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ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)
Volume 2

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CHINA REPORT

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp I-1 - X-46

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CHINA'S RURAL CREDIT COOPERATIVES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp IV 144-IV 145

[Article by Lu Hanchuan [4151 3352 1557], Chinese Rural Finance and Banking Society]

[Text] China's rural credit cooperatives have a more than 50-year-long history of development. As early as the period of the Chinese civil war and the War of Resistance Against Japan, the peasant masses at all revolutionary bases invested their pooled funds to set up credit cooperatives, cooperating in the use of these funds to develop production and fight against exorbitant interests. Following liberation of the whole country, as the agricultural cooperative movement developed, credit cooperative activities entered a new stage of development. By 1955, 150,000 credit cooperatives were established throughout the country, with virtually one credit cooperative in every village. Credit cooperatives had 95 million members owning 160 million yuan in shares. They took in 200 million yuan in savings, which when added to shares, brought their total assets to 360 million yuan. Meanwhile, national bank agricultral loans at the time came to only 200 million yuan. Credit cooperatives became a major on-the-spot-force in rural banking and finance. They provided impetus to peasant organizations to take the path of cooperativization. In bringing together scattered rural funds, they helped the peasants solve problems in getting funds for production and daily life, and developed production. In the fight against exorbitant interest rates, they played a very great role in helping the peasants rid themselves of exploitation by exorbitant interest rates. The peasant masses hailed credit cooperatives as being their own "little banks." This was the most crucial period in the history of development of China's credit cooperatives. Later on, under the influence of "leftist" errors, credit cooperatives were stifled for a time. Nevertheless, they continued to develop and their accomplishments were most important. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee decided to revive the Agricultural Bank and to develop rural credit cooperatives energetically. It called for a more than doubling of agricultural loans by 1985 to meet needs in rapid development of agricultural production. In the 4-year period since revival of the Agricultural Bank, rural finance and banking activities were further strengthened, and credit cooperative activities developed rapidly. Both savings and loans increased many times over in fulfillment ahead of schedule of the task of doubling agricultural loans, making a new contribution to the development of the rural economy.

Since 1978, credit cooperative activities developed and strengthened rapidly. As of the end of 1982, credit cooperatives located in communes totaled 55,000, and another 30,000 were located in market towns or places of fairly concentrated economic activity employing a total of 277,000 staff members and workers. In addition, more than 300,000 credit stations with somewhat more than 300,000 personnel were set up in production brigades, and some production teams also have credit representatives. Credit cooperative organizations permeated rural villages and built a widespread and close link with the peasants. They are much welcomed by the masses.

Development of Credit Cooperatives Between 1978 and 1982

Table 1. Units: 100 million yuan

Particulars		1987	1982	Percent growth
Savings		166.0	389.8	134.9
Including:	Commune and brigade collective savings	93.7	153.1	63.4
	Commune-member savings	55.7	228.1	309.5
Loans		45.1	121.1	168.5
Including:	Commune and brigade collective loans	21.8	34.7	59.2
	Commune and brigade enterprise loans	12.1	42.3	249.6
	Individual commune-member loans	11.2	44.1	293.8
Amount by which savings are greater than loans		120.9	268.7	

As of the end of 1982, credit cooperatives soaked up 38.98 billion yuan in savings, 22.81 billion yuan of which was in commune-member accounts. They issued 12.11 billion yuan in loans, had 1.2 billion yuan of accumulation funds, and more than 500 million yuan in fixed assets. Profits for 1982 amounted to 460 million yuan. (See Table 1 for details.)

The past 4 years saw rapid development of credit cooperative activities. They played an active role in supporting rural economic development.

1. Comparison of 1982 with 1978 shows manifold increases in both credit cooperative savings and loans. Savings deposits quadrupled in 4 years and represent 58 percent of all credit cooperative deposits. During the 4-year period, credit cooperative savings increased by 22.3 billion yuan, with deposits amounting to 17.2 billion yuan or 77 percent of the total to become the major source of credit cooperative funds. Pulling together scattered rural funds to support production is the principal function of credit cooperatives, and taking in commune-member deposits is the main way in which funds are pulled together. Since 1978, the gradual promotion of contract responsibility systems linked to output in rural villages stirred the enthusiasm of the peasant masses for production. Agricultural production expanded rapidly;

Comparison of Credit Cooperative and Agricultural Bank Activities, Internal Structure, and Members for 1982

Table 2.

Particulars	Credit cooperatives	Agricultural Bank	Total	Credit cooperative percentage
Savings (100 million yuan)	389.9	226.6	616.5	63.1
Including:				
Savings of state-owned enterprises		99.0		
Savings of government organizations and groups		58.4		
Commune and brigade collective savings	153.1	27.1	180.2	85
Commune-member savings deposits	228.1	53.8	281.9	81
Loans (100 million yuan)	121.1	612.4	733.5	16.5
Including:				
Savings of state-owned enterprises		422.7		
Commune and brigade collective loans	34.7	92.0	126.7	27.4
Commune and brigade enterprise loans	42.3	73.4	115.7	36.6
Individual commune-member loans	44.1	9.1	53.2	82.9
Internal structure (10,000 people)	8.6	2.9		
Members (10,000 people)	27.7	31		

peasant earnings universally increased; and some peasants became rich first. In order to develop production and raise their standard of living, peasants set aside funds in savings accounts, and this has a dependable economic foundation for the development of deposits. Credit cooperatives take numerous positive actions to facilitate deposits and withdrawals from savings. For example, in view of the spreadout nature of rural villages, they set up savings deposit network outlets, provided service through mobile units, simplified deposit and withdrawal procedures, and hired personnel to provide assistance and agents so that peasants could make deposits and withdrawals without traveling very far. They adapted themselves to differences in peasant income and expenditures and different needs by setting up all kinds of special deposits. For example, they have special deposits for home building, special accounts for the purchase of durable consumer goods and wadded cotton garments, and special accounts for vegetable farmers to buy grain rations. In order to meet peasant practices in saving little by little in order to withdraw total sums for use, they set up accounts in which savings may be deposited in dribs and drabs and withdrawn in toto. Today, more than 70 percent of all peasant savings accounts are time-deposit accounts for 1 year or more, and the number of accounts running for from 3 to 5 years is steadily growing. As peasant income steadily

increases and peasant savings deposit potential becomes increasingly large, steady growth in savings deposits will occur, and prospects are bright for amassing rural funds.

2. As of the end of 1982, credit cooperatives issued 12.1 billion yuan in credit, a 1.6-fold increase over 1978. In addition to providing support for production team collective development of agricultural production and helping commune- and brigade-run enterprises develop production of industrial sideline occupations, credit cooperatives mostly supported commune-member family contracting households in development of economic diversification in farming, forestry, sideline occupations, animal husbandry and fisheries. After rural villages instituted various forms of production responsibility systems linked to output, commune-member family operations became the major form. To meet this new change, credit cooperatives readjusted their credit policies, liberalized the size of loans, improved work methods, and made family contracting households their major recipients of loans. As of the end of 1982, credit cooperatives issued 4.4 billion yuan in loans to contract households. This was three times more than in 1978. Mostly these loans went to help commune members contract all sorts of production projects and to develop family sideline occupations, to help key households and specialized households develop commodity production, and to help commune members begin to develop mountain and hill regions, water areas and marine beaches. Credit cooperative issuance of loans to millions upon millions of households greatly increased their volume of work. In order to render good service, credit cooperatives expanded the number of staff and workers going into production teams to survey and understand commune member production needs, to help commune members make arrangements for funds, and to issue loans promptly. This both helped production and also furthered promotion of production responsibility systems, and commune members were satisfied.

Though credit cooperative loans increased very greatly, credit cooperative savings were greater than loans, increasing from 12 billion yuan in 1978 to 26.8 billion yuan in 1982 and being transferred for deposit in the Agricultural Bank. However, as a result of the existence in the management system of abuses in eating "out of a large common pot," and an insufficiently rational distribution of labor between the Agricultural Bank and credit cooperatives, credit cooperative funds were not fully utilized.

3. During the past 4 years, speed of growth of credit cooperative activities was greater than for the Agricultural Bank, and credit cooperatives became a major force on the front line of rural finance and banking. Comparison of 1982 with 1978 shows a 134.9 percent increase in credit cooperative savings deposits and a 168 percent increase in loans, while Agricultural Bank increases were only 85 and 130 percent, respectively. As of the end of 1982, credit cooperatives had 58.1 percent of total rural savings, and more than 80 percent of the savings of both collective units and individual commune members were in credit cooperatives. As rural commodity production and commodity exchange expands, rural credit cooperatives will become even more lively. Savings and loans of commune-member family contracting households, teams and various forms of partnerships will be handled mostly by credit cooperatives, credit cooperative responsibilities in redistributing rural

funds will become more strenuous and credit cooperative activities will develop further.

The above situation shows that credit cooperatives are both a major integral part of China's rural financial and banking system and a major force on the rural credit front, and that energetic development of credit cooperative activities is extremely necessary in advancing development of the rural economy.

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CHINA'S BANKING WORK IN 1982

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp IV 145-IV 148

[Article by the International Monetary Research Institute of the Bank of China]

[Text] In 1982, the world economy was still in a "bloated" state. There was crisis in international debts. More banks were closed down. Nevertheless, our country's economy continued to develop steadily in the midst of readjustment. The Bank of China took giant strides in socialist modernization and made new progress accordingly.

I. Business Results Were Further Expanded and Funds Strengthened

1. The Sources of Funds Continued To Expand and the Savings Business Grew By a Wide Margin. The total liabilities representing the sources of funds increased by 25.92 billion yuan in 1982, 29.1 percent over 1981. In the increased amount, 93.4 percent came from the increase in all kinds of deposits as well as banking deposits, which was higher than 1981. In particular, the amount of all kinds of deposits increased dramatically by 23,074,000,000 yuan, 51.5 percent over the preceding year. Both the total liabilities and the various kinds of deposits registered a higher margin of growth over 1981. This created favorable factors for strengthening the use of funds. (For details, see Table 1.)

2. There Was a Marked Expansion of Funds and an Abundance of Funds To Be Utilized. In 1982, the total assets increased by 26,896,000,000 yuan, which was 29.2 percent over that of 1981. The net value of assets was 93,947,000,000 yuan, 41 percent higher than 1981. This amounted to $48.5 billion. The 1981 net value of assets of the Bank of Switzerland, which ranked 34 among the 500 large banks in the world, was $48.75 billion.

Due to the increase in the balance of our country's foreign exchange payments and receipts and the increase by a wide margin of deposits both at home and abroad, the various types of loans business grew markedly also. In the growth of the total assets, in 1982, 94.3 percent came from the growth in banking savings and loans as well as the various loans and expenditures, as opposed to only 80 percent in 1981. The banking savings and loans and the various loans and expenditures increased by almost 45 percent over 1981. In this way, having an increase of reserve funds and an abundance of funds to be utilized, the

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Table 1.

	1978 (100 million yuan)	1981 (100 million yuan)	1982 (100 million yuan)	Percent of 1981 over previous year (±)	Percent of 1982 over previous year (±)	Multiple increase in 1982 over 1978
Total liabilities	375.83	889.58	1,148.78	+21.09	+29.14	+ 2.06
Including:						
All kinds of deposits	157.69	448.24	678.98	+44.89	+51.48	+ 3.31
Banking deposits	70.35	155.65	166.99	- 6.12	+ 7.29	+ 1.37
Petty cash	228.04	603.89	845.97	+27.09	+40.09	+ 2.71
Total assets	387.07	922.05	1,191.00	+21.29	+29.17	+ 2.08
Including:						
Banking savings and loans	126.94	227.17	330.58	+ 1.82	+45.52	+ 1.60
Various loans and expenditures	71.55	339.00	489.21	+58.96	+44.31	+ 5.84
Petty cash	198.49	566.17	819.79	+29.75	+44.80	+ 3.13
Stocks and investments	0.95	5.49	11.83	+188.95	+115.48	+11.45
Scheduled sums due	10.24	26.40	40.11	+85.52	+51.93	+ 2.92
Sums to be collected	6.53	14.89	47.84	+ 7.66	+221.29	+ 6.33
Petty cash	17.72	46.78	99.78	+56.14	+113.30	+ 4.63
Percent of total amount of assets	4.58	5.07	8.38			

Bank of China effectively supported the development of the country's foreign trade and economic construction.

In the total assets, stocks, investments as well as scheduled sums due and sums to be colleted representing long-term foreign exchange transactions and long-term import-export business have, in recent years, increased by a relatively wide margin every year. (For details, see Table 1.)

3. Earnings Increased Year by Year, Strengthening the Self-owned Funds. With the rapid development of the banking business, interests, service charges and other earnings increased year by year, thereby greatly strengthening the self-owned funds. The bank's fund accumulation increased accordingly. (See Table 2)

Table 2.

	1978 (100 million yuan)	1981 (100 million yuan)	1982 (100 million yuan)	Percent of 1981 over previous year (±)	Percent of 1982 over previous year (±)	Multiple increase in 1982 over 1978
Net value	11.24	32.47	42.22	+27.08	+30.03	+2.76
Of this:						
Accumulation fund	2.50	6.16	9.48	+60.42	+53.90	+2.79
Various items of preparations	3.09	9.20	12.07	+30.13	+31.20	+2.91
Net profit of the year	1.65	7.11	10.67	+53.23	+50.07	+5.47
Petty cash	7.24	22.47	32.22	+44.50	+43.39	+3.45
Multiple of capital stock	1.81	2.25	3.22			

II. The Role of Credit and Loans in Supporting Trade and Construction Was Brought Into Play

1. Foreign Exchange Loans. In 1982, the actual loans used amounted to $2,748,000,000. The total amount of loans used in the 4 years from 1979 to 1981 was $11,918,000,000. This was equivalent to 5.27 times the $2,262,000,000 used in the 6 years from 1973 when foreign exchange loans were first granted to 1978. The total amount of foreign exchange loans used in the 10 years was $14,180,000,000. Through extending foreign exchange loans, we regulated the needs of foreign exchange funds and supported the technological transformation of the medium-sized and small enterprises and export enterprises at home.

In 1982, the extension and use of foreign exchange loans embodied the following characteristics:

(1) The total amount of loans decreased. Due to the continuous implementation of the policy of readjustment by the state, export increased and import decreased. As a result, the use of foreign exchange loans correspondingly decreased. In 1982, the foreign exchange loans dropped from $3.61 billion in 1981 to $2,748,000,000, a drop of 23.88 percent. This primarily involved a drop of 48.5 percent in current exchange loans. The use of buyer's credit and loans, however, increased.

(2) The emphasis has become more prominent. Although the total amount of foreign exchange loans decreased, the amount used in energy and communications, however, increased. In 1982, it was $1,356,000,000, 12 percent over 1981, and its proportion went from one-third to nearly one-half of the total amount of foreign exchange loans. The grand total of the loans used in energy and

communications over the last 10 years was close to $6.5 billion, which was 45.78 percent of the total amount of foreign exchange loans. This effectively promoted the development of key projects in energy, communications and transportation, further raised the capacity to handle foreign trade import and export materials, and played a positive role in expanding the harbor loading and unloading capacity and improving the transportation of materials. (For details, see Table 3.)

Table 3.

	1973-1978 ($100 million)	1979-1982 ($100 million)	10 year's total ($100 million)	Proportion (percent)
Total amount of foreign exchange loans	22.62	119.18	141.80	100
Including:				
Energy	2.76	30.54	33.30	23.48
Communications	18.06	13.56	31.62	22.30
Petty cash	20.82	44.10	64.92	45.78

(3) Preferential terms were offered for local foreign exchange loans. This is manifested in two aspects: One is the increase in the proportion of local loans; and the other is the granting of loans with favorable interest rates. In 1982, the total amount of foreign exchange loans used by the various localities was $448 million. Although this was lower than 1981, its proportion was increasing. In recent years, a total of $472 million in loans with favorable interest rates was granted. Of this, 96 percent was granted to localities, and over 80 percent of the loans used by localities was granted to the two provinces of Guangdong and Fujian in support of the economic development of the special zones in these two provinces. (For details, see Table 4.)

Table 4.

	Total amount of foreign exchange loans ($100 million)	Total amount used by localities ($100 million)	Proportion (percent)
1973-1978	22.62	1.78	7.87
1979-1982	119.18	15.99	13.42
10 year's total	141.80	17.77	12.53
1982	27.48	4.48	16.30

(4) The proportion of the foreign exchange loans borrowed and repaid by the state in a unified manner increased by a wide margin. (For details, see Table 5.) In the first 6 years, very little of the foreign exchange loans

Table 5.

