peasant purchasing power in the suburban areas of Shanghai and its 10 counties during the winter of 1984-85 and the coming spring is expected to rise by 22.2 percent over the same period a year ago.

A recent survey on 192 peasant households shows that construction of multi-story houses and the furnishing of them is the prime target for increased peasant incomes. But materials such as rolled steel, cement and bricks fall short of demand.

Fifty peasant households in Chuansha County spent 28.9 percent more than in the winter of 1983 and spring of 1984 in purchasing furniture and high-grade products made in Shanghai. As piped water is now available to rural households, many families want to buy washing machines.

Besides, more and more peasants are paying attention to their diet and purchasing higher-quality foodstuffs. A survey on a number of peasant households in Baoshan County shows that each family spent an average of 50 yuan in purchasing Ginseng, a tonic traditional Chinese medicine, and other nourishments last year.

More young peasants in Jinshan County want to buy fashionable western-style and down-stuffed clothes made of better-quality materials. About 10 percent of the peasants' spending will be on new clothes this year.

CSO: 4020/86

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SHANXI

PEASANTS DEMAND BETTER DWELLINGS

OW241130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Taiyuan, January 24 (XINHUA)--Spacious, bright, well-decorated and equipped with modern facilities--those are the new requirements for houses put forward by peasants in Shanxi Province, northern China, according to a spokesman for the provincial bureau of urban and rural construction.

Fan Changmao, the spokesman, said that a village in remote Zuoyun County sent representatives to an architectural design institute in Taiyuan city, capital of the province, recently. They demanded new designs of two-story buildings for the villagers. Each building had to have a floor space of over 120 square meters and running water, heating system and other facilities.

As two-story buildings are not common in the rural areas the requirements indicate a new trend in house construction, Fan said.

Since 1979, 250,000 to 300,000 rural families, or five percent of the provincial total, have moved into new houses each year. Brick houses have replaced thatched cottages or caves in which the local peasants had lived for generations. At present, each rural inhabitant averages 14 square meters of floor space in the province.

Many villages have also made efforts to build public facilities, including cinemas, shops, clinics, kindergartens, homes for the aged, and public bath-houses.

Provincial architectural institutes designed more than 100 kinds of houses for peasants last year. The local authorities have also specially supplied steel, cement, timber and other building materials to peasants, according to the spokesman.

CSO: 4020/96

SHANXI

COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY ENTERPRISE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Commentary: "Accelerate Development of the Dairy Industry"]

[Text] The dairy cattle industry is an important part of animal husbandry and is the major source of dairy products. With grain stores now increasing every year, vigorous development of the dairy cattle industry will not only supply an abundant amount of milk to society and improve the makeup of the people's food but also, by transforming grain and grass into milk, bring about an increase in value and in peasant income and alleviate the present surplus of low-quality grain. The experiences of Xue Village amply illustrate this fact.

Most recently, comrades in the central leadership have reiterated that our dairy cattle industry is developing too slowly and should be more vigorous. This is true for the province as a whole.

In recent years, although the trend has been toward a more rapid development of the dairy cattle industry, overall it still is just beginning to take off. According to relevant sources, per-capita milk production among the economically developed nations of the world exceeds several hundred or several thousand jin, while China's hovers around 2.5 kg.

As the people's income continues its upward course, there is a gradual change in the makeup of food consumption. Dairy products will become a part of the people's daily fare, and demands on dairy production will multiply. Thus, we must speed up development of the province's dairy cattle industry. Shanxi has over 60 million mu of natural pastureland, which amounts to 29.2 percent of the province's total area. Ten to 20 million mu of the remote and hillside pastureland are still unexploited. There are each year over 30 billion jin of the crop straw and the farm byproduct manufacturing residue produced. The nation and its farmers also have a large amount of surplus grain which have no outlet. All of these provide favorable conditions for Shanxi to develop its dairy cattle industry.