	Total amount of foreign exchange loans ($100 million)	Loans borrowed and repaid in a unified manner		Self-borrowed and self-repaid loans	
		$100 million	Proportion (percent)	$100 million	Proportion (percent)
1973-1978	22.62	1.78	7.87	20.84	92.13
1979-1982	119.18	77.20	64.78	41.98	35.22
10 year's total	141.80	78.98	55.70	62.82	44.30
1982	27.48	18.75	68.23	8.73	31.77

was borrowed and repaid in a unified manner. The loans were primarily self-borrowed and self-repaid. In the latter 4 years, the foreign exchange loans borrowed and repaid in a unified manner increased rapidly, while the proportion of the self-borrowed and self-repaid loans correspondingly decreased. This showed that the extension and use of loans were in accordance with the arrangement of the state plans and were done in a more centralized fashion.

(5) Special foreign exchange loans were set up on an experimental basis. In order to help solve individual difficulties of those enterprises which had foreign exchange but which lacked funds in Renminbi for purchasing equipment at home as well as those enterprises which had funds in Renminbi but which lacked foreign exchange for importing technological equipment, in 1982, we set up special foreign exchange loans on an experimental basis in order to regulate the needs of funds. Throughout the year, we extended and used a total of $63.75 million, 2.32 percent of the total amount of foreign exchange loans for 1982. Of this, 97.8 percent were extended to the localities.

2. Renminbi Loans

(1) Loans for the foreign economic and trade units. By the end of 1982, the balance of loans in support of export units already amounted to 42,104,000,000 yuan, 13.96 percent more compared to the end of 1981, and 1.1 times more compared to the 20,072,000,000 yuan by the end of 1978.

(2) Since 1980, we handled four types of Renminbi loans. They are: Loans for taxes and profits and complementary facilities; medium- and short-term loans in support of export commodity production; medium- and long-term loans in support of machinery equipment for export; and loans for joint enterprises. In 1982, the four types of loans amounted to 989 million yuan in reality, 37.36 percent more than the 720 million yuan in 1981. There was increase in all four types of loans. The medium- and short-term loans increased by a wider margin, constituting 44.5 percent, also the highest proportionally. The sum of the use of the four types of loans over the 3 years was 2,125,000,000 yuan. The balance which was not yet repaid by the end of 1982 amounted to 1,446,000,000 yuan. Of this, the loans for complementary facilities and the medium- and short-term loans constituted 81.84 percent, the highest proportionally. The loans for joint enterprises was primarily used in the turnover of circulating funds.

By the end of 1982, the sum total of the balance of the above Renminbi loans was 43.55 billion yuan, 5,726,000,000 yuan more than the 37,824,000,000 yuan by the end of 1981, an increase of 15.14 percent.

III. Internal Professional Construction Was Continuously Strengthened

In 1982, while striving to develop all kinds of professions, the Bank of China continued to strengthen the work of internal construction.

1. Reaffirming the Position of the Bank of China. In restructuring the organization, the State Council issued a notice on 31 August 1982 to the various departments on the issue of the position of the Bank of China. At the same time, the responsible persons of the State Council issued a statement for the reporters of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. The statement reaffirmed the Bank of China as the state's specialized bank in foreign exchange having the authority to handle all the international monetary business on behalf of the state. After restructuring the organization, the Bank of China would continue to perform all kinds of tasks on behalf of the state. The state would still be responsible for authorizing and asking the bank to sign all past and future loan agreements with foreign governments and their monetary organizations. This would not be affected by the restructuring of the organization. In light of this, the Bank of China correspondingly strengthened its organizational work relating to foreign relations internally.

2. Further Expanding the Branch and Subbranch Organizations at Home and Abroad. By the end of 1982, there were already 180 branch and subbranch organizations of the Bank of China at home, 39 more than the 141 branches and subbranches at the end of 1981. There were 24 overseas branch and subbranch organizations, 4 more than at the end of 1981. Of these, there were six branches in Hong Kong, England, Singapore, Luxemburg, New York of the United States, and Cayman, and two representative offices in Tokyo and Paris. (For details, see Table 6.)

Table 6.

	Domestic branches and subbranches	Overseas branches and subbranches
At the end of 1978	50	14
At the end of 1981	141	20
At the end of 1982	180	24
Of this: Branches	49	6
Subbranches	98	15
Administrative offices	33	1
Representative offices		2

3. Perfecting the System of Management. Over the last 4 years, the Bank of China extended definite decision-making power of management to the branches and subbranches. The main office verified and allocated Renminbi business

funds to the various branches, distributed foreign exchange profit retention, formulated the methods calculating interests for foreign exchange deposits and arrears between the main office and branches, and stipulated the targets for economic assessment. It also transferred the power to examine and approve foreign exchange loans to the lower level, and launched a mass financial and accounting inspection.

At the same time, the bank rectified the order of work, established and perfected the various systems, strengthened the sense of responsibility of the personnel in charge, reduced errors, raised efficiency, improved service and strengthened the management over planning and statistical work in the various professions. Furthermore, it expanded the scope of use of the computer, developed new professions and increased the content of computer service.

4. Strengthening the Education and Training of Cadres. Many staff members and workers of the Bank of China joined the bank in the last few years. They lack the knowledge of international monetary affairs and the basic training in the banking profession. Thus, it is of great urgency to strengthen the education of cadres. Over the last 4 years, we adopted diverse forms to train a large number of cadres by rotation. Some branches basically completed the first round of training of all personnel by rotation.

Four cadre training centers were set up in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou. They enabled the work of educating cadres to develop in a normal, regular and institutionalized manner. At the same time, we asked concerned institutions of higher learning at home to hold many terms of professional classes and foreign language classes for the cadres at and above department and section levels of our bank. We also invited foreign professors and specialists to come to our country to give short-term lectures.

In order to meet the needs of the work in launching education of cadres, we organized forces from various sectors to preliminarily compile a group of appropriate teaching materials, and also began to organize a full-time and part-time teacher's rank.

IV. New Progress Was Made in External Relations

1. Increase in the Transactions With Foreign Banks. At the end of 1981, there were 1,071 banks and 2,920 main and branch offices, which increased to 1,117 and 2,992 [figure as published] respectively by the end of 1982.

	Countries, regions	Number of banks	Number of main and branch offices
At the end of 1978	139	828	2,277
At the end of 1981	146	1,071	2,920
At the end of 1982	148	1,117	2,990
Of this: Asia	34	273	1,068
Africa	46	142	299
Latin America	29	114	207
Europe	31	438	1,050
North America	2	130	276
Oceania	6	20	92

2. Also, There Was Increase in the Representative Offices and Administrative Offices Set Up in China by Foreign Banks. By the end of 1982, with approval, 42 banks set up representative offices in Beijing. Five representative offices were set up in Shenzhen. Two administrative offices were set up in Shanghai and three such offices were set up in Guangzhou. There was a total of 44 banks with 52 representative offices and administrative offices. Of this, 19 banks with 24 offices were approved in 1982. The seven organizations in Shenzhen and Shanghai were all set up in 1982.

3. Continuous Increase in Visiting Foreign Guests. In 1982, 152 groups of personnel from foreign economic and monetary circles were invited to visit China, with a total of 864 people, 15 more groups than the 137 groups and 170 more people than the 696 in 1981. There were even more incidental visiting foreign guests, totaling 709 groups and 1,725 people. They came from both the developed countries and the Third World countries.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF BEIJING MUNICIPALITY

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 1-V 4

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[Text] In 1982, Beijing Municipality made new progress in the national economy, and the overall economic situation is fine. This is primarily manifested in the following:

I. Steady Development of Industrial and Agricultural Production

Industry. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled for the entire year was 22.87 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--the same below), 5.6 percent over the preceding year. Some key consumer items for daily use grew by a wider margin. There were 40 trades in the municipality which were included in the first and second groups for launching the program for developing key consumer items for daily use as well as superior products. The There were 70 products, 56 of which registered increase over 1981. Of these, 15 registered increase by over 20 percent. The following table shows the situation of growth of some key consumer items for daily use:

Name	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Refrigerators for household use	10,000 sets	1.6	3.1	4.5	1.8 times	45.1
Washing machines for household use	" "	--	18.7	32.1	--	71.7
Sewing machines	" "	30.0	55.0	64.1	113.6	16.5
Radios	" "	110.9	278.9	138.9	25.2	-50.2
Television sets	" "	3.9	43.0	43.4	10.1 times	0.9

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Name	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over	Percent of growth in 1982 over
Tape recorders	10,000 sets	--	7.8	22.5	--	1.9 times
Wristwatches	10,000 watches	107.3	148.4	175.9	63.9	18.5
Drinking wine	10,000 tons	8.4	13.4	14.9	77.4	11.1
Yarn	10,000 tons	5.3	6.8	6.9	30.2	1.5
Cloth	10,000 meters	25,436	28,635	29,758	17.0	3.9
Woolen fabric	" "	983	1,267	1,273	29.5	0.5
Furniture on the market	10,000 pieces	137.8	217.7	243.5	76.7	11.9
Synthetic detergent	tons	20,674	23,832	29,495	42.7	23.8

There has been new development in the food industry that fits the characteristics of the capital. The gross output value for 1982 was 1.6 billion yuan, 4.4 percent over the preceding year. We increased considerably the production capacity of such products as carbonated drinks and beer, which were in short supply on the market in the past. The Beijing Beverages Factory imported a bottling belt which could fill 300 bottles of carbonated drinks in 1 minute. This was put into operation. The Shunyi Beer Factory, with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons, was completed and put into production. Products with local flavor also increased markedly. We revived over 20 old-time processing places. After readjusting the product varieties, the production of some light industrial products increased considerably also. For instance, wristwatches increased 18.5 percent and paper increased 9.1 percent.

Heavy industry grew by an even wider margin and fulfilled an output value of 12.41 billion yuan, 7.6 percent over the preceding year. In particular, metallurgical, machine-building and construction materials industries grew more rapidly. The growth of several major heavy industrial products is shown in the following table.

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Name	Unit	1982	Percent of increase in 1982 over 1981
Steel	10,000 tons	200.4	5.3
Finished steel products	10,000 tons	159.4	6.6
Coke	10,000 tons	326.1	8.5
Caustic soda	ton	82,381	5.5
Synthetic rubber	ton	45,030	3.4
Plastics	ton	315,630	6.5
Automobile	car	28,020	3.5
Cement	10,000 tons	249.1	10.4
Ceramics for sanitary use (composite pieces)	10,000 pieces	23.1	9.0
Plate glass	10,000 standard boxes	119.1	1.5 times
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	100.3	1.0
Raw coal	10,000 tons	811.3	2.9
Output of crude oil processing	10,000 tons	533.5	same

Product quality improved still further. In 1982, 176 products were included in the key assessment throughout the municipality. Individual and conscientious examination showed that the quality of 106 products was markedly improved. This constituted 60.2 percent of the total. The quality of 69 products remained stable. This constituted 39.2 percent. Only 1 product dropped in quality. The products with markedly improved quality included sewing machines, washing machines, ordinary lightbulbs, the 212 automobile, nonmagnetic stainless steel belt, silicate cement and others. Taking part in the national appraisal through comparison for the same trade were 205 products, 119 of which won the first three places, constituting 58 percent of the total. Of this, 67 won first place, and 24 products won the state gold and silver awards for quality.

Agriculture. Agricultural production suffered from various natural disasters. At the same time, the sown area was reduced by 37,000 mu compared to the preceding year. However, the gross output of grain still reached a relatively good level in history, totaling 3.71 billion jin, 2.7 percent increase over the preceding year. The gross output of oilbearing crops was 45.56 million jin, 1.05 million jin more than the preceding year, which was an increase by 2.4 percent. The gross output of vegetables was 4.17 billion jin, 710 million jin more than the preceding year, which was an increase by 20.5 percent and the highest level in history.

The commodity output of many nonstaple foodstuffs increased by a wide margin compared to the preceding year. For details, see the following table:

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of increase of 1982 over 1978	Percent of increase of 1982 over 1981
Fresh eggs	10,000 jin	2,713	5,487	8,135	2 times	48.3
Poultry	10,000	542	637	819	51.1	28.6
Milk	10,000 jin	7,816	12,660	14,014	79.3	10.7
Fresh vegetables	100 million jin	24.3	24.3	29.1	19.8	19.8
Fresh melons and fruits	10,000 jin	31,295	23,365	28,642	-8.5	22.6

The area of suburban afforestation was 422,000 mu, 2.3 percent more than the preceding year, a good result rarely achieved since the nation's founding.

II. Greater Achievements in Urban Construction

We fulfilled an investment of 3.45 billion yuan in fixed assets for the entire year, an increase of 9.7 percent over the preceding year. Of this, the investment in capital construction was 2.6 billion yuan, an increase of 8.8 percent; and the investment in technology, labor and materials was 850 million yuan, an increase of 12.3 percent. The state's budgeted appropriations amounted to 1.41 billion yuan, a reduction by 8.6 percent; the self-raised funds amounted to 1.45 billion yuan, an increase by 22.5 percent. The area of housing construction throughout the municipality was 193,860,000 square meters, 3.3 percent more than the preceding year. Construction was completed on 7,283,000 square meters, 0.2 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, 4,451,000 square meters were residential quarters, an increase by 2.8 percent.

We fulfilled an investment of 540 million yuan on urban public works, an increase of 3.4 percent over the preceding year. We completed several important key projects, including: The main distribution pipe from Niuwangmiao to Dongzhimen of the Shuiyuan No 8 Factory was completed and is presently carrying water. The Nancheng main sewage line from the southeast corner of the municipality to the Tonghui He was also completed, basically solving the problem of sewage outlet for this district. The first phase of the dredging of the Qing He basically was completed, providing the outlet for the floodwater of the capital's northwest suburban area.

The construction of key subway lines was basically completed, and operation will begin in 1983.

We made rapid progress in the construction involving foreign affairs and tourism. We completed the construction of two embassies and two apartment

houses for diplomats. We successively completed and began operating the Jianguo, Huadu and Xiangshan Tourist Hotels, with 1,395 additional hotel rooms. The principal structures of the large-scale Xiwan Hotel and Changcheng Hotel were completed. Under construction also were the Jianhua, Yenchun and Lidu Hotels.

We planted 1 million trees throughout the year and laid and grew over 810,000 square meters of grass.

In addition, we built a number of telephone subbureaus and college, secondary and primary school buildings. We also made progress in renovating historical sites and in building and maintaining urban roads.

All of the above played an important role in strengthening the construction of urban infrastructures, beautifying the environment, making things convenient for the people's livelihood and improving the urban outlook.

III. Abundant Sources of Goods for the Market and Vitality in Purchase and Sales

With the steady development of industrial and agricultural production, the channels of commodity circulation increased. In 1982, the supply of food and clothing commodities as well as commodities for daily use on the capital's market became more abundant. Only a few commodities, such as edible oil and vermicelli and several other nonstaple foodstuffs, are in short supply with limited quantities. The improvement in people's standard of living brought about continuous increase in purchasing power. A fine situation of brisk purchase and sales appeared on the market. In 1982, the total amount of retail sales of social commodities for the entire municipality was 7.33 billion yuan, 6.5 percent over the preceding year.* In particular, business was even more brisk in the suburbs and rural areas. The amount of retail sales increased by 11.4 percent over the preceding year, which was faster than the rate of increase at 5.3 percent of the outskirts of the city. We have 107 rural trade markets throughout the municipality, and concluded 110 million yuan of transactions, showing an increase of 15.1 percent. With the increase of commodities on the market, higher demands were also made by the masses. Attention was paid to nutritional quality in food, style in clothing and name brand in articles of daily use. If the commodities were not appealing, one could wait a while to make a purchase. The markets were prosperous and stable.

Collective and individual commerce and service trades developed on a larger scale. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of the units under the system of collective ownership was 1.11 billion yuan, 18.4 percent more than the preceding year. The amount of individual retail sales was 13.51 million yuan, an increase of 1.5 times. With the simultaneous promotion of state-run, collective and individual service trades, the network outlets increased from 24,800 in number of the preceding year to 30,627 in number in 1982.