The key to accelerating the development of the dairy cattle industry lies in mobilizing enthusiasm among state and collective units and individuals toward raising cattle. This is especially true for the thousands of farm

villages, which should vigorously support specialized and priority households in raising cattle. At the moment, enthusiasm for developing the dairy cattle industry among the farmers of Shanxi is growing, but sources of cattle are in short supply. There are few cattle of improved strains. All levels of concerned departments must take extraordinary measures to solve the problems of cattle resources among the farmers by every possible means. Households raising dairy cattle must be given support in such areas as funding, technical assistance, manufacturing, storage and transport and sales, and all levels must attend to providing services prior to, during and after production. State-owned feed lots should take after the Shanyin feed lot in providing demonstrations, assistance and leadership in order to create favorable conditions for farmers to develop their dairy cattle industry and spur the accelerated development of Shanxi's dairy cattle.

12303

CSO: 4007/101

TIANJIN

PEASANTS' DIET IN TIANJIN IMPROVES WITH INCOME

OW180828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Tianjin, 18 January (XINHUA)--With income increasing steadily, nutritious and ready-to-serve food is in great demand among peasants living in the Tianjin area.

Large numbers of restaurants and food stands have been spring up in towns and villages in the five counties under Tianjin's jurisdiction, along with small breweries, bakeries and fruit-processing factories.

One bakery in Baodi County alone sold 2.5 tons of bread on the local market in 1984--11 times the amount sold in the previous year.

About 30 percent of the area's rural workforce is now specializing in industry, transport and side line occupations, said an official of the Municipal Agricultural Bureau.

Annual per-capita income of the peasants in Wuqing, Jinghai and Baodi counties rose to 400 yuan in 1984--nearly 100 yuan more than the nation's average. Income for peasants in the farming districts on the city's outskirts was even higher, averaging 480 to 500 yuan per capita.

The peasants' daily diet now includes eggs, meat, bread and pastry, which average rural families had only on festival occasions until a few years ago.

Peasants in increasing numbers now can afford to drink beer and other types of beverages during breaks in the fields last summer.

Peasants doing transport and sideline work buy large quantities of bread and instant noodles from Beijing, as they are in short supply locally. Prices are of course higher, but this does not prevent them being sold.

Local officials attribute the growing demand for better food in part to the fact that many families have already rebuilt their homes and bought consumer durables such as television sets, refrigerators and electric fans.

In other words, officials say, peasants now have money to improve their diet.

Tianjin will produce 2.1 billion yuan-worth of food in 1985, a big increase over last year, in order to meet growing demand, particularly from the rural residents.

CSO: 4020/86

XIZANG

SUCCESSSES SCORED IN POPULARIZING FARMING TECHNOLOGY

HK181140 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpts] According to the 3d regional work conference on popularizing agricultural technology, the region scored successes last year in five areas by applying popularizing agricultural technology.

First, the region has quickly restored and build a large number of organizations for popularizing agricultural technology. Now, the region has 46 centers for popularizing this technology. It built nine new centers just in [the] last year alone.

Second, party committees and governments at various levels have attached great importance to the work of popularizing agricultural technology. They have tried by all means to help agricultural technicians solve problems, thereby greatly promoting the work of popularizing agricultural technology.

Third, the region has popularized the knowledge of science and actively carried out training classes on agricultural technology. According to statistics, the region last year organized 470 training classes for 29,448 people. After assessment, 500 people became qualified agricultural technicians. The major content of the training class was the culture of crops, soil improvement scientific application of fertilizer, plant protection and breeding of good strains.

Fourth, there were counties in the region which contracted out in an integrated way technical projects to cadres, peasants-technicians, and agricultural technicians of the state. The number of contracts increased from several in 1983 to a dozen in last year. The number of contracted spots increased from 39 to 587. The total area of contracted land was 432,000 mu. And the number of people engaging in such activity increased from 514 people in the previous year to 734.

Fifth, the focal projects of popularizing agricultural technology have generally been carried out. The region has benefited from the results of big profits and quick returns from small investment sums. Since the work of popularizing agricultural technology was accorded great importance and was comprehensively applied last year in the rural areas, the regional output has defeated drought,

flooding, frost damage and other natural calamities. The gross grain output volume totalled about 1 billion jin, an increase of 35 percent compared with the previous year. Last year also was a year the region reaped harvest at all-time high level. The average income of peasants and herdsmen in the region also reached about 300 yuan, an increase of 38 percent compared with the previous year. Facts have made the peasants realize that the fundamental way of improving the level of labor and productivity is to communicate information, and to depend on and apply science and technology.