IV. Continuous Improvement in the People's Livelihood

By the end of the year, there were 3,601,000 staff members and workers throughout the municipality, 133,000 people more than the beginning of the year. We

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* If the factor of the rise in prices is deducted, the increase was 4.5%.

placed 136,000 unemployed young people. The wage bill for the entire year was 3.05 billion yuan, 7.8 percent more than the preceding year. The materials from an investigation of the livelihood of the households of 1,200 staff members and workers showed that the per capita cost-of-living income was 561 yuan, 9 percent more than the preceding year. Taking out the factor of the rise in prices, it registered an increase of 7.1 percent over 1981. The number of high-income households markedly increased. The proportion of the households with a per capita monthly cost-of-living income of over 50 yuan in the total number of households investigated rose from 27 percent in the preceding year to 36.7 percent. Inversely, the proportion of the households with under 30 yuan dropped from 7.1 percent to 4.5 percent.

The income of suburban and rural commune members further increased. According to an investigation of the income and expenditures of peasant families, the average net income per person was 433 yuan, 23.4 percent more than the preceding year.

The quantity of medium- and high-grade durable consumer items purchased by urban and rural residents increased markedly. According to a sample investigation, 85 percent of the households in the city had television sets, around 70 percent had sewing machines, almost 60 percent had electric fans, and almost 20 percent had washing machines. In the rural areas, 94 percent of the households had radios, around 33 percent had television sets, and over 50 percent had sewing machines.

By the end of 1982, the amount of savings of urban and rural residents totaled 2.18 billion yuan, 25.2 percent over the preceding year.

V. Pilot Reform Projects Launched by Various Sectors

As of the latter half of 1980, 10 enterprises under the industrial system formally launched the pilot project on "substituting tax payment for profit delivery and assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses." In over 2 years, they obtained beneficial experiences. The implementation of the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery by the state-run enterprises was a reform of important significance. It shattered the situation in which the enterprises placed the responsibility on the state and for a long period of time "ate out of the same big pot," and enabled the enterprises to become independent economic entities. In so doing, it increased the pressure on the enterprises as well as aroused the vitality of the enterprises. Economic results improved markedly (for details, read special topic materials). This paved the road to success for the all-round implementation of the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery in the enterprises in the future. At the same time, the various industrial enterprises also implemented various forms of the economic responsibility system.

Of the 12,808 production teams in the suburbs and rural areas, 98 percent implemented various forms of the system of contracting responsibility in joint production. There were also over 48,500 specialized households of various kinds throughout the municipality. We set about the work of reforming the basic organizations in the rural areas. Of the 269 communes throughout the

suburbs, 33 formally set up township governments. We are presently summing up the experience in doing so and will gradually popularize it. Several advanced communes such as the Shahe, Huangtugang, Sijiqing and Zhaoquanying communes emerged.

We made relatively great progress in the reform of the realm of commercial circulation. In accordance with the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation and the policy of vitalizing the economy, we preliminarily relaxed our policy on procurement and sales, developed diversified economic components and diversified economic forms, and increased the channels of circulation. A large number of collective trading companies, cooperative shops and individual business households appeared, changing the situation in which the state-run commerce ran the whole show in business.

In 1982, while the national economy of Beijing Municipality was advancing, some new situations and new problems which deserved our attention also appeared:

1. After its growth by a wide margin for 3 consecutive years, the momentum of growth in light industry slowed down extensively. The value of light industrial output throughout the municipality was 10.46 billion yuan, 3.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The scope of growth was markedly reduced as compared to the average 15.6 percent growth over the preceding 3 years. The proportion of the value of light industrial output in the overall industry also dropped from 46.8 percent of the preceding year to 45.7 percent. The appearance of this phenomenon represented the inability of the production of consumer items to meet the realistic needs of society as well as the changes in the structure of consumption of the people. It also represented the lack of smooth channels of circulation as well as irrationality in the prices of some products. Analysis of 414 major products by the light and textile industrial departments of this municipality showed that 109 products, constituting 26.3 percent, were popular but in short supply; 175 products, constituting 42.3 percent, were able to maintain a basic balance between production and sales; and 130 products, constituting 31.4 percent, were unmarketable and were lying idle. New effort would be required to maintain the momentum of a harmonious development between light and heavy industry.

2. Economic results were still not ideal. The economic results in some areas were improved to the preceding year. For instance, the comprehensive energy consumption by 10,000 yuan of industrial output value was lowered by 3.1 percent compared to the preceding year, while the cost of comparable products was lowered by 0.5 percent. Labor productivity was raised by 1.1 percent. However, the situation of poor economic results still did not take a basic turn for the better, and many targets dropped compared to the preceding year. For instance, the profit and tax rate on funds of the industrial enterprises dropped from 44.7 percent to 41.5 percent. The rate of profit from sales dropped from 32.2 percent to 30.8 percent. The rate of completion of capital construction dropped from 38.8 percent to 37.6 percent.

As a result of less than ideal economic results and influences by other objective factors, our financial revenue dropped accordingly. The revenue fulfilled

for the entire year was 4.71 billion yuan, 200 million yuan less than the preceding year, a drop of 4 percent.

In addition, the excessive length of the capital construction front is already an old problem. Not only was it not controlled, but there was a tendency of continuous extension. The irrational situation in which the rise in enterprise labor productivity was slower than the growth of the workers' income also persisted for several years. All these posed a serious topic for the economic construction in the future as regards how to accelerate the pace of reform, promote readjustment and rectification through the reform, and practically and realistically raise the economic results of the whole society.

Major Economic Targets

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	
I. Population by the end of the year	10,000 people	919.0	1.9	
II. Gross value of industrial and agricultural output	100 million yuan	249.6	6.2	
--gross value of agricultural output	" " "	20.9	13.5	
--gross value of industrial output	" " "	228.7	5.6	
--value of light industrial output	" " "	104.6	3.3	
--value of heavy industrial output	" " "	124.1	7.6	
III. National income	" " "	116.0	3.2	(1)
IV. Local financial revenue	" " "	47.1	-4.0	
Local financial expenditure	" " "	16.7	12.3	
V. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets	" " "	34.5	9.7	
--Productive construction	" " "	15.6	2.5	
--Nonproductive construction	" " "	18.9	16.4	
VI. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	" " "	73.3	6.5	
VII. Average net income per peasant	yuan	433	23.4	(2)
Average wages of staff members and workers	"	864	3.2	
VIII. Labor productivity by all personnel of industrial enterprises	"	15,562	1.4	
IX. Students enrolled in schools at various levels	10,000 people	150.0	-7.7	(3)

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Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
--University students	10,000 people	9.5	- 4.1
--Secondary school students	" "	54.0	-12.2
--Primary school students	" "	85.5	- 5.0
X. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	3.1	3.3
Health and technical personnel	10,000 people	8.4	3.7

Key to notes:
(1) Taking out the factor of price changes.
(2) Including income from the peasants' family sideline occupation and other income.
(3) Including secondary professional school and technician's school. Not including attached vocational and agricultural senior middle classes.
(4) Including branch schools.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF TIANJIN MUNICIPALITY

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[Text] I

In 1982, there were 2,605,200 staff members and workers in Tianjin Municipality. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output fulfilled was 23.3 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 6.4 percent over 1981. Financial revenue totaled 4,066,000,000 yuan, fulfilling 101.67 percent of the readjusted budget, 0.58 percent lower than the preceding year. The people throughout the municipality eagerly bought state treasury bonds, which totaled 113.47 million yuan, overfulfilling the original plan by 14.5 percent.

1. Industry. In 1982, Tianjin's industry grew steadily. The gross value of industrial output was 21.19 billion yuan, 6.3 percent higher than 1981. Of this, the gross value of light industrial output was 12.2 billion yuan, 4.2 percent higher than 1981. Heavy industry picked up again relatively swiftly, registering a gross value of output at 8.98 billion yuan, 9.1 percent higher than 1981. After several years of readjustment, the gross value of light and heavy industrial output gave a ratio of 57.6:42.4. In 1982, the output of the major products was as follows:

Product	Output of 1982	Percent (1) compared to 1981
Electric energy production	7.5 billion kWh	+ 2.8
Steel products	1.48 million tons	+ 6.2
Steel	1,246,000 tons	- 0.5
Cement	818,000 tons	+ 8.0
Plate glass	558,000 standard boxes	+36.4
Soda ash	455,000 tons	+ 0.9
Caustic soda	212,000 tons	+10.5
Chemical fertilizer for farm use	59,000 tons	+22.4
Automobiles	4,979 automobiles	+41.3
Tractors	10,303 sets	- 3.9
Bicycles	3,891,000 bicycles	+17.4
Sewing machines	691,000 sets	+22.8
Wristwatches	3,002,000 watches	+19.8
Washing machines for household use	119,000 sets	+66.7
Television sets	361,000 sets	- 1.6
Tape recorders	166,000 sets	+ 2.8 times
Chemical fiber	18,000 tons	+36.1
Cotton yarn	115,000 tons	+ 7.2
Cotton cloth	460 million meters	+ 8.0
Woolen fabric	8.7 million meters	+ 4.7
Cigarettes	405,000 boxes	- 1.2
Synthetic detergent	35,000 tons	+10.7

In readjusting industrial production, we worked hard to improve product quality, increase design, color and variety, and accelerated the upgrading and updating of products. Of the 100 products that were under municipal jurisdiction, 92 maintained and raised their product quality quotas. Of the 402 products under the jurisdiction of the 11 industrial bureaus (general companies), 373 maintained and raised their quality, constituting 93 percent of the total.

In the last year, the industrial system throughout the municipality successfully trial-manufactured 1,833 new products. The 12 industrial bureaus and general companies trial-manufactured 1,778 new products, 19 percent more than the preceding year; and put 1,165 of them into production, an increase of 10 percent over the preceding year. The 3 light and textile industrial bureaus successfully trial-manufactured 24,874 new specifications, designs and colors, 15 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, 15,602 were put into production, 17 percent more than the preceding year. The industrial enterprises did a great deal of work in raising economic results. New progress was made in saving energy and water in industry. Energy consumption for every 10,000 yuan of output value by the various industrial bureaus and systems dropped from 3.68 tons of standard coal of the preceding year to 3.57 tons, a drop of 3 percent. Of the 98 major products, there was a steady reduction of 81.6 percent in the unit consumption of raw materials, fuel and motive power compared with 1981.

We gained experience in launching pilot projects on the reform of the factory and enterprise systems of organization in recent years. By the end of 1982, the Municipal Metallurgical Industrial Bureau, the Textile Bureau and the Medical Bureau launched pilot projects on setting up general companies of a business nature. They set up the following four business companies under municipal jurisdiction: the Radio Joint Co, the Petrochemical Co, the Tobacco and Wine Co and the Silk Co. Among the companies under the jurisdiction of the bureau, 13, including the bicycle and foodstuff companies, launched pilot projects of setting up business companies. In the local industrial system, pilot projects were launched on the reform of the system of distribution. Pilot projects on assumption of sole responsibility for profits and losses were launched by 95 enterprises, and pilot projects on base-figure profit sharing and growth profit sharing were launched by 14 enterprises. Pilot projects on substituting tax payment for profit delivery were launched by the Tianjin Bicycle Factory and four other enterprises. Of the 339 collective enterprises under the Second Light Industrial Bureau, 161 launched pilot projects of assuming sole responsibility for one's own profits and losses. Many pilot units regarding revenue achieved "letting the state have the big share, the enterprise have the small share, and the staff members and workers have zero share" of the income.

2. Agriculture. In 1982, the gross value of agricultural output throughout the municipality was 2.11 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980), 8.1 percent higher than 1981. In 1981, the production teams which implemented the various forms of system of responsibility in production constituted 66.6 percent of the total number of production teams. This was raised to 95.6 percent in 1982. This greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants in production, and enhanced the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. In the rural areas, nearly 10,000 specialized households and key households emerged. A new path in developing the commodity economy in the rural areas of Tianjin Municipality has developed.

After the implementation of the system of responsibility in production by the rural areas, the peasants expressed strong desire to rely on technological progress to develop production. Learning science and applying science became common practice. The scientific and technological personnel of such units as the Beijing Agricultural University and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences joined the peasants of the Dongshuangtang Production Brigade in Jinghai County of Tianjin Municipality in launching scientific research. They imparted scientific knowledge to the peasants and trained scientific and technological personnel for the rural areas, thereby effectively promoting the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. This experience is now being vigorously popularized in the rural areas of Tianjin Municipality.

Having established the Bohai Agricultural-Industrial-Commercial Joint Co, the 15 state-run farms under the Bureau of Farms changed the past situation in which they suffered losses for years on end. The gross amount of profits for 1982 for this company was 21.14 million yuan, 70.9 percent more than 1981.

The situation of growth (in output value) for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in Tianjin Municipality for 1982 was as follows:

Category	Output value for 1982	Percent of growth over 1981	Proportion of various undertakings in gross output value (percent)
Agriculture	637 million yuan	15.8	30.2
Forestry	9 million yuan	12.5	0.4
Animal husbandry	173 million yuan	3	8.2
Sideline occupation	1,259 million yuan	5.2	59.7
Fishery	32 million yuan	14.3	1.5
Total	2.11 billion yuan	8.1	100

The output of major agricultural products in Tianjin for 1982 was as follows:

Product	Output in 1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Grain	2.45 billion jin	14.5
Cotton	9.02 million jin	1 time
Oilbearing crops	88.64 million jin (due to reduction of sown area)	- 1.6
Vegetables	2.59 billion jin	16.2
Chickens, ducks, geese	2,837,000 counts	59.8
Poultry eggs	52.64 million jin	37.9
Milk	58.39 million jin	11.8
Rabbit meat	327,000 rabbits	2.8 times
Number of hogs from pen	763,000 hogs	- 9.8
Aquatic products	36,000 tons	33.5
Area of afforestation	45,000 mu	2.5 times

3. Commerce. Domestic trade: In 1982, the gross value of procurement in domestic trade throughout the municipality was 6.83 billion yuan, an increase of only 1.8 percent over the preceding year. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities throughout the municipality was 4,314,000,000 yuan, 2.5 percent more than the preceding year.

The savings of residents have steadily gone up by a wide margin. By the end of 1982, the amount of urban and rural savings totaled 1,249,000,000 yuan, 28.6 percent higher than 1981. The currency withdrawn from circulation amounted to 121 million yuan, fulfilling the plan by 105 percent.

In 1982, there were 1,336 new commercial network outlets of all types throughout the municipality, the largest number of commercial network outlets established in 1 year since the fifties. Most of the new commercial network outlets were located in places where it was inconvenient for the masses to purchase

commodities. Half of the new commercial network outlets were food services, breakfast services and nonstaple foodstuff and vegetable retail stores which were welcomed by the masses. There were already over 25,800 commercial network outlets throughout the municipality. The amount of retail sales from collective commercial units for the entire year was 640 million yuan, 32.9 percent higher than 1981. The amount of retail sales from individual units was 42 million yuan, 1.6 times that of the preceding year.

Foreign trade: From 1980 to the end of 1982, through enterprise readjustment and rectification, over 400 enterprises throughout the municipality switched from producing products for the domestic market to producing products for export. Presently, 1,000 enterprises throughout the municipality are producing products for export. They constitute one-fourth of the total number of factories and enterprises throughout the municipality. The number of products for export increased from some 600 to 1,066 products. Achievements were scored in utilizing foreign capital to transform the existing enterprises. From 1979 to 1982, we utilized $270 million in foreign capital as well as self-owned foreign exchange to import 242 technological projects and facilities. For instance, through importing technology and facilities, the Second Light Industrial Bureau transformed the clothing industry and changed the situation of obsolete equipment, backward technology, low efficiency, poor quality and too few designs, colors and varieties. Output was raised by 82 percent, export by 1.6 times, and profits by 1.8 times. Since the Third Plenary Session, more marked achievements have been scored in vigorously "boosting export with import." From 1979 to 1981, the cumulative total of imported raw materials to Tianjin Municipality was $430 million, equivalent to 4.3 times that of the 10 years between 1970 and 1979. We processed over 280 kinds of finished products for export, making $750 million in foreign exchange, with a rate of earning foreign exchange at 74.4 percent. In 1982, the total amount of foreign trade export procurement was 2.77 billion yuan, 9.7 percent higher than 1981. The Tianjin port fulfilled an export value of $1.42 billion for the entire year, 7.4 percent lower than 1981. This was due to malpractices in such aspects as the foreign trade system as well as to the bleak international market.

Over the last year, over 42,500 people, including foreigners, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao came for tours and visits, visits to relatives and friends, trade and athletic occasions as well as participation in international conferences in Tianjin Municipality. The income from foreign exchange for the entire year was $9,125,000.

4. Capital Construction. In 1982, the capital construction of Tianjin Municipality focused on earthquake relief work. We put the building of housing quarters in the foremost position, and scored great achievements accordingly. The investment fulfilled in capital construction for the entire municipality was 1.94 billion yuan, the largest amount of investment in 1 year in history. Of this, the investment fulfilled in productive construction was 830 million yuan, constituting 42.6 percent of the total. The investment fulfilled in nonproductive construction was 1.11 billion yuan, constituting 57.4 percent of the total.

The main section and approaches of the No 11 Main Highway overpass has a total length of 712 meters, 166 meters of which are approaches. This is the largest overpass over the Beijing-Shanhaiguan Railroad. The structure is new and the technology complex. It was completed in 7 months and is now in operation.

The project to channel the Luan He into Tianjin made very rapid progress. By the end of 1982, we completed 7,930 meters of tunneling, 82 percent of the total length. We also completed 5 inverted arches, 55 bridges as well as parts of the key projects of 3 pumping stations. It is estimated that the water of the Luan He will be channeled into Tianjin before the 1983 National Day celebrations. In addition, under the concern of the State Council and the vigorous support of the three provinces of Shandong, Henan and Hebei, water from the Huang He was conveyed to Tianjin. By 4 January 1983, 600 million cubic meters of water were received, guaranteeing the needs of industrial production and the people's water for daily use in Tianjin Municipality.

The investment fulfilled in the housing quarters for the units under the system of ownership by all people was 670 million yuan, 8.1 percent more than 1981. The newly-completed housing area for the entire year totaled 3.52 million square meters, 12.7 percent more than 1981. Whether in terms of quantity, quality, time frame of construction, and the level of assembling projects and completing construction, the newly-built housing quarters were superior to those of last year, with a new level in history.

The large-scale and medium-sized projects completed in 1982 included: The production line with an annual production capacity of 150,000 color televisions of the No 712 Factory; the production line with an annual production capacity of 720,000 kinescopes of the Kinescope Factory; the Hongqi Cold Storage with a cold storage capacity of 20,000 tons; and the newly-added crude oil exploitation capacity of 48,000 tons of the Dagang Oilfield.

The situation involving the area of investment in capital construction, construction and completion throughout the municipality for 1982 was as follows:

	1982	1981	Percent (±) of 1982 compared to 1981
I. Total amount of investment fulfilled	1,940 million yuan	1,627 million yuan	+19.2
Of this:			
Productive investment	827 million yuan	656 million yuan	+26.1
Nonproductive investment	1,113 million yuan	971 million yuan	+14.6
II. Housing construction area	8,539,000 m^2	8,207,000 m^2	+ 4
Of this:			
Construction of residential quarters	5,743,000 m^2	5,437,000 m^2	+ 5.8
III. Housing construction area completed	4,791,000 m^2	4,507,000 m^2	6.6
Of this:			
Construction of residential quarters completed	3,520,000 m^2	3,124,000 m^2	12.7

5. Communications and Transportation, and Posts and Telecommunications. In 1982, Tianjin Municipality overfulfilled its plans for the various categories of communications and transportation tasks. The railroad freight dispatch and transportation volume was 61.19 million tons, 3.6 percent more than the perceding year. The highway freight volume was 62.44 million tons, 10.9 percent more than the preceding year. The harbor loading and unloading volume was 12.87 million tons, 9.5 percent more than the preceding year. The total amount fulfilled by the posts and telecommunications services throughout the municipality was 36.41 million yuan, 5.8 percent more than 1981.

6. Urban and Rural People's Livelihood. With the development of the national economy, urban and rural people's livelihood continued to improve. The average annual wage of staff members and workers throughout the municipality was 822 yuan, 17 yuan more than the preceding year. An investigation of the income and expenditure of the households of 800 staff members and workers of the urban area and the households of 400 commune members in the suburbs showed that the monthly cost-of-living income of a worker's family was 44 yuan, 2.4 percent more than the preceding year. The accounts for the entire year showed a per capita balance of 33 yuan, 18 yuan more than the preceding year. The average net income for a commune member for the entire year was 326 yuan, 9.4 percent more than the preceding year.

The volume of durable consumer products possessed by urban and rural people continued to increase. An investigation of sample households showed that, in 1982, an average of 100 urban households owned: 262 wristwatches, 76 sewing machines, 201 bicycles, 80 television sets, 13 washing machines, and 22 tape

recorders, all showing increase by varying degrees compared to 1981. In the rural areas, an average of 100 households owned 135 bicycles, 122 wristwatches, 97 radios, 63 sewing machines and 19 television sets, all registering increase over 1981. In addition, nearly 90,000 unemployed personnel were placed in 1982. The situation of housing quarters for families of staff members and workers improved somewhat.

Compared to 1981, in 1982, an investigation of the livelihood of the families of 800 staff members and workers in Tianjin Municipality showed the following changes in the structure of consumption:

Items	1981	1982
Living expenses	100	100
I. Commodity expenses	93.4	93.0
II. Noncommodity expenses	6.6	7.0
In the commodity expenses:	100	100
1. Expenses for food	59.7	62.9
2. Expenses for clothing	18.7	17.2
3. Expenses for daily necessities	11.1	11.5
4. Expenses for recreational items	5.6	3.4
5. Expenses for fuel	2.5	2.4
6. Expenses for other commodities	2.4	2.6

In 1982, the residents primarily spent more on purchasing nonstaple food products. In particular, the consumption of meat, eggs, poultry, vegetables, edible oil and canned foods markedly increased. The ratio between expenses in staple and nonstaple foodstuffs was 1:1.91 (while in 1981 it was 1:1.78). This was somewhat affected by the prices. The proportion of clothing expenses dropped by 1.5 percent. This was primarily affected by the drop in prices of chemical fiber products. The expenses in recreational items and daily necessities dropped by 2.2 percent. The volume of possession of television sets was higher, and the volume of sales showed a trend of reduction.

7. Science and Technology, Education, Culture, Public Health and Physical Education. We obtained heartening results in implementing the principle of combining theory with practice and serving economic construction in the social sciences and natural sciences. In the natural sciences, the results of 349 scientific and technological projects were assessed in 1982; 7 won the state's award for invention. There were already 150,000 natural science and technological personnel (in the units under the system of ownership by all people) throughout the municipality, roughly 15,000 people more than 1981. In the social sciences, in the last year, we set up 53 societies and research institutes of all kinds, with some 13,000 members. We conducted all kinds of academic conferences on 95 occasions and submitted 771 theses. In particular, the economic conference for eight coastal cities, convened in Tianjin in 1982, which explored the position and role of coastal cities, has evoked strong repercussions at home and abroad.

In 1982, we continued to implement the policy of readjusting and restructuring with regard to education. There were 34,600 students enrolled in the institutions of higher learning throughout the municipality, with an average of 46 students in every 10,000 people. We continued to carry out reform on the structure of secondary education, and added vocational and agricultural secondary schools. A total of 7,600 students were enrolled in these two different categories of schools. In recent years, the number of students enrolled in regular secondary schools dropped year by year. Education of staff members and workers and spare-time education both developed very rapidly. By the end of 1982, there was a total of 465,000 students enrolled in institutions of higher education and secondary schools.

In the last year, the cultural departments scored new achievements in promoting the building of a spiritual civilization and in enriching the people's livelihood. Statistics show that there were 280,000 movie showings for 240 million viewers for the entire year of 1982. There were 8,600 performances by various professional theatrical troupes, with an audience of 7.66 million. We published 190 million copies of newspapers of various types and 56 million copies of journals of all types. Both registered increase by a relatively wide margin over 1981.

New developments were made in public health work. In 1982, we had 3,548 medical and health organizations at various levels throughout the municipality, with 23,332 hospital beds and 56,000 personnel in the profession of health technology, all with new progress over 1981. The work of hospital management improved and the rate of healing and rate of hospital bed turnover have both raised.

New developments were also made in physical education. In 1982, of the athletes of Tianjin Municipality who participated in international competitions, 5 won 12 gold medals. In the national competitions, 3 people set 2 national records on 3 occasions, with 9 first places, 10 second places and 14 third places.

8. Population. By the end of 1982, the total population of the entire municipality was 7,749,000, a growth of 1.97 percent over 1981. Of this, the 6 prefectures in the municipality had a population of 3,127,000, a growth of 1.79 percent over the preceding year. The population changes in Tianjin Municipality over the past year embodied the following three characteristics:

(1) At present, the population of Tianjin Municipality is at the height of child-bearing, and the birth rate is steadily picking up again. The birth rate throughout the municipality is as high as 20.07 percent, 2.14 percent over 1981, and the highest in Tianjin since 1971.

(2) The speed of growth of the nonagricultural population was higher than the speed of growth of the agricultural population. By the end of 1982, the nonagricultural population throughout the municipality was 4,128,000, a growth of 2.5 percent over 1981, which almost doubled the 1.3 percent growth of the agricultural population. The nonagricultural population was the largest in Tianjin Municipality since liberation.

(3) There was increase in the population of the elderly, increase in the proportion of the population of young people and people in their prime of life, and decrease in the proportion of children. In 1982, the population of the elderly (age 61 and above) throughout the municipality was 617,000, 8 percent of the total population of the entire municipality. This was two times that of the population of the elderly in the early sixties. The population of young people and people in their prime of life (ages 16 to 60) was 5,157,000, 66.5 percent of the total population of the entire municipality, 17.8 percent more than 1960 (which was 48.7 percent of the total population of that year). The population of adolescents and children (ages 15 and below) was 1,975,000, 25.5 percent of the total population of the entire municipality, a reduction of 15.3 percent compared to 1960 (which was 40.8 percent of the total population of that year).

II

In the last year, Tianjin Municipality scored the above-described achievements in its national economy. However, some problems still exist, which are primarily the following:

1. A prominent question is still the poor economic results. In 1982, in striving to raise economic results, although we did a large volume of work, we made relatively slow progress with unbalanced development. In the beginning of the year, we proposed the five major economic targets. With the exception of fulfilling the target for energy consumption by 10,000 yuan of industrial output value, the other four targets, including the raising of the profit rate for 100 yuan of output value and the lowering of cost, were not all fulfilled. Some capital construction projects involved long time frame of construction, high cost, low efficiency and poor economic results.

2. The speed of development of many light and textile industrial products was reduced. Since 1982, the consumer items shifted from a seller's market to a buyer's market. The consumers went from rushing to purchase commodities with money in hand to saving money to make selective purchases. The factories in Tianjin Municipality still fail to catch up with this complex and changing market situation. With a low level of business management, the factories failed to produce without delay marketable, good and inexpensive products to meet the needs of the consumers. In addition, too many commercial turnovers, too few channels of circulation and improper business management affected the development of light and textile industrial products.

3. The shortage in the supply of energy and short line raw materials. Since 1982, there has been insufficient supply of oil as fuel, reduction in coal reserve, shortage in electricity supply, lack of smooth communications and transportation, and inadequate supply of short line raw materials in Tianjin Municipality. These affected the development of Tianjin's industry, in particular the light and textile and machine-building industries.

4. In respect to the people's livelihood, the major problems are as follows: There is still a number of unemployed people in the cities and towns who needed to be placed. There is still shortage in urban residential housing,

Major Economic Targets for Tianjin Municipality

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	719.2	760.3	777.9	8.2	2.8	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	217.4	253.9	260.5	19.8	2.6	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	168.3	194.0	198.9	18.2	2.5	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	49.1	59.9	61.6	25.5	2.8	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.10	1.13	1.43	13 times	26.5	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	168.46	218.89	232.96	38.3	6.4	
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	13.31	19.51	21.10	58.5	13.9	
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	155.15	199.38	211.86	36.6	6.3	
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	77.68	117.05	122.03	57.1	4.3	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	77.47	82.33	89.83	16.0	9.1	
5. National income	100 million yuan	74.73	96.00	100.00	33.8	4.2	(1)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	37.92	40.90	40.66	7.2	-0.6	(2)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	14.53	14.48	21.38	47.1	47.7	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	23.72	30.05	--	26.6	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	15.28	16.27	19.40	27.0	19.2	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	7.44	10.64	--	43.0	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	8.42	8.28	9.60	14.0	15.9	(3)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	2.43	3.21	3.48	43.2	8.4	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	28.30	42.07	43.14	52.4	2.5	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	153	298	326	1 time	9.4	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	710	805	822	15.5	2.1	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	16,270	18,522	18,540	14.0	0.1	(8)
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	162.39	127.78	121.34	-25.3	-5.0	(9)
University students	10,000 people	2.39	3.76	3.46	44.8	-8.0	
Secondary students	10,000 people	78.8	46.66	43.65	-44.6	-6.5	(10)
Primary students	10,000 people	78.7	75.63	72.78	- 7.5	-3.8	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	1.48	2.03	2.15	45.3	5.9	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	4.07	5.45	5.62	38.1	3.1	(11)

(1) Calculating from the prices of the year, the figure for 1982 was an estimated one.
(2) Not taking out the channeling of the Huang He and water storage.
(3) Highway transportation.
(4) Highway transportation.
(5) Including retail sales of peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure from the investigation of peasants' livelihood included the income of peasants from family handicrafts as commodities.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Independent accounting enterprises.
(9) Including secondary professional, technician's schools and other full-time schools.
(10) Including secondary professional, regular secondary, vocational secondary, and agricultural secondary schools.
(11) Not including barefoot doctors.

and it is still necessary to put the construction of residential quarters in the foremost position in capital construction. Pollution by the "three wastes" is serious, and must be handled urgently. There is imbalance in the distribution of commercial network outlets, and it is necessary to carry out balanced development and rational planning in the building of new network outlets.

5. The urban population of Tianjin Municipality reached the point of saturation. In particular, the average population per square kilometer of the 6 metropolitan areas is some 20,400. The population density of the most prosperous Heping District is as high as some 51,000. The overconcentration of population in the city has brought about a series of problems including employment, housing, communications and supply. Thus, we must strictly control population growth.

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SURVEY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN HEBEI PROVINCE

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[Text] In 1982, Hebei Province continued to implement the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving." The various fronts all scored great achievements and the overall economic situation has taken a turn for the better.

I. Continuous Steady Growth of the National Economy

In 1982, the whole province shifted the economic work onto the path of taking the raising of economic results as the key. With a spirit of reform, we continued to emphasize the readjustment of the socioeconomic structure and the rectification of enterprises, promoted and perfected the various forms of economic system of responsibility, improved business management, carried out technological transformation and tapped production potentials. As a result, we brought about an excellent situation in the economy of the entire province since the readjustment.

In agriculture, we won an overall bumper harvest and made new breakthroughs in the output of major agricultural products. The gross output of grain was 35,037,000,000 jin, 11.2 percent higher than 1981, and the second highest year in history. The 10 prefectures throughout the province generally increased their grain output. Other prefectures with poorer production conditions, such as Zhangjiakou, Changzhou and Hengshui, registered increase in output by a wider margin, with increase around 30 percent. The gross output of cotton was 772 million jin, an increase of 74 percent. The gross output of oilbearing crops was 1,076,000,000 jin, an increase of 15.8 percent. The per-unit output as well as gross output for cotton and oilbearing crops both surpassed the highest level in history. Diversified economy developed very rapidly, and forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery registered all-round increase in output. The area of afforestation totaled 2,986,000 mu, 35.2 percent more than 1981. Both the quality of afforestation and the survival rate were better than previous years. The number of hogs in pen by the end of the year totaled 12,270,800, an increase of 105,000 hogs. The number of poultry and domestic livestock such as chickens, ducks, geese and rabbits raised by the families of commune members increased rapidly, and began to

develop toward specialized raising on a larger scale. The gross output of meat was 486,000 tons, an increase of 1.6 percent. The output of aquatic products was 98,000 tons, an increase of 22.1 percent. The gross value of agricultural output fulfilled was 13.53 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), an increase by 14.5 percent.