CSO: 4007/172

XIZANG

SYMPOSIUM ON ENRICHMENT TO BE HELD

HK140627 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The regional CPC Committee and people's government have decided to convene at the beginning of February a regional symposium of advanced individuals and collectives in getting rich through hard work. The aim of convening this meeting is to better implement the spirit of this year's central document No 1 and mobilize the people of Xizang to step up cooperation, exchange information, brace their spirits, develop in concert, further promote the region's economic construction, strengthen unity, and work hard in the spirit of reform to fulfill and strive to overfulfill the tasks for 1985, and win a still greater bumper harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry; and to enable the people of the region to get rich as soon as possible, to greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with practical deeds and outstanding achievements.

This meeting will be attended by representatives of specialized households and combines and of 10,000-yuan and 10,000-jin households who have got rich through hard work in the rural and pastoral areas, and typical representatives of other sectors there; advanced representatives in science and technology, especially those working in the frontline in the rural and pastoral areas; representatives of advanced collectives and individuals working in production in units under the regional authorities, including science and technology workers; and representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in the PLA in supporting local economic construction. When selecting delegates, Lhasa City and Shigatse and other prefectures will also invite a small number of advanced representatives of people who have come to Xizang from the interior to run businesses and enterprises.

CSO: 4007/172

YUNNAN

TOTAL GRAIN OUTPUT MAY MEET PROJECTED RECORD

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Document No 1 Persuasive: Scientific Planting Yields Big Results; Yunnan's Total Grain Output This Year May Break the 20-billion-jin Mark"]

[Text] According to the figures of 20 October of the provincial agricultural, animal husbandry and fishery department, Yunnan has already harvested 23,140,000 mu of its spring grain crops, which amounts to 66.1 percent of the total output. From the standpoint of real results, this year's total grain output for the province will build on last year's record of 19.1 billion jin, and may top the 20-billion-jin mark.

This is the fifth successive bumper crop for Yunnan since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This year's early grain harvest was off somewhat from the year before, but the extent of the increase in the late spring crop harvest has seldom been seen. One major factor was the fact that the agricultural production cooperatives which make up 99.9 percent of the figure extended land contracts on a broad scale and further improved the contract linked to production responsibility system in the spirit of this year's Central Committee Document No 1. This greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses for developing commodity production. Peasants from all ethnic groups took to the study and use of science enthusiastically, and the area employing thin-film cultivation of seedlings in the province went from 156,000 mu last year to 216,000 mu this year. The area planted in improved strains of rice and maize more than doubled, and there was more than a two-fold increase in the area sowed with hybrid rice and maize. The average yield per mu increased by approximately 100 jin, while 70 percent of the grain crop area was planted at the optimum season, and use of the "two chemicals" (increased application of chemical fertilizers and herbicides) spread from 2 or 3 prefectures last year to 11 this year. The peasants in all areas, moreover, took enthusiastic precautions against such natural disasters as floods, hail and pests. In many locales, arable land has become progressively more concentrated in the hands of those most talented in farming, who have become a group of specialized agricultural households.

12303

CSO: 4007/101

YUNNAN

FLEXIBLE POLICIES TO SPEED UP RURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK170453 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Yunnan Province in southwest China has announced new flexible policies to speed up development of its rural economy, the newspaper ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported.

Starting this year, the Provincial Party Committee will grant more decision-making power to counties and cities. Revenue and procurement of food grain and major agricultural products will be set by the provincial government, but counties and cities will be free to choose their own methods of reaching those targets. The quotas will remain unchanged for 5 years.

The party committee also announced plans promoting development of native products, including fodder and processing industries and service trades in rural areas.

Farmers, meanwhile, will be encouraged to open up mines. Annual production of nonferrous metals is predicted to increase from the present 130,000 tons to 200,000 tons in 2 years. This alone will boost revenues by 500 million yuan. Mining is expected to be a major industry in rural areas of the province by 1990 and income should exceed one billion yuan, the newspaper predicted.

Inadequate transportation has been a major stumbling block to development of the rural economy. The provincial government has announced subsidies for farmers who undertake road building. Subsidies of 5,000 yuan, 4,000 yuan and 2,000 yuan respectively will be given for each kilometre of road built, depending on quality.

The province aims to build 10,000 kilometres of road a year over the next 3 to 5 years. That will result in a major upgrading of the provincial transportation system, the newspaper said.