Industrial production rose steadily. The economic results took a turn for the better. The quality of some products was raised and consumption was lowered. In particular, those enterprises which had undergone rectification yielded more marked results. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled throughout the province was 22,994,000,000 yuan, 5.6 percent higher than 1981. Of this, light industry increased by 5.0 percent, while heavy industry increased by 6.26 percent, basically changing the situation of reduction for 2 consecutive years. Such trades as machine-building industry, electromechanical products for daily use, food, metallurgical industry and papermaking registered a wider margin of increase. Electric energy production, coal, construction materials and chemical industry also registered increase to varying degrees. Of the 75 major products listed in the plan, 53 either fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plans. Of the 100 major comparable products, 71 registered increase over the preceding year. Those products that registered an increase by above 10 percent included primarily the following: Bicycles, wristwatches, cigarettes, beer, thermos flasks, steel products, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, farm chemical, tire covers, plastics, cement, transformers, small tractors, internal combustion engines and pumps for farm use. In accordance with the criteria of assessment and comparison of the industrial economic results throughout the country, in 1982, the comprehensive targets of the economic trend in industry scored a total of 65 points, 25 points more than the preceding year. The labor productivity by all personnel of the independent accounting industrial enterprises by all people was raised by 1.32 percent. The income from sales of the industrial enterprises within the local budget increased by 3.68 percent. The cost of comparable products dropped by 1.43 percent. The benzyl penicillin potassium powder and streptomycin powder for injection of the Huabei Pharmaceutical Plant, the plate glass of the Yaohua Glass Factory and several name brand products in the textile and machine-building industries maintained the national advanced level in quality.

We did a relatively good job in fulfilling the building of fixed assets of the units under the system of ownership by all people. The gross investment fulfilled was 3.93 billion yuan, an increase by 32.5 percent over the preceding year. Of this, the investment in capital construction fulfilled was 2.55 billion yuan, an increase of 30.1 percent. The investment in technology, labor and materials fulfilled was 1.38 billion yuan, an increase of 36.6 percent. The investment in recovery from the earthquake disaster in Tangshan City fulfilled was 857 million yuan, an increase of 30.6 percent. The newly added fixed assets totaled 2.75 billion yuan, and the delivery rate of fixed assets was 69.97 percent. The newly added production capacities were primarily as follows: 1.8 million tons of coal excavation capacity, 5,000 tons of aluminum foil, 100,000 kW of generator capacity, 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, and 8,289,000 square meters of completed housing area. All these provided new conditions for developing production and construction, for changing the backward state of technology and equipment and for raising the competitive power of the products.

The situation of financial revenue and expenditure was fine. The financial revenues fulfilled throughout the province totaled 3,178,000,000 yuan, 4.9 percent over the state's readjusted plan. Expenditures totaled 2,594,000,000 yuan, 76.5 percent of the readjusted plan and 11.5 percent more than the preceding year. More expenses were used in science and technology, culture and education, support for agriculture, geological prospecting, urban maintenance and others.

With the development of the economy, an excellent situation rarely seen since the nation's founding appeared on the urban and rural markets. Commodity supply increased day after day. There were more choices for many commodities. The markets began to go from a seller's market to a buyer's market. Commodity prices were basically stable, and the retail sales on the market generally maintained the level of that of the end of the preceding year. The gross value of commodity procurement in domestic trade fulfilled was 9,465,000,000 yuan, 8 percent higher than the preceding year. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities fulfilled was 12,111,000,000 yuan, an increase of 8.2 percent. There were new developments in foreign trade. A number of export commodity bases and specialized factories were built. The gross value of foreign trade procurement fulfilled was 1,834,000,000 yuan, an increase of 15.5 percent. The gross amount of export commodities fulfilled was $807 million, an increase of 5.4 percent.

II. We Continued To Emphasize Readjustment and Enabled the Proportional Relationship To Develop Further Toward Harmony

In light of the demand made by the principle of readjusting the national economy, we further readjusted the major economic proportions and economic structure throughout the province. In accordance with the principle of "first, feed the people and second, build the country," while continuously repaying our debt in regards to the people's livelihood, the proportion of investment in productive construction also increased. The rate of accumulation rose from 23.6 percent of the preceding year to 27.5 percent. The proportion of the consumption fund in the amount of utilization of the national economy dropped from 76.4 percent of the preceding year to 72.5 percent. In the proportional relationship among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, we further strengthened the basis of agriculture. The proportion of agriculture in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 37 percent, while light industry and heavy industry were 30 percent and 33 percent, respectively. Within agriculture itself, the proportion of forestry and fishery in the gross value of agricultural output increased somewhat. Forestry rose from 2.1 percent to 2.85 percent, and fishery rose from 0.51 percent to 0.52 percent. Within industry itself, in order to make rational use of resources and extend the number of years set for excavation, we further readjusted the proportion between coal excavation and tunneling and the proportion between crude oil excavation and reserve. This basically solved the problem of disharmony in the proportion between excavation and tunneling of the eight large-scale unified-distribution mines throughout the province. The product structure of the machine-building industry also changed somewhat, with expansion of the realm of service. This provided some advanced appropriate facilities for industrial and agricultural production as well as the

technological transformation of the entire national economy, and realized a shift from losses to profits of the whole trade. In the textile industry, we developed preproduction and post-production complementary facilities for some major products. This enabled textile and weaving and weaving and dyeing to move toward harmony, expanded product variety and improved processing profundity and precision. We closed down, stopped production of, merged and converted 1,364 enterprises throughout the province with high consumption, poor producty quality, unmarketable products and long-term losses, imposed appropriate control over the production of some long-line products, and began to correct the tendency of blind development of some small enterprises with poor economic results.

III. We Implemented the Reform of the System of Organization in a Resolute and Orderly Manner and the Urban and Rural Economy Became More and More Vigorous

In this respect, the reform of agriculture took the lead. By the end of 1982, 96 percent of the production teams throughout the province implemented fixing work for each household. Over 70 percent of the teams in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery, water conservancy, farm machinery and other undertakings also implemented the system of responsibility. All kinds of specialized households, key households and economic integrated bodies emerged continuously and gradually perfected and improved.

The industrial, communications and capital construction fronts launched widespread activities on learning from the Capital Iron and Steel Co and learning from the Handan No 2 Construction Co. They focused on launching enterprise rectification with the readjustment of the leading groups and the implementation of the economic system of responsibility as the major contents. At the same time, they launched pilot projects on substituting tax payment for profit delivery. Over 43 percent of the industrial enterprises at and above the county level throughout the province carried out preliminary readjustment of their leading groups. A large number of technological cadres who know production have knowledge of technology, who know management and are enthusiastic, assumed leading positions at factory level. Approximately one-third of the leading groups basically met the demand of being "revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and specialized." Around 80 percent of the enterprises at and above county levels implemented different forms of economic system of responsibility. In integration with readjustment, we built 112 new organizations of all types, including specialized companies, production general plants, economic integrated bodies and technical-vocational cooperative centers. In the realm of circulation, under the prerequisite of guaranteeing the leading role of the state-run commerce, collective and individual commerce developed somewhat. The proportion of the business volume of the collective commerce in the total business volume in commerce rose from 3.82 percent in 1981 to 5.6 percent, while that of the individual commerce rose from 2.66 percent to 5.48 percent. We actively promoted the new system of "division of labor according to commodity and opening up of urban and rural areas." We set up a number of wholesale outlets that reach out to the lower level, and began to revive the mass, democratic and flexible characters of the supply and marketing cooperative. Seventy percent of the catering and service trades and small-scale retail commercial units

implemented the system of contracting business responsibility. These reforms increased the channels of circulation, reduced the links in circulation, improved the business mode and vitalized the urban and rural economy.

IV. We Attached Importance To Fostering Skilled Personnel and Developing Intelligence, and Made New Developments in Science, Education and Public Health Work

In 1981 and 1982, there were over 31,900 technological personnel who were evaluated for technological competence and promoted. A group of scientific and technological personnel were promoted to leading positions at various levels. In scientific and technological work, we persevered in orienting toward economic construction and serving production. In 1982, we made planned arrangements for 393 projects with 532 topics. We fulfilled 291 projects with 389 topics according to the planned progress demands. We completed 97 projects with 135 topics. Statistics showed that, in agriculture, we scored a profit of 75.86 million yuan. In industry, we could increase output value by 51.47 million yuan. Of the above, 10 scientific and technological results won the state award and 163 won the provincial award. Mass activities of loving science, learning science and applying science thrived, especially in the rural areas. There were 229,000 scientific and technological exemplary households in the rural areas throughout the province. There were 2.56 million mu of scientific and technological exemplary fields in contracting for joint production.

In education, we mainly emphasized reform of the education structure. The institutions of higher learning enrolled 11,319 students, 6.9 percent more than the preceding year. There were 38,718 students in these institutions. There were 97 vocational secondary schools and agricultural secondary schools of all kinds, with an enrollment of 20,531 students. Over 95 percent of the schoolage children attend school. There was a total of 9,456,100 students in the all-day schools of all kinds. In order to strengthen adult education, we launched in a popular manner diversified forms of training for staff members and workers, and organized them to study culture, study technology, study management and study business. We set up 24 broadcasting and television universities, correspondence universities, spare-time universities and universities for staff members and workers throughout the province, with 19,000 students. In medicine and public health, we added 3,880 new hospital beds and 9,500 new full-time public health and technological personnel, thereby further improving the medical and public health conditions for the people. We scored new achievements in the work of planned parenthood. The thinking of late marriage and late child-bearing, eugenics and one child for one couple has struck root in the hearts of people. In 1982, the natural population growth rate was 13.4 percent, 4.5 percent lower than 1981.

V. With the Development of Production, the People's Livelihood Continued To Improve

In 1982, 230,000 urban unemployed young people took on new jobs. At the same time, we readjusted the wage scale of some staff members and workers and implemented the award system. The income level of the staff members and workers

Major Economic Targets for Hebei Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	5,057.45	5,256.29	5,356.26	5.9	1.9	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	445.1	496.74	512.93	15.2	3.3	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	369.83	408.98	421.81	14.1	3.1	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	75.27	87.76	91.12	21.1	3.8	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person		25,500	30,511		19.7	(1)
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	289.57	335.77	365.24	13.1	8.8	
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	90.72	118.12	135.30	16.23	14.5	
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	198.85	217.65	229.94	11.2	5.6	
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	82.70	104.19	109.38	32.3	5.0	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	116.15	113.46	120.56	-3.8	6.3	
5. National income	100 million yuan	156.28	189.47	209.57	34	10.6	(2)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	45.10	34.10	31.78			(3)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	32.44	23.27	25.94	-21	11.5	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		29.67	39.3		32.3	(4)
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	27.5	19.57	25.5	-18	30.3	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		10.10	13.8		36.2	(5)
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	42.7	32.6	39.6	-7.3	21.5	
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	25.7	32.6	35.3	37	8	
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	83.13	109.66	121.11	45	8.2	
10. Per capita net income of peasants (sample investigation of family income and expenditure)	yuan	114	204	236	109	15.7	
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	597	744	772	29	3.8	
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	9,056	10,033	10,165	12.3	1.3 7	(6)
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,138.8	1,013.0	945.6	-17	-7	
University students	10,000 people	3	4.5	3.87	29	-14	
Secondary students	10,000 people	389.45	288.15	261.13	-33	-10	
Primary students	10,000 people	746.3	720.3	680.6	-9	-6	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	8.90	9.79	10.17	14	3	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	10.7	13.37	14.32	33	7	

(1) Statistics for 1978 not done.
(2) The figure for 1982 was an estimated figure. The speed was calculated from the prices of that year.
(3) No comparable specifications because the localities implemented "division of revenue and expenditure and contracting at various levels" in financial revenue work.
(4) Statistics for 1978 not done.
(5) Statistics for 1978 not done.
(6) According to comparable specifications.

improved somewhat. The average annual wage per person for the staff members and workers throughout the province was 773 yuan, 4 percent higher than 1981. The peasants' income grew by a wide margin. According to a sample investigation of the income and expenditures of a peasant's family, the annual net income per person was 238.7 yuan, an increase of 17 percent. With the increae in income, the savings of urban and rural residents also increased. By the end of 1982, the balance of urban and rural savings was 4,015,000,000 yuan, 38 percent higher than the beginning of the year. Of this, urban savings totaled 2.09 billion yuan, an increase of 31.7 percent. The peasants' savings totaled 1,925,000,000 yuan, an increase of 47.8 percent. Such factors of the people's livelihood as food, clothing, daily necessities, living quarters and transportation all improved somewhat. The durable consumer products for household use increased. The statistics of an investigation of 720 families of staff members and workers in the 9 cities of our province showed that every 100 households owned 212 bicycles, 12 bicycles more than 1981. They owned 70 sewing machines, an increase of 4 sets; 33 electric fans, an increase of 14 fans; and 70 television sets, an increase of 21 sets. An area of 4,779,000 square meters of housing quarters for urban staff members and workers was newly built, with a per-capita living space of 4.2 square meters. An area of 71.22 million square meters of housing quarters was newly built for rural commune members, with a per-capita living space of 12.7 square meters.

In the last year, our province scored relatively good results in economic construction. But some problems still exist. They are primarily the following: The development of industrial and agricultural production is still not ideal. Economic results are still not being raised rapidly. Due to ineffective control, the scale of investment in fixed assets increased too sharply, resulting in shortage of financial and material resources. Science and technology are backward. The scientific and technological forces are weak and the level of business management is low. The problem of too few channels of circulation and too many links remained basically unsolved and the needs of developing industrial and agricultural production and improving the people's livelihood have not been met. We will solve all these problems step-by-step in the economic development in the future in order to bring about a new state of prosperity in the national economy throughout the province.

9335
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NEW DEVELOPMENTS AGAIN IN SHANXI PROVINCE'S ECONOMY

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 13-V 16

[Article by the Comprehensive Office of the Shanxi Provincial Planning Committee]

[Text] In 1982, Shanxi Province continued to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, persevered in the principle of the unity of speed and results and worked hard to vitalize the economy. New development was made in the national economy throughout the province, and new characteristics appeared accordingly.

I. The System of Contracting Responsibility in Joint Production Displayed a Tremendous Force

A Bumper Harvest in Agricultural Production. In 1982, we further accelerated the development of agriculture by relying on policy and relying on science. In particular, we implemented the system of contracting responsibility in joint production with large-scale contracting as the key, and enabled the peasants to have decision-making power in production and business and to do more work for more gain. This greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in production. The enthusiasm of the peasants in learning science and applying science rose to an unprecedented height. Under the assistance of the scientific and technological personnel, we integrated the experience of traditional intensive cultivation with modern science and technology. At the same time, most places throughout the province enjoyed relatively good rainfall. Only a few places suffered such natural disasters as flood, hail and dry and hot wind. With positive effort from various aspects, a bumper harvest was scored in agricultural production throughout the province. The gross value of agricultural output was 6.36 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980), 18.5 percent more than the preceding year. The output of the major agricultural products all surpassed the highest level in history.

With the implementation of the system of responsibility in agricultural production on a popular scale, a large number of specialized households and priority households appeared in the rural areas throughout the province, and diversified economy and family sideline occupation of commune members developed on a larger scale. A number of models who became prosperous through hard

	Calculating unit	Actual figure for 1982	Percent of growth over the preceding year	Highest level in history	
				Year	Output
Grain	100 million jin	165	13.8	1979	160.14
Cotton	10,000 dan	241.65	83	1958	233.64
Oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	424.26	75.3	1980	267.34
Beet	10,000 dan	453.07	38.6	1981	327.18
Tobacco leaves	10,000 dan	25.49	293.4	1952	14.97

work appeared in various places throughout the province. Some peasants became well-to-do.

The bumper harvest in agriculture in Shanxi in 1982 embodied the following characteristics: 1) Large acreage balanced increase in production. Among the 11 prefectures and cities and 111 agricultural counties throughout the province, there were 10 prefectures and cities and 88 counties which registered increase in gross output of grain over the preceding year. 2) All-round increase in production of such major crops as grain, cotton, oilbearing crops and beets. 3) Those counties which had poor natural conditions and low production level and which lagged behind for a long period of time caught up. For instance, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Pinglu County was a nationally known poor county, and was a "three dependent" county which depended on eating resold grain, depended on loans in production and depended on relief for spending. In 1982, tremendous changes took place. A bumper harvest was scored in agriculture. Diversified economy, particularly commune and brigade coal mine production, developed on a larger scale, and the per-capita income from distribution of the commune members doubled and redoubled.

The reason why agricultural production in 1982 scored such good results was, as the masses of peasants put it well, primarily because "the policies were good, the people were hard working and the heavens were helpful."

II. Heavy Industry Changed Its Direction and Expanded the Realm of Service

Light and Heavy Industrial Production Flew Side by Side. In industrial production in 1982, while continuously speeding up the development of light and textile industries, we further readjusted the direction of service, the industrial product structure and the enterprise organizational structure in heavy industry. The machine-building industry and the metallurgical industry began to move in the direction of serving coal industry and light and textile industries. On the basis of growth in 2 consecutive years, light industry continued to grow steadily. After going from dropping to rising again, the speed of growth of heavy industry surpassed that of light industry. In 1982, the gross

value of industrial output throughout the province was 13,345,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980), 12.5 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, the value of light industrial output was 4.03 billion yuan, 6.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The value of heavy industrial output was 9,315,000,000 yuan, 15.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The situation of the fulfillment of the output for major products was as follows:

Product	Calculating unit	Actual figure for 1982	Percent of growth over preceding year
Raw coal	10,000 tons	14,532	9.6
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	136.92	9.9
Pig iron	10,000 tons	161.63	2.6
Steel	10,000 tons	150.04	8.4
Finished steel products	10,000 tons	82.49	18.4
Machine-manufactured coke	10,000 tons	178.77	13.7
Stenbergite	10,000 tons	71.94	24.1
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	28.15	8.2
Hydrochloride acid	10,000 tons	2.48	14.8
Soda ash	tons	13,188	9.5
Caustic soda	tons	47,215	10.3
Methanol	tons	26,212	4.1
Synthetic ammonia	10,000 tons	56.03	16.7
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	42.35	14.2
Farm chemicals	tons	7,397	22.2
Plastic goods	tons	7,845	40.7
Cement	10,000 tons	312.41	15.4
Plate glass	10,000 standard boxes	86.67	4.3
Walking tractor	set	1,404	251.0
Bicycles	10,000	33.48	70.9
Sewing machines	10,000	34.65	43.0
Tape recorders	10,000	0.88	7.8 times
Washing machines for household use	10,000 sets	3.54	20.5
Yarn	tons	91,267	4.7
Cloth	10,000 meters	42,962	8.3
Printed and dyed cloth	10,000 meters	19,852	1.5
Woolen fabric	10,000 meters	200.51	2.3
Sugar	tons	17,208	0.5
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	21.74	11.9
Machine-manufactured paper and cardboard	10,000 tons	11.7	22.8
Synthetic detergent	10,000 tons	3.19	28.2
Plastic goods	tons	25,059	32.2
Lightbulbs	10,000	2,769	15.7

III. Investment in Capital Construction Increased by a Wide Margin

Several Key Projects Were Completed and Put Into Production. In 1982, the amount of investment in capital construction throughout the province increased on a larger scale. The prominent changes in the structure of investment was that the proportion of investment in productive construction continued to drop while the proportion of investment in nonproductive construction continued to rise.

	Calculating unit	Actual figure for 1982	Percent of growth over preceding year
Gross amount of investment in capital construction	10,000 yuan	177,786	47.5
Of this: Investment within the state budget	10,000 yuan	49,752	- 19.0
Self-raised investment and others	10,000 yuan	128,034	116.8
Of this: Investment in productive construction	10,000 yuan	101,977	39.5
Investment in nonproductive construction	10,000 yuan	75,809	59.8
In the gross amount of investment in capital construction:			
Proportion of investment in productive construction	percent	57.4	- 3.2
Proportion of investment in nonproductive construction	percent	42.6	3.2

In 1982, some large-scale and medium-size projects made rapid progress in construction, and successively entered production upon completion. They were primarily the following: The Yangquan-Taiyuan Multiple-track Electrified Railroad, the first in our country, successfully began operation before the end of September 1982. This raised the capacity of coal transfer out of Shanxi. The Hongdong Coking Plant was completed and put into production, with a newly added production capacity of 60,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 53,300 tons of chemical fertilizer.

IV. In Commerce, We Implemented "Three Many's and One Few" and the Economic System of Responsibility

The Market Prospered With Abundant Commodity Supply. In recent years, the commercial units throughout the province implemented the business system of "three many's and one few" (that is, many economic forms, many channels of circulation, many business modes and few links), thereby gradually changing the previous situation in which the state-run commerce conducted business exclusively. At the same time, on the basis of the pilot project to expand

the decision-making power of the commercial enterprises, we gradually implemented various forms of economic system of responsibility. In this way, we opened up channels of circulation, improved business management, and improved the quality of service. With the development of industrial and agricultural production, in particular, with the wide-margin growth in the production of consumer products and the raising of the purchasing power of the urban and rural people, a scene of prosperity which had not been seen for over 20 years appeared in the urban and rural markets throughout the province. In 1982, supply of commodities throughout the province was more abundant, and purchase, sales and reserve all increased markedly:

	Actual figure for 1982 (100 million yuan)	Percent of growth over preceding year
Gross amount of net purchase by commercial departments	45.4	16.5
Of this: Amount of purchase of industrial products	27.93	8.6
Amount of purchase of agricultural sideline products	17.0	33.0
Gross amount of retail sales of social commodities	61.3	8.5
Of this: Amount of retail sales of consumer products	50.7	7.4
Amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production	8.8	14.1
Gross value of commodity reserves by commercial departments	40.0	13.9

With the exception of a few commodities and name brand products, there was relatively abundant supply for most commodities. Not only was there a richer supply of agricultural products, but the supply of consumer products for daily use improved greatly also. There were fewer commodities which were bought with vouchers and were in limited supply. Most of the light industrial products which were in short supply in the past were in open supply, and a phenomenon of marketability and stockpiling even appeared in the case of some light and textile industrial products. Due to the abundant supply of commodities, the people's minds were at rest, and the phenomenon of rush purchasing with money in hand was reduced. There was greater room for choice for many commodities.

In 1982, the major characteristics in the changes on the market throughout the province were:

1. The gap between the supply of commodities and the purchasing power has narrowed.

	Actual figure for 1982 (100 million yuan)	Percent of growth over preceding year
Gross amount of supply of commodities for retail sales throughout the province for that year	65.43	13.1
Gross amount of purchasing power in society throughout the province for that year	67.0	9.9

Because the growth of the supply of commodities for retail sales was faster than the growth of the purchasing power of social commodities, the gap between the two was narrowed by 50.7 percent compared to the preceding year.

2. The procurement of agricultural sideline products increased by a wide margin. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products by the commercial departments throughout the province was over 1.7 billion yuan, 33 percent more than the preceding year. The large amount of procurement and the fast speed of growth were the best since the nation's founding.

3. The retail sales of agricultural means of production, which had dropped over the last several years, began to grow, and began to grow at even a faster rate than the growth in the amount of retail sales of consumer products. This proved that the party's economic policy in the rural areas has struck root in the hearts of the people. The broad masses of peasants saw how stable the policy was, and made long-range plans to work hard and become well-to-do. They actively purchased small farm tools, chemical fertilizers and other agricultural means of production, thereby increasing the investment in agriculture.

4. The growth of the amount of retail sales of the collective and individual economies was faster than that of the economy under the system of ownership by all people. In light of the situation of growth of the amount of retail sales of commodities, the economy under the system of collective ownership was 48.1 percent higher than the preceding year, individual economy was 78.4 percent higher than the preceding year, and the economy under the system of ownership by all people was 4 percent higher than the preceding year.

5. The growth of sales of food commodities was faster than that of clothing commodities and articles of daily use. In 1982, new changes again took place in the structure of consumption throughout the province. The sequence of growth went from daily necessities, clothing and food in 1981 to food, daily necessities and clothing in 1982.

6. Fair trade further expanded. In 1982, there were 43 more urban and rural fair trade outlets throughout the province. The transactions concluded through fair trade increased by 15.3 percent over the preceding year. Of this, the transactions concluded through rural fair trade increased by 14.3 percent over the preceding year, while the transactions concluded through urban fairs for agricultural sideline products increased by 20 percent over the preceding year.

7. We scored the highest level in history in the procurement of export commodities. In 1982, the gross amount of procurement of foreign trade commodities throughout the province was 528 million yuan, 11.2 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the procurement of export commodities was some 500 million yuan, 13.1 percent higher than the preceding year.

V. We Took the Improvement of Economic Results as the Key in Economic Work

The Situation of Financial Credit and Loans Receipts and Payments Was Fine. In 1982, in terms of the guiding thinking and reality in economic work, we implemented the principle of taking the improvement of economic results as the key. This was prominently manifested in industrial production. Having onesidedly emphasized output and output value over a protracted period of time in the past, we began to pay attention to quality, variety, consumption, labor productivity, cost, capital, profit, sales and so forth, raised our level of business management, and scored fine results accordingly. Statistics show that, in 1982, the major technological economic targets of the industrial enterprises all improved markedly compared to the preceding year:

The rate of steady improvement of the quality of major industrial products	78.33 percent
The rate of steady drop of the consumption of major raw materials, fuel and power	68.33 percent
The rate of growth of income from sales over the preceding year	11.19 percent
The rate of growth of realized profits over the preceding year	13.63 percent
The rate of growth of profits delivered to the state over the preceding year	7.28 percent
The rate of acceleration of number of days in the turnover of fixed quota circulatory funds	4.31 percent
The rate of lowering of cost of comparable products	1.13 percent
The improvement of labor productivity by all personnel over the preceding year	9.37 percent

With the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of the enterprise economic results, the situation of financial and credit and loans payments and receipts throughout the province was quite good. The accounts showed a favorable balance. We overfulfilled our budgeted plan for financial revenue for the entire year by 14.9 percent. Calculating from comparable specifications, financial revenue was 11.3 percent higher than the preceding year. There was a growth of 18.7 percent over the beginning of the year in the various items of savings of the banks throughout the province. The balance of all kinds of loans was 9.3 percent higher than the beginning of the year. The speed of growth of the balance in savings was faster than the speed of growth of the balance in loans, and the gap between credit and loans was narrowed by 25.2 percent.

VI. Science and Technology Have Followed the Road of Serving Economic Construction

There Were More Achievements in Scientific Research With Marked Results. In 1982, in scientific and technological work, we further implemented the principle of serving economic construction, revolved around the key issues in production, and organized scientific and technological research and cooperative breakthroughs. As a result, there was marked increase in the achievements in scientific research. In 1982, 203 achievements in scientific research throughout the province won the appraisal of the provincial people's government. There were 95 projects more than the 108 projects in 1981. This was an increase by nearly two times. State award for invention was awarded for five scientific and technological achievements. The popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements throughout the province all brought about relatively good economic results. New development was also made in the popularization of science and technology.

VII. We Implemented the Principle of "First, Feed the People, and Second, Build the Country"

The People's Livelihood Continued To Improve. In 1982, through developing the state-run economy, the collective economy and the individual economy (mainly the collective economy and the individual economy), we placed 163,000 unemployed personnel in the urban areas and readjusted upward the wages of some workers. The wage bill of the staff members and workers throughout the province was 5.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The peasants' income continued to increase by a wide margin. Calculating from sample investigation materials, in 1982, the net annual income of each peasant (including income from the collective, net income from family sideline occupation and income from other nonloan sources) was 227.2 yuan, 26.6 percent higher than the preceding year. The details are shown in the following table:

	Calculating unit	Actual figure for 1982	Percent of growth over preceding year
Net annual income of each peasant	yuan	227.2	26.6
Of this: Income from the collective	yuan	125.1	30.0
Net income from family sideline occupation	yuan	77.0	38.7
Income from other nonloan sources	yuan	25.1	-9.7

Problems and Prospects

Summing up the above, Shanxi Province enjoyed the best year in 1982 since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in terms of the speed of economic development and economic results. However, in economic development, several problems still exist, requiring our attention. They are

primarily as follows: 1) The situation of poor economic results still failed to take a basic turn for the better. The enterprise organizational structure is irrational, business management improper and losses and waste serious. Many technological and economic quotas failed to reach a better level in history and still lag far behind the average level nationally. 2) The stockpiling of coal continued to increase and railroad construction failed to catch up with the needs of the development in coal production. The phenomenon of unmarketability and stockpiling also appeared in some light and textile industrial products. The reasons were manifold. There was the problem of the failure of production to adapt to the changes in the composition of the market and the consumption of the residents. There was the problem of unsmooth channels of circulation and excessive links of circulation. There was the problem of poor product quality and dull design, color and variety. There was the problem of unreasonable prices. There was also the problem of blind procurement and inadequate organization of sending industrial products to the countryside. 3) Due to the rather rapid growth of investment in fixed assets, there was relative shortage in the supply of the "three materials." At the same time, the mobilization and transfer of construction ranks were slow, resulting in the phenomenon of enforced idleness due to poor organization. All these affected the improvement of the results of investment. In 1983, in accordance with the demand put forth by the 12th Party Congress, we must shift the entire economic work onto the path of taking the improvement of economic results as the key in a down-to-earth manner, continue to rectify and reshuffle the existing enterprises, further promote and perfect the economic system of responsibility, strengthen the technological transformation of the existing enterprises in a planned manner and with emphasis, and actively improve planned management. With the effort of various aspects in making advances in a down-to-earth manner, we will definitely be able to bring about greater achievements and make new strides ahead in creating a new state of socialist construction.

9335
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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEI MONGGOL AUTONOMOUS REGION

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[Article by Liu Peiyong [0491 0160 0516]]

[Text] I

In 1982, in continuously implementing the principles of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" and "taking forestry and animal husbandry as the key and carrying out diversified economy," the entire region scored new achievements in political, economic and cultural construction and enjoyed the best historical stage since the nation's founding. The primary signs in economic construction are:

1. Steady Growth in Industrial Production and Wide Margin Improvement in Economic Results. In industry, we continued to carry out readjustment and rectification. In particular, we implemented different forms of economic system of responsibility in a considerable number of enterprises and effectively mobilized the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the staff members and workers. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled for the entire year was 6,856,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), an increase of 14.9 percent over 1981. We surpassed by a wide margin the planned arrangement at the beginning of the year to "guarantee 4 percent and strive for 5 percent," and became one of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country with a growth above 10 percent in industrial production. In the output of 100 major industrial products, 61 fulfilled the annual plan and 70 registered growth over 1981. In particular, the livestock products processing industry, the energy industry and the raw materials industry which enjoyed local superiority developed even more rapidly. The targets of output of the major products are shown in the following table:

Product	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Woolen fabric	10,000 meters	361.70	377.82	4.5
Cotton yarn	ton	4,372	4,726	8.1
Nonwoolen fabric	ton	435	500	14.9
Woolen blanket	10,000 pieces	31.58	43.28	37.0
Rug	10,000 square meters	15.12	15.76	4.2
Dairy products	ton	6,199	9,099	46.8
Raw coal	10,000 tons	2,180	2,382	9.3
Electric energy output	100 million kWh	54.50	58.40	7.2
Timber	10,000 cubic meters	427.15	448.71	5.0
Finished steel product	10,000 tons	37.71	54.94	45.7
Plate glass	10,000 standard boxes	25.59	43.47	69.9
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	6.22	9.54	53.4

Note: The output of chemical fertilizer was calculated after conversion to 100 percent effective component.