CSO: 4020/86

YUNNAN

BRIEFS

RUBBER PLANTATIONS DEVELOP--The province's rubber plantations owned by the whole people now cover an area of more than 250,000 mu, and have fulfilled targets assigned by the state's Sixth Five-Year Plan a year in advance. The present area is eight times that in 1978. Since 1979, the annual average growth rate of the province's rubber plantation area has been about 50,000 mu, while the survival rate has in general been over 90 percent. Presently, 21 counties and 71 districts in the five prefectures and autonomous prefectures which are suitable for rubber planting have developed this production. There are 45 plantations with areas exceeding 1,000 mu, and 110 small rubber factories. Over the past 4 years, the factories have accumulatively produced more than 5,000 tons of rubber sheeting, or have achieved an output value of over 30 million yuan. [Summary] [Kunming YUNNAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 84 HK]

PEASANTS' INCOME INCREASES--According to YUNNAN RIBAO the survey of the provincial statistical bureau on the income and expenditure situation of 610 peasant households shows that from January to September, the cash income of peasants averaged 145 yuan. After deducting income earned on savings deposits and the provision of loans, their income has increased by 32 yuan over that of the same period last year, or has increased by 28 percent. From January to September, the cash income earned by these 610 peasants from selling various agricultural and sideline products averaged 94 yuan, an increase of 22 yuan, or 31 percent, over with the same period last year. Of the cash income, the part earned by peasants from selling agricultural products grew rapidly, increasing by 53 percent compared with the same period last year. From January to September, peasants engaging in transportation, commerce, construction and catering industries, as well as productive labor, earned 19 yuan on average, and increase of 6 yuan, or 30 percent, over the same period last year. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 84]

JOJOBA GROWN FOR OILSEED--Kunming, 17 January (XINHUA)--More than 7,000 plants of the American jojoba, a South American species noted for its seeds containing a highly valuable oil, now grow in Yunnan Province and have begun producing seeds, according to botanists here. The trees, growing in the warm valley of the Jinsha River, were cultivated from seeds imported in 1978 by the Kunming Botany Institute. Botanists here plan to expand the area under the plant to 6,700 hectares this year. Jojoba seeds contain an oil which is used as a high-temperature and high-pressure lubricant. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 17 Jan 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG

ECONOMIC COOPERATIVES GROW IN ZHEJIANG

OW241528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Hangzhou, January 24 (XINHUA)--Coastal Zhejiang Province now has 150,000 rural economic cooperatives, a new type of organization to boost commodity production.

Included are 800,000 rural households, about 10 percent of the province's total, according to the provincial agricultural bureau.

Local economists say that the new organizations, voluntarily set up by peasants, signify the development of large-scale commodity production in rural areas.

The policy of allowing peasants to go in for specialized production on a household basis has increased rural prosperity.

As production progresses, however, peasants have felt more and more strongly the need to go in for cooperation for still better efficiency and turnovers.

Mantang village in Yongkang County is a case in point. It has a century-old tradition of producing wooden steelyards, and in 1983, 170 of the 182 households were engaged in production of weighing apparatus.

But there were serious gaps in the organization of raw material purchase, transport and marketing, as production was undertaken on a household basis.

After discussion among all the villagers, an economic cooperative, named the Mantang Hardware Plant, was established, involving all the laborers and households producing weighing apparatus.

In the cooperative now 70 households specialize in processing parts, 17 in making traditional steelyards, and others in casting, quality control, or marketing.

Cooperation among the villagers has improved the quality of the products and enhanced productivity. The cooperative each year turns out about one million units of weighing apparatus, which are sold to markets in more than 20 provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions.

The Chinese Government has stressed that no official is allowed to force peasants to join cooperatives through administrative means.

The economic cooperatives in Zhejiang are managed by peasants themselves. Leaders are chosen through election by participants, who are free to join or quit.

In addition to those organized by peasants, cooperation of different forms now exists between individuals and state-owned or collective enterprises, including industrial, commercial, transportation and communication units.

In most cases, the state and collective units provide techniques, information, and management.

CSO: 4020/96

ZHEJIANG

SUCCESS IN REPORTING STATE FARM STRUCTURE REPORTED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Output Value of the State Farm System in Zhejiang Tripled in 6 Years"]

[Text] An excellent enterprise structure has proved instrumental in tripling its output value in 6 years. The latest statistics released by a responsible provincial department showed over 200 million yuan in gross output value produced by the 68 state farms under this system this year with profits exceeding 23 million yuan.

Some 6 years ago, the entire state farm system in our province suffered over 100 million yuan in accumulative losses because the overwhelming majority of them engaged in single-crop production and "ate rice out of one communal pot," and because of mismanagement. At present, over two-thirds of their output value comes from state farm-operated industries. In the wake of replacing the old concept of "rallying industrial operations around agriculture" with the principle of developing commodity production to meet the needs of society, more than 150 industrial enterprises have sprung up under this state farm system during the past several years. They fall into four major categories of food, light industry, building materials and machinery and more than 20 categories of trades capable of producing nearly 1,000 products. This year, through the application of methods of cooperation among state farms and between state farms and factories in cities, some wool cleansing mills, breweries, quick freezers plant, cement plants and other important enterprises have come into being or expanded with an investment of more than 28 million yuan, thus laying a firm foundation for rapidly developing state farm-oriented industries. To cut middleman service and improve economic results, a number of joint enterprises comprising industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors have come into being under this system with the aim of transforming production, processing and marketing into a single process. Various state farms have put into operation more than 150 commercial enterprises within the bounds of their own zones and in cities selling various industrial and agricultural products and by-products while gathering marketing data. They have constantly held exhibitions of their products in many large and medium-sized cities and have organized production based on market demand.

In the meantime, active efforts have been made to revamp the internal agricultural structure under this state farm system, and to diversify the economy in ways appropriate to local conditions. Particularly, vigorous efforts have

been made to develop animal husbandry. By now, the stock of dairy cattle and aquatic breeding areas have more than doubled that in 1978. The output of cotton, tea leaves, sugarcane, fruits and other cash crops have increased by more than 50 percent. The output value of the diversified economy equals 34 percent of the gross agricultural output value.

Both the state and workers have benefited from the development of the state farm-oriented economy. This year, some 14 million yuan in taxes have been delivered to the state from this state farm system. Workers have more than doubled their per-capita income in 6 years, thus creating a number of households with assets worth 10,000 yuan.

9574

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ZHEJIANG

SEA FARMERS INCREASE HARVEST

OW170834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hangzhou, 17 January (XINHUA)--Sea farming output in Zhejiang Province amounted to 70,000 tons last year, double the figure for 1978, the Provincial Bureau of Aquatic Products reported today.

Sea farming until a few years ago was undertaken mainly by the state and collectives. Now, more than 60,000 individual households are engaged in cultivating the African fish Nile Tilapia, Razor clams, oysters, prawns, seaweed and other products, the bureau said.

The Qiantang and seven other rivers flowing into the East China Sea along Zhejiang's coastline bring rich supplies of food to creatures in the shallow coastal waters.

The province has 160,000 hectares of polders along the sea coast.

Local authorities have provided funds to build five big sea farms along bays and in estuaries since 1979.

The Leqing Bay, where China's first screened fish farm has been set up, has become an important seafood producing center.

Provincial authorities have issued a decree forbidding building of factories along the bay to protect sea farming.

CSO: 4020/86

ZHEJIANG

GROWTH IN TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES REPORTED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Hu Guanping [5170 0385 1627]: "90,000-Plus Township Enterprises Have Been Established in Zhejiang's Countryside; Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Gross Output Value of Zhejiang's Township Enterprises Has Risen at an Average Annual Rate of 27 Percent and Last Year Accounted for More Than One-Half of Zhejiang's Total Rural Income"]

[Text] Growing and prospering throughout the countryside, Zhejiang's township enterprises recorded a total gross output of 8.6 billion yuan, third highest in the nation, and a total industrial output of 8.05-plus billion yuan, second in the nation, in 1983. Between January and July of this year, the latter increased by another 35.8 percent over the same period last year, evidencing an unprecedented surge of growth.