Through further readjustment, light industry grew steadily, heavy industry markedly picked up again, the proportion between light and heavy industry attained basic harmony and production rose in an all-round manner, with the highest level in history. We also maintained growth in collective industrial production. The gross value of industrial output for the entire region as well as its composition are shown in the following table:

Item	Number of industrial enterprise units	Gross value of industrial output (100 million yuan)	Percent of growth over 1981	Percent of gross industrial output value
I. Categorized according to economic types				
1. Industry under the system of ownership by all people	2,001	56.98	14.9	83.1
2. Industry under the system of collective ownership	5,276	11.48	14.5	16.7
3. Joint all-people and collective industry	1	0.02	same level	0.1
4. Individually-run industry	4,359	0.08	100.0	0.1
II. Categorized according to light and heavy industry:				
Light industry	4,452	29.36	7.7	42.8
Heavy industry	2,828	39.20	20.9	57.2
III. Categorized according to scale of enterprise:				
1. Large-scale enterprise	23	19.30	23.2	28.2
2. Medium-sized enterprise	60	12.21	14.2	17.8
3. Small-scale enterprise	7,195	37.05	11.2	54.0

In organizing industrial production in 1982, we took the raising of economic results as the key and corrected the former method of pursuing output value and speed in a onesided manner, and realized increase in production and revenue. The comprehensive index of the targets of economic development was 90 points, fourth place nationally. Of this, marked improvement was made compared to 1981 in all the following areas: The gross value of industrial output, income from sales, realized profits, profits delivered to the state, turnover of fixed quota circulatory funds, cost of comparable products, labor productivity by all personnel and mortality rate of staff members and workers scored 10 points each. The rate of steady improvement of quality of major products and the rate of lowering of consumption of raw materials, fuel and power by major industrial products were registered at 74.14 percent and 63.46 percent, respectively, with a score of 5 points each. The gross amount of profits and taxes of the industrial enterprises within the local budget (which constituted 54 percent of the gross value of industrial output of the entire region) was 649 million yuan, 20 percent higher than 1981. The amount of deficit of the enterprises suffering from losses dropped by 33 percent. The targets of economic results are shown in the following table:

Name of target	Unit	1982	Percent compared to 1981
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	68.56	14.90
Income from sales	100 million yuan	39.85	12.9
Realized profits	100 million yuan	2.52	23.2
Profits delivered to the state	100 million yuan	0.8	56.7
Turnover of fixed quota circulatory funds	day	161	6.3 (rate of acceleration)
Lowered cost of comparable products	100 million yuan	0.36	1.43 (rate of lowering)
Labor productivity by all personnel	yuan/person	7,412	9.4
Rate of steady improvement of quality of major products	percent	74.14	Note: The check figure is 58
Rate of lowering of consumption of raw materials, fuel and power by major industrial products	percent	63.46	Note: The check figure is 52

The situation of the fulfillment of various targets in communications and transportation was fine, and the transportation volume of the various major materials all increased compared to 1981. The specific targets are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Railroad transportation:				
Freight volume	10,000 tons	3,989.4	4,316.5	8.2
Freight turnover	100 million tons/km	244.01	288.62	18.3
Passenger volume	10,000 people	2,071	2,288	10.5
Passenger turnover	1 million people/km	3,433	3,750	9.2
Highway transportation:				
Freight volume	10,000 tons	3,316	3,997	20.5
Freight turnover	10,000 tons/km	83,758	107,773	28.7
Passenger volume	10,000 tons	2,176	2,635	21.1
Passenger turnover	1 million people/km	1,122	1,440	28.3

2. An All-round Bumper Harvest Was Scored in Agricultural Production and Animal Husbandry, and the Highest Level in History Was Scored Both in the Major Agricultural Products and Total Number of Livestock. In agricultural production and animal husbandry, we continued to implement the principle of "taking forestry and animal husbandry as the key and carrying out diversified economy" which the central authorities formulated for the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. We continued to stabilize, perfect and improve the system of responsibility in production with "dual contracting" as the major form, and actively launched scientific farming and scientific livestock rearing, overcame such natural disasters as cold spells in the spring, wind and snow, dry spells and insect pests, and scored an unprecedented all-round bumper harvest. We obtained the highest level in history in the gross output in grain, oilbearing crops and beets, the total number of livestock, the area of afforestation and the gross value of agricultural output. The output of the major agricultural products is shown in the following table:

Item/unit	Record year	1982	Percent of growth
Gross output of grain (100 million jin)	103.9 (1975)	106	2.0
Gross output of oilbearing crops (100 million jin)	7.3 (1981)	9.8	34.2
Gross output of beets (100 million jin)	16.5 (1981)	23.04	39.6
Total number of draught animals and sheep by the end of the year (10,000 head)	3,404.9 (1975)	3,443	1.1
Area of afforestation that year (10,000 mu)	586.5 (1960)	774.7	32.1

We further perfected the system of responsibility in animal husbandry. The economic structure changed markedly. The details are shown in the following table:

Total Number of Draught Animals and Sheep by the End of the Year

Unit: 10,000 head

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982
I. Total of collective livestock	2,317.9	1,904.8	1,481.5	1,321.5
1. Collective operation by rural communes	884.6	673.7	354.9	272.6
2. Collective operation by communes in pastoral areas	1,433.3	1,216.5	1,111.9	1,037.3
II. Total of privately owned livestock	761.1	1,099.3	1,616.6	1,852.0
1. Privately owned by rural commune members	545.5	711.3	1,051.5	1,189.7
2. Privately owned by commune members of pastoral areas	215.6	388.0	565.1	662.3
III. Proportion in total number of livestock				
Collective livestock	69.8	58.9	44.2	38.4
Privately owned livestock	22.9	34.0	48.3	53.8

On the basis of continuous stability, the entire region made new development in the system of responsibility in production with "dual contracting" as the major form. The state-run agricultural farms and pastoral areas directly managed by the autonomous region were all transferred down to be managed by the leagues and localities. We launched pilot projects in the system of responsibility of fixed contracting for each household in vegetable production and forestry in the suburban areas, and obtained preliminary experiences accordingly. At the same time, through rectification, the commune and production brigade enterprises raised by a wide margin the proportion of such undertakings as planting and breeding as well as the processing industry. In the broad rural and pastoral areas, specialized households, priority households and concurrent job households emerged in large numbers, further promoting the development of diversified economy. Consequently, new changes took place in the composition of the value of agricultural output. The details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth	Proportion in percent
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	41.80	48.49	16.0	100
I. Categorized by the five undertakings:					
Agricultural output value	" " "	22.94	26.44	15.3	54.5
Forestry output value	" " "	2.96	3.37	13.9	6.9
Animal husbandry output value	" " "	11.38	12.73	11.9	26.3
Sideline occupation output value	" " "	4.36	5.78	32.6	11.9
Fishery output value	" " "	0.16	0.17	--	0.4
II. Categorized by system of ownership:					
System of ownership by all people	" " "	4.88	4.44	-9.0	9.2
System of collective ownership	" " "	26.68	29.98	12.4	61.8
Self-operation by commune members	" " "	10.06	13.42	33.4	27.7
Others	" " "	0.18	0.65	2.6 times	1.3

As a result of the all-round bumper harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry, the agricultural sideline products provided for society also increased. Roughly 10,172,000 head of hogs, cows and sheep were delivered, an increase of 12.2 percent over 1981. The gross output of meat was 548 million jin, an increase of 14.8 percent; the output of sheep's wool was 104 million jin, an increase of 10 percent; and the output of cashmere was 2,965,000 jin, an increase of 1.6 percent. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products by society for 1982 throughout the region was 1,805,000,000 yuan, 14.6 percent more than 1981. The procurement of major agricultural sideline products all registered increase by a wide margin. This further enhanced the development of light and textile industries and enriched the market supply.

3. The Investment in Capital Construction Increased by a Relatively Wide Margin, and the Total Scale Surpassed That of the Plan. In 1982, we fulfilled in reality 1,255,690,000 yuan of investment in capital construction involving the units under the system of ownership by all people, surpassing the plan and registering an increase of 390,620,000 yuan, that is, 45.2 percent, over 1981. Of the gross amount of investment in capital construction fulfilled, local projects totaling 601 million yuan were fulfilled, showing an increase of 64.3 percent. The investment in fixed assets is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Sum total	10,000 yuan	125,721	178,325	41.8
I. Capital construction involving the system of ownership by all people	" "	86,507	125,569	45.2
1. State investment	" "	49,210	58,619	19.1
Of this: Overall planning by the localities	" "	13,991	16,241	16.1
2. Domestic loans	" "	3,017	17,762	4.9 times
3. Utilization of foreign capital	" "	4,046	130	-96.8
4. Self-raised and other investments	" "	30,234	49,057	62.3
Of this: Self-raised by localities	" "		18,285	
Self-raised by enterprises	" "		15,768	
II. Investment in renewal, transformation, labor and materials involving the system of ownership by all people	" "	35,337	48,698	37.8
III. Investment in urban collective capital construction and renewal, transformation, labor and materials	" "	3,877	4,058	4.7

Changes have taken place in the structure of investment in capital construction. In 1982, the margin of growth of the investment in nonproductive construction, which would satisfy the needs of the people's material and cultural livelihood, far surpassed the growth of the investment in productive construction, and constituted 50.3 percent of the investment. The details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth	Percent of investment
Productive construction	10,000 yuan	46,697	62,445	33.7	49.7
Nonproductive construction	" "	39,810	63,124	58.4	50.3
Of this: housing	" "	22,626	34,076	50.6	27.1

In the investment in productive construction, the investment in light industry amounted to 106.04 million yuan, an increase of 95.8 percent over 1981. Of this, the industry that used agricultural products and livestock as raw materials increased by 93.7 percent. The investment in excavation industry, which

coal, amounted to 303.95 million yuan, an increase of 42.4 percent. The investment in raw materials industry amounted to 176.45 million yuan, an increase of 29.3 percent. In nonproductive construction, the investment in culture and education, public health and social welfare increased by 43.8 percent. The scale of investment in capital construction expanded, but the orientation became more concentrated. We fulfilled in a better manner a number of large-scale and medium-sized projects such as the Tongliao Glass Factory, the Yaheshi Forestry Zone, the Tongliao-Huo Xian Railroad, the Dayen Mining District as well as such key construction projects as the Baotou Sugar Refinery, the Baotou-Huang He Highway Bridge, the Nei Monggol Scientific and Technological Center and the Nei Monggol Nationalities Normal College. The newly added major production capacities included: 372,000 tons of coal excavation capacity, 1.16 million standard boxes of plate glass, 1,600 spindles of cotton yarn, 10,000 tons of machine-manufactured sugar, 48,000 boxes of cigarettes, 6,800 tons of wine, 33 km of transmission lines (at and above 110,000 volts), 18.5 million cubic meters of reservoir capacity and 2,528 openings at the institutions of higher learning.

In 1982, 1,689 construction projects were launched, 1,034 of which were begun in that year, showing an increase of 71.8 percent over 1981. We completed and put into production 787 projects, 46.6 percent of the projects under construction that year. Correspondingly, we further strengthened the work in prospecting and designing, building construction, production of construction materials and full sets of equipment, and scored new achievements in doing so.

4. Our Financial Revenue Surpassed the Plan. In Addition to the Stipulated Subsidies From the Central Authorities, We Realized a Balanced Revenue and Expenditures for the Entire Year With Even a Slight Surplus. In financial work, on the basis of promoting production development, we paid attention to the principle of generating, accumulating and making use of money, and worked hard to organize financial revenue, strengthen financial management, and impose strict financial and economic discipline. The revenue for the entire year amounted to 518.42 million yuan, 24.7 percent more than 1981. This ended the situation in recent years in which the revenue fluctuated around 400 million yuan. The characteristics of financial revenue were manifested as follows: 1) Its margin of growth was wider than the margin of growth in expenditure and the gross value of industrial output. It was more solid and was the best in recent years. 2) Growth was generally registered in enterprise revenues, industrial and commercial taxes, salt tax and agricultural and livestock raising taxes. 3) The 12 leagues and cities throughout the region all registered increase in revenues compared to the preceding year. This signified a marked turn for the better in the financial condition of the entire region.

The expenditure for 1982 amounted to 2,030,740,000 yuan, 85.4 percent of the budget, and 24.2 percent over 1981. Besides maintaining normal expenses, we focused our spending on such aspects as economic readjustment, support for agriculture, development of intelligence, and improvement of the urban and rural people's livelihood. The five items of spending for the entire year, namely, capital construction appropriations, funds for tapping of potentials and transformation of enterprises, subsidies for county-run five small-scale

enterprises, funds for three scientific and technological projects and circulatory funds, amounted to 494.63 million yuan, an increase of 59.2 percent over 1981. We spent a total of 370.83 million yuan, an increase of 11.8 percent, on promoting the rational readjustment of the structure of agricultural production, which included the entire portion of support-agriculture funds for forestry and animal husbandry production, popularization and application of science and technology in agriculture, production of meat, eggs, fish, milk and nonstaple food for the urban and suburban areas and support for diversified economy. The expenses in culture, education and science amounted to 502.83 million yuan, an increase of 19.8 percent. Of this, the expenses in education increased by 19.6 percent, the expenses in scientific cause increased by 31.1 percent and the expenses in birth control increased by 61.8 percent. At the same time, such expenses used in urban maintenance and construction, employment for urban young people, allowances for family members of revolutionary martyrs and relief funds, construction of 18 border banners (cities), support for backward regions and subsidies for the construction of the border region, increased by 11.9 percent over 1981. This has played an active and effective role in improving the urban and rural people's livelihood and supporting the building of a spiritual civilization.

5. Domestic and Foreign Trade Procurement and Sales Increased, Prices Basically Stabilized and Urban and Rural Markets Prospered. Since the implementation of the State Council's "Decision on Sending More Industrial Products to the Countryside," we carried out rectification on the links of commercial circulation and further opened up the channels of circulation. In 1982, the total amount of retail sales of social commodities for the entire region increased by 10.1 percent over 1981, showing the fastest rate of growth in recent years. The specific targets are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	47.36	52.12	10.1
I. Amount of retail sales of social commodities	" " "	46.09	50.52	9.6
1. Amount of commercial retail sales	" " "	39.52	42.91	8.6
2. Amount of retail sales in catering trade	" " "	1.34	1.54	14.9
3. Amount of industrial retail sales	" " "	3.27	4.07	24.5
4. Amount of retail sales from other trades	" " "	1.95	2.00	2.6
In the amount of retail sales of commodities:				
1. Amount of retail sales of consumer items by residents and social organizations	" " "	42.11	45.80	8.8
Of this: Amount of retail sales of consumer items by residents	" " "	36.37	39.38	8.3
2. Amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production by rural production teams and commune members	" " "	3.98	4.72	18.6
II. Amount of retail sales from peasants to nonagricultural residents	" " "	1.26	1.60	27.0

Due to the development of agricultural production and animal husbandry, in 1982, the net amount of purchase by the commercial departments under the system of ownership by all people at home increased by 12.9 percent over 1981. Of this, the procurement of agricultural sideline products increased by 11.9 percent and the procurement of industrial products increased by 13.6 percent. The specific targets of procurement, sales and reserve are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Total amount of net procurement at home	100 million yuan	29.36	33.14	12.9
Total amount transferred from outside the region	" " "	23.63	23.65	0.1
Total amount of net sales at home	" " "	49.14	52.62	7.1
Total amount transferred out of the region	" " "	9.54	9.88	3.6
Total amount of yearend reserve	" " "	33.14	34.76	4.9

The sources of commodities under direct procurement inside the region for the entire year continued to increase. Consequently, the total amount transferred to the region from the outside was basically the same as 1981, and the situation of protracted dependence on support from outside the region began to change. In 1982, the procurement of major agricultural and animal husbandry sideline products in society was higher than the preceding year. Grain procurement totaled 2.57 billion jin, a growth of 5.9 percent. Procurement of edible oil totaled 175 million jin, an increase of 7 percent; beef totaled 18,500 tons, an increase of 8.9 percent; mutton totaled 33,900 tons, an increase of 13.8 percent; sheep's wool totaled 96.52 million jin, an increase of 13.1 percent; cashmere totaled 3.59 million jin, an increase of 11.1 percent; sheep's skin totaled 4.35 million sheets, an increase of 17.6 percent; and goat's skin totaled 2.23 million sheets, an increase of 5.7 percent.

Prices were basically stable. In 1982, the gross price index of retail sales of social commodities throughout the region rose by 1.7 percent over 1981. Of this, the price index for consumer items rose by 1.8 percent. In the various price indices, the index for list prices of retail sales of state-run commercial units rose by 1.7 percent, the price index for commodities under negotiable prices rose by 1.2 percent, and the price index for consumer items at fair trades rose by 6.1 percent. From the classified price index, we can see that the food category rose by 3.9 percent, the category of cultural and recreational articles for daily use, the category of medicine and the category of fuel basically maintained the level of the preceding year, while the category of clothing and articles of daily use dropped slightly. Because the prices were basically stable, with rise and fall, the gross price index of the living expenses of staff members and workers rose by 1.8 percent.