Zhejiang's rural industry was basically nonexistent in the early years immediately following Liberation but began to emerge and gradually develop during the late 1950s. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province steadily eliminated the influence of "leftist" ideology, readjusted the rural economic structure, strengthened the leadership of township enterprises and enabled these enterprises to grow rapidly. According to statistics, the gross output value of Zhejiang's township enterprises has risen at an average annual rate of 27 percent since 1979 and more than doubled in the 5 years thereafter. There are now 90,000-plus township enterprises, which process sideline agricultural goods; produce foodstuffs, feed, textiles, clothing or handicrafts; or engage in machine-building, metallurgical, electrical, construction or building-materials trades. Township enterprises are leading producers of some of these types of goods, accounting, for example, for more than 90 percent of all bone coal, bricks, tiles, sand and gravel and 40 percent of all clothing and silk quilt covers. Sixty percent of the output of township machine-building industry consists of components and parts used in large industry. Last year, township enterprises accounted for 20 percent of Zhejiang's gross agricultural and industrial output value and more than one-half of all rural economic income in the province. Gross industrial output value from these enterprises accounted for one-third of the total output value of Zhejiang's industry and was 200 million yuan greater than the total in 1976. In the 5 years since 1979, these enterprises have remitted 1.7

billion yuan in taxes to the state and paid out nearly 6.3 billion yuan in wages to employees. Thus peasants' incomes have increased as a result of the development of township enterprises. Where well developed, such enterprises provide a major source of economic income for peasants, accounting for 65.5 percent of the gross agricultural and industrial output value of Shaoxing County, the leader in income generated by township enterprises.

The development of township enterprises has provided both a way out for much surplus rural labor and training for a large contingent of peasants engaged in industry. More than 2.9 million persons, or 17 percent of the total rural labor force in Zhejiang, are now employed in township enterprises. And in Shaoxing, Yin and other counties where township enterprises have developed rapidly, more than 40 percent of all peasants are so employed. Such workers "leave the soil but not the countryside" and "enter the factory but not the city," thus changing the situation in which peasants struggled merely for subsistence. The rapid expansion of township industry has made existing rural market towns more prosperous and has stimulated the development of new markets that are gradually becoming centers of the rural economy, politics and culture.

12431

CSO: 4007/40

ZHEJIANG

INCREASES IN GRAIN OUTPUT REVIEWED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 84 p 82

[Article: "Per-Capita Grain Area Declines by One-Half, but Total Output Rises 2.5-Fold; Zhejiang Has made Outstanding Achievements in Grain Production Since Liberation"]

[Text] The most outstanding achievement in grain production made by Zhejiang in the 35 years since Liberation lies in the fact that, though population has increased one-fold, per-capita grain supply has risen nearly one-fold, and though the per-capita grain land area has declined by one-half, total output of grain has increased 2.5-fold. These changes have enabled Zhejiang rapidly to become a grain-surplus, rather than a grain-short, province, and to provide an important experience in finding effective means of expanding grain output in overpopulated regions.

Prior to Liberation, Zhejiang's grain production was very low. In 1949, yields averaged only 340 jin per mu, output totaled 8.6 jin, the population was 20-plus million and there was an average supply of only 430 jin of grain per person. Thus the province was not self-sufficient in grain and had to bring in additional supplies from other provinces every year. After Liberation, however, agricultural productivity was unleashed with the reform of productive relations, basic productive conditions gradually advanced, cultivation technique was continuously improved and made more scientific and grain output thus increased at a stable rate so that by the 6th year following Liberation the province achieved grain self-sufficiency. Thereafter, though population steadily increased, Zhejiang continued to enjoy grain surpluses.

After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the household production responsibility system was implemented throughout the countryside, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants was further mobilized and grain production expanded more rapidly. Between 1979 and 1983, total output averaged 31.048 billion jin, an increase of 6.1 billion jin over the average for the previous 5 years. Zhejiang's population has increased almost one-fold since Liberation, but grain supply now averages 800 jin per person. The rapid expansion of grain output has also stimulated the development of animal husbandry and cash-crop production.

Zhejiang is overpopulated and lacks sufficient arable land. The per-capita grain land area was 1.2 mu just after Liberation but, with the increase in population and the reduction in cultivated land, now stands at only 0.57 mu. After much searching, we have hit upon a system of multiple sowing and high output and yields. Multiple sowing involves expanding, according to local conditions, the area of land obtaining two or more harvests a year, increasing the multiple-crop index, fully exploiting sunlight, warmth and land, raising yields, and increasing output. In the late 1950s, continuous rice cropping was attempted experimentally, and the triple-cropping area was expanded after the 1970s, rising from 38 percent of the total paddy-field area in 1975 to 51 percent in 1983. The area involved in upland triple cropping and interplanting has also greatly increased, and thus Zhejiang's multiple crop index has risen from 169 to 1949 to the current 220-plus, which amounts to an increase in the grain-sown area of more than 8 million mu.

To ensure that multiple cropping increases yields and output, we must also adopt effective technical measures and strive to achieve high output each season and bumper harvests throughout the year. We must place special emphasis on the dissemination of improved crop varieties, the construction of better fields and the steady improvement in cultivation technique. During the early 1960s, we disseminated the early-ripening, short-stalked Nante variety, replaced high stalked varieties with dwarfs and thus greatly increased production. Later, dwarf varieties were better integrated into harvest schedules so that triple-cropped rice varieties were coordinated more rationally. During the late 1970s, hybrid rice was disseminated, and thus late-rice output rose to new highs. These three changes in improved varieties have enabled paddy-rice production to make three major steps forward. The area sown to improved varieties of wheat-type crops, sweet potatoes and corn has also steadily increased. Meanwhile, we have constructed better and more productive fields, steadily improved the basic conditions of agricultural production and laid a foundation for high output. We have also increased material investment, expanding fertilizer application and making that application more scientific and thus nitrogenous-fertilizer use has increased from less than 1 jin per mu in the years immediately following Liberation to nearly 200 jin today. And we improved cultivation technique, coordinating seedling raising with multiple cropping, establishing a high-yield population structure of seedling spikes and kernels and practicing comprehensive disease and pest prevention and control. Our efforts thus have focused on the application of effective technical measures and have enabled Zhejiang to achieve stable and high grain output.

12431

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ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

RICE REQUISITION QUOTA FULFILLED--Gladdened by the bumper harvest, the broad masses of Zhejiang peasants are selling more grain as they prepare to greet National Day. According to the Zhejiang Statistics Bureau, 4.145-plus billion jin of early rice were purchased as of 25 August, exceeding the requisition quota for that crop by 6.3 percent. Grain agencies in all localities will continue to accept any extra paddy peasants desire to sell as long as the quality thereof meets specifications. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 August 84 p 1] 12431

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT--Gratifying changes took place in the rural economy of Zhejiang Province in 1984. The province reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Total grain output exceeded 35 billion jin, or 12 percent more than 1983. Cotton output reached 2.4 million dan, or 30 percent more than the previous year. The output of silkworm cocoons, rapeseed, hemp, tangerines, and tobacco also increased phenomenally. The industrial output value of village and town enterprises this year is expected to reach 12 billion yuan. Following development of the rural economy, the peasants' income has generally been raised. The average per-capita income for peasants is expected to reach 419 yuan this year, or 16.8 percent over 1983. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Dec 84 OW]

: 4007/172

Agriculture Mechanization

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TITLE: "The Development of Rural Commodity Production Paved the Way of Agricultural Mechanization in the Prospective Future--A Discussion of the Progress in Agricultural Mechanization of Fujian Province"

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ABSTRACT: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party, the progress of agricultural mechanization in Fujian developed with greater speed. In comparison with 1978, the total mechanical strength of the province amounted to double in quantity in 1983. Such progress in agricultural mechanization advanced within the consecutive eight years and in return brought bumper crop yields in Fujian. The country industries were also well developed. The income of the farmers increased in many folds.

In recent years, a lot of specialization family group, distinct family group appeared in various rural districts. They engaged in the production and trading of farming products. Gradually, the rural economics shifted from the farmer self-sustenance, half self-sustenance to the great scale commodity production. In the rural commodity production of the province, agricultural mechanization played an important role. Any district that obtained well-developed rural commodity production in the province, so was the popularization of the agricultural mechanization. In other words, mechanization in production occurred soon after the manufacture of rural commodity.

The development of commodity production was well correlated with agricultural mechanization and promoted each other. It is only by great development of commodity production that we can liberate the backward means of hand labor to mechanical ways of production--to put forward the application of machines. The foundation of mechanization can only be realized when the staple agricultural products come into prominence in rural economics. Thus, the advancement of rural commodity production admits the brilliant future of agricultural mechanization and the application of rural machines. They are so important in the manufacture and circulation of any commodity.

CSO: 4011/10

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