In 1982, the gross amount of foreign trade exports for the entire region increased, while the gross amount of imports dropped. Exports exceeded imports. The specific targets are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
I. Gross value of exports	RMB10,000	8,099.4	11,865.3	46.5
	$10,000	4,558.4	6,164	35.2
Of this:				
Category of grain and edible oil	$10,000	1,955.3	1,859.9	-4.9
Category of native products	$10,000	510.9	705.2	38.0
Category of the five metallic ores	$10,000	1,035.8	1,924.5	85.8
Category of livestock products	$10,000	949.2	1,517.9	59.9
II. Gross value of import	$10,000	1,619.6	959.4	-40.8
Of this:				
Category of machinery	$10,000	130.6	108.6	-16.8
Category of chemical industrial products	$10,000	107.9	133.5	23.7
Category of light industrial products	$10,000	572.0	341.8	-40.2
Category of textile products	$10,000	705.4	176.5	-75

6. The Income of the Urban and Rural People Increased and Livelihood Continues To Improve. With the continuous development of the national economy, we solved the problem of employment for a large number of unemployed personnel, increased the wages of some staff members and workers, increased income and improved livelihood. The situation of the number of staff members and workers and their wages for 1982 is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Total number of staff members and workers throughout the region	10,000 people	270.9	281.9	4.1
Of this:				
The number of staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people	10,000 people	214.4	220.6	2.9
The number of staff members and workers under the urban system of collective ownership	10,000 people	56.5	61.3	8.5
Gross amount of wages	100 million yuan	21.05	23.00	9.3
Of this:				
The system of ownership by all people	100 million yuan	17.51	19.00	8.5
The urban system of collective ownership	100 million yuan	3.54	4.00	13.0

[continued]

[continuation]

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth
Annual per-capita wage	yuan	807	825	2.2
Of this:				
The system of ownership by all people	yuan	851	868	2
The urban system of collective ownership	yuan	643	670	4.2
Urban individual laborer	10,000 people	2.32	3.29	41.8

In 1982, we placed 133,000 unemployed personnel. As a result of the expansion of the scope of employment and the increase in wages, the average income of a family of staff members and workers also increased by a wider margin. An investigation of the income and expenditure of 190 families of urban staff members and workers shows that the average monthly cost-of-living income per person was 36.6 yuan, an increase of 8.3 percent over 1981. The number of low-income households has dropped and the number of high-income households has increased. In 1981, the low-income households and households with material difficulties with an average monthly cost-of-living income per person below 25 yuan constituted 14.4 percent of the total number of households investigated. This dropped to 10 percent. Inversely, the high-income households with 50 yuan and above rose from 13.4 percent to 17.9 percent.

With an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry and the continuous development of diversified economy, the income of the peasants and herdsmen continued to increase and their livelihood improved on a general scale. An exemplary investigation of the income and expenditure of the families of 460 commune members in the rural areas and 103 commune members in the pastoral areas shows that the annual per-capita net income of the peasants was 273 yuan, an increase of 19.7 percent over 1981. Of this, the income from the collective was 136 yuan, an increase of 28.3 percent; and the income from family sideline occupations was 117 yuan, an increase of 12.5 percent. The annual per-capita net income of the herdsmen was 396 yuan, an increase by 21.8 percent over 1981. Of this, the income from the collective was 212 yuan, an increase of 12.2 percent; and the income from family sideline occupations was 167 yuan, an increase of 40.3 percent. The annual per-capita cost-of-living expenses of a commune member's family in the rural areas was 205 yuan, an increase of 15.8 percent over 1981; and the annual per-capita cost-of-living expenses of a commune member's family in the pastoral areas was 306 yuan, an increase of 18.1 percent. The housing condition of the peasants and herdsmen has further improved and new houses have been built. By the end of the year, the average housing area per person of the commune member's family in the rural areas was 9.3 square meters, 0.7 square meters more than 1981. The average housing area per person of the commune members of the pastoral areas (not including Mongolia) was 5.9 square meters, an increase of 0.7 square meters.

The amount of savings of urban and rural residents increased. By the end of 1982, the gross amount of savings totaled 1.23 billion yuan, 42 percent more than 1981. Of this, the amount of savings of urban residents totaled 840 million yuan, and the amount of savings of commune members in the rural and pastoral areas totaled 390 million yuan.

7. Education, Science and Culture Developed Still Further. In 1982, the funds used in education, science, culture and public health increased, and the gross spending increased by 19.8 percent over 1981. Of this, the educational fund increased by 19.6 percent. This further improved the condition of the school buildings, teaching facilities and residential conditions of the intellectuals. In 1982, the institutions of higher learning throughout the region enrolled 5,800 students, giving a total of 19,518 students attending the institutions. Of this, 4,697 students were of Mongolian nationality. The secondary vocational schools (including secondary normal schools) enrolled 10,685 students, giving a total of 30,220 students attending these schools. Of this, 6,446 students were of Mongolian nationality. The regular secondary schools enrolled 385,000 students, giving a total of 1,059,000 students attending these schools. Of this, 145,000 students were of Mongolian nationality. The total number of students attending primary schools was 2,709,000 people, 369,000 of whom were of Mongolian nationality. Spare-time universities for staff members and workers and television universities also developed with some 5,600 students.

In 1982, we arranged 181 scientific research projects, 29 of which were completed, constituting 16 percent of the total. We awarded 126 major scientific research results, 55 of which had marked economic results, had more mature technology and could be popularized, constituting 44 percent of the total. The agricultural technology popularization stations at various levels throughout the region signed joint production contracts with over 30,000 peasant households and scored production increases above 20 percent accordingly.

In 1982, we published 67.81 million journals in the Mongolian and Han languages, added 2,803 new public health and technological personnel, and scored new achievements in satisfying the people's cultural life and enhancing the people's health.

The achievements scored in the economic work throughout the region were obvious. The major problems existing at present are: 1) The economic results are still very poor and most of the targets are still below the average level nationally. Some targets still failed to restore the highest level in the history of the autonomous region. 2) Energy waste is serious. The industrial enterprises consume 17.2 tons of raw coal for every 10,000 yuan of gross industrial output value, 9.6 tons more than the average level nationally in 1981. 3) The situation of shortage in communications and transportation failed to take a basic turn for the better and affected the development of economic construction. There was extreme shortage of energy throughout the country. However, the three unified-distribution mines in the western part of Nei Monggol had some 300,000 tons of raw coal in reserve by the end of 1982 which could not be transported out. As a result, the situation of "fixed output quota according to transportation" appeared. 4) The extrabudgetary

investment in capital construction increased too sharply. The front was lengthened. There was shortage in materials supply. The results of investment dropped. 5) The stockpiling of some light and textile industrial products was serious. In 1982, the gross volume of reserve of products of the food industry increased by 21.9 percent over 1981, products of the textile industry increased by 52.2 percent and products of the leather industry increased by 41.2 percent. The reserve of some products of the industrial departments even doubled and redoubled, affecting the development of light and textile industries. We must work hard to solve these problems in the future.

II

In accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th National Party Congress, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region should continue to implement the eight-character principle of readjusting the economy in economic construction, take the raising of economic results as the key, actively carry out reform, do a good job of the various tasks of economic construction, fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round manner, win a decisive victory in taking a basic turn for the better in our financial and economic conditions, realize and even surpass the goal of "quadrupling our output" by the end of this century, join the advanced rank nationally, and render contributions to our country's modernization.

1. Continue Resolutely To Implement the Principle of "Taking Forestry and Animal Husbandry as the Key and Carrying Out Diversified Economy," Rely on Policy, Rely on Science and Rely on the Continuous Improvement of Our Ecological Factors, and Develop Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Production Vigorously. In the rural and pastoral areas, we must continue to implement the system of contracting responsibility in joint production with "dual contracting" as the key, stabilize it over a long period of time, and reassure the masses to carry out work boldly. While doing a good job of building a commodity grain base, we should carry out diversified economy properly, actively support all kinds of specialized households and priority households, and develop the commodity economy in the rural and pastoral areas. On his inspection tour to the eastern part of Nei Monggol in August 1982, comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "You have a vast area of grassland here. You must put your effort on animal husbandry." The autonomous region party committee and people's government have formulated concerned policies on designating and using pastoral areas as well as building forests and running forestry business on deserted mountains and mountain slopes to encourage commune members to plant trees and grass and try each and every means to build a good foundation for agriculture and animal husbandry. At the same time, we have continued to gradually relax our policies in such aspects as production, supply, sales, processing, storage and transportation involving agriculture and animal husbandry. After several years of hard work, we will be able to develop a way of carrying out diversified economy with forestry and animal husbandry as the key.

2. Take the Raising of Economic Results as the Key and Conscientiously Rectify the Existing Industrial Enterprises. The low level of economic results is a prominent manifestation of the backwardness of the autonomous region's economy. In 1981, in the independent-accounting industrial enterprises under the system of ownership by all people throughout the region, every 100 yuan of fixed assets yielded 44 yuan in output value, while the average level in the corresponding period throughout the country was 96 yuan; and every 100 yuan of capital yielded 7 yuan in profits and taxes, while the average level in the corresponding period throughout the country was 23.8 yuan. In the next 3 to 5 years, we must be determined to properly rectify our existing enterprises, do a good job of the technological transformation of some of our core enterprises, take the road of intensive expansion of reproduction, and ask the enterprises for output value, speed and results. If we raise the output value and profits and taxes brought about by every 100 yuan of capital to the average level nationally, we will be able to at least quadruple our gross industrial output value and our results. This is an extremely great potential and is a main direction of attack.

3. Continue To Impose Strict Control on the Scale of Capital Construction, Shorten the Time Frame of Construction and Raise the Results of Investment. We must concentrate our forces on doing a good job of building and expanding the projects arranged by the state. In 1982, the extrabudgetary investment grew too sharply and exceeded the general scale of investment in fixed assets. The phenomenon of larger period of construction and diversified and unplanned investment resurfaced. We must resolutely abide by the principle of "first, feed the people and second, build the country," impose strict control over the scale of capital construction and not allow any arbitrary inflation. We must include in the plan all the investments in the construction of fixed assets, report them for approval according to stipulated procedures, and must not draw in funds and launch projects indiscriminately.

Nei Monggol is one of the major energy bases in the country. Included in the development and construction plan are the Zhungeer, Huolinhe, Yiminhe, Yuanbaoshan and Baorixile coal mines. The Zhungeer coal mine was listed as a key project in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The first stage construction will bring about an annual output of 30 million tons, and the second stage construction, when completed, will give an annual output of 60 million tons. This will be the nation's largest opencut coal mine. At the same time, there are several projects involving large-scale thermal power plants. In addition, there are other key projects such as railroad, posts and telecommunications and chemical industrial projects. We must wholeheartedly support the state's key construction projects, guarantee the realization of the state's strategic economic plans, and carry out construction and management well in accordance with new principles and new methods. Doing so will inevitably bring about deep and far-reaching influence on the economic development of the entire region.

4. Vigorously Develop the Economy, Expand the Realm of Circulation and Speed Up the Readjusting and Restructuring of the Commercial Links. Adhering to the principle of persevering in the correct orientation, emancipating thinking and relaxing our policies, we must change the system of "official businessmen" in which the state-run commerce monopolized business into a new commercial system

that has many components, many channels, many forms and few links. The commercial supply and marketing cooperatives must suit the development of agricultural and livestock commodity production, expand the scope of business and develop from simply carrying out procurement and sales activity to supporting, promoting and organizing commodity production in the rural and pastoral areas, and enable commodity production to develop toward specialization, serialization and socialization.

Urban and rural commerce must, in line with local conditions, implement all kinds of systems of responsibility for business results, set up and perfect all kinds of regulations and systems of responsibility in management, formulate all kinds of systems and methods with raising economic results and targets as the key, and shatter the "iron rice bowl" and "same big pot" of the urban and rural commerce. While reforming the state-run commercial units and the commercial supply and marketing cooperatives, we must boldly develop urban and rural cooperative commerce and individual commerce. In light of the characteristic of being vast in territory, we should develop a large number of mobile procurement and sales households in the rural and pastoral areas of Nei Monggol.

5. We Must Regard the Development of Intelligence, Such as Education and the Training of Skilled Personnel, as a Focus of Work and Emphasize the Work Properly. Backward science and technology is an important reason why Nei Monggol's economic development was slow and the results poor. In the future, while emphasizing the development of applied research and developmental research, we must vigorously strengthen basic research, set up information centers, analysis and testing centers, measurement centers, calculating centers and applied math consultation service centers throughout the region in a planned manner and step-by-step, in order to enhance the development of the economy and technology of the entire region. In the next few years, proceeding from the reality of the economic construction of the autonomous region, we should properly emphasize the work of making breakthroughs in such areas as animal husbandry, forestry, agriculture, the technology involving energy development and energy saving, light industry with the processing of livestock products as the key, the technology of developing and utilizing resources, medicine and public health, environmental protection, and pollution control. We should attach importance to importing, popularizing and absorbing new technology, promote technological transformation and raise the technological level of the enterprises.

Emphasizing education work properly is the basis for improving science and culture. Our more prominent problems are the simplicity of structure of our secondary education and the poor quality of education throughout the region. These problems are even more prominent in the remote regions, the mountainous regions and the old liberated areas. In the next few years, we must make our investment with proper emphasis and solve the problems step-by-step. While emphasizing properly the teaching of basic subjects and elementary knowledge in all types of schools at various levels and improving the quality of learning of the students, we must, in line with local conditions, run vocational schools, technological schools as well as conduct training for cadres at their posts, so as to foster all kinds of skilled personnel to meet the needs of society and production.

Major Economic Targets for Nei Monggol Autonomous Region

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	1,823.40	1,902.90	1,937.30	6.25	1.81	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	226.09	270.90	281.90	24.68	4.06	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	183.20	214.40	220.60	20.41	2.89	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	42.89	56.50	61.30	42.92	8.50	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.20	2.32	3.29	16.45 times	41.81	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	76.85	101.49	117.05	28.50	15.33	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	27.15	41.81	48.49	28.90	15.98	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	49.70	59.68	68.56	28.30	14.90	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	20.69	27.26	29.36	32.0	7.70	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	29.01	32.42	39.20	25.8	20.91	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	47.97	60.42	73.52	36.70	20.2	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	6.90	4.16	5.19	-24.93	24.76	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	18.69	16.35	20.31	8.67	24.22	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	13.91	12.18	17.43	25.31	43.10	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	13.91	8.65	12.56	- 9.71	45.20	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		3.53	4.87		37.96	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	--	252.38	299.51	--	18.67	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	--	45.70	52.10	--	14.0	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	36.68	47.36	52.12	42.09	10.05	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	130	228	273	1.1 times	19.74	(6)
Per capita net income of herdsmen	yuan	--	326	396	--	21.47	
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	710	807	825	16.20	2.33	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	5,833	6,742	7,412	27.07	9.93	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	455.66	409.77	383.79	-15.87	- 6.53	(8)
University students	10,000 people	1.21	2.06	1.95	61.16	- 5.43	
Secondary students	10,000 people	160.07	118.22	105.86	-33.78	-10.46	
Primary students	10,000 people	291.8	284.0	270.85	- 7.18	- 4.64	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	4.62	4.79	4.73	2.38	- 1.26	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	5.93	7.76	8.05	35.75	3.74	

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from the comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figure was calculated from the prices of that same year, while the speed was calculated from the comparable prices.
(4) Including railroad, highway and civil aviation transportation.
(5) Including the retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the livelihood of peasants and herdsmen include the income of the peasants and herdsmen from commodity-style family handicraft industry.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including all-day schools such as special secondary and technical schools.

Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has a vast territory, abundant resources and a wide prospect for development. Under the guidance of the principle and line of the 12th Party Congress, the economic construction of the entire region will develop steadily and healthily. We will realize and even surpass the grand goal of "quadrupling the output," thoroughly shake off the backward condition left over from history, and join the advanced ranks throughout the nation with a brand new outlook of unity, wealth and culture.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF LIAONING PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 30-V 35

[Article by the Liaoning Statistics Bureau]

[Text] In 1982, Liaoning Province continued to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, shifted the focus of work onto taking the raising of economic results as the key without delay, and fulfilled or overfulfilled the national economic plans for the entire year. We achieved relatively good harvests in agriculture. Light industry developed steadily. Heavy industry picked up again by a wide margin. There was relatively abundant supply of commodities on the market. Prices were basically stable. The people's standard of living continued to improve. The entire economy throughout the province developed in a balanced manner. Growth was steady. The situation got better and better.

I. New Development in the National Economy

In 1982, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province was 56.66 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980—same below), 21.5 percent higher than 1978, and 5.6 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase at 5 percent in the 4 years since the Third Plenary Session.

1. Agricultural Production Steadily Ran High on an Overall Scale, and the Rural Areas Prospered. In 1982, the gross value of agricultural output throughout the province was 9.03 billion yuan, 22.9 percent higher than 1978, and 5.9 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average progressive increase at 5.3 percent in 4 years. In 1982, the gross output of grain was 23.04 billion jin, 3.1 percent more than 1978, and 0.7 percent less than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase at 0.8 percent in 4 years. The major economic crops and vegetables all registered increase to varying degrees. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Cotton	10,000 dan	46.6	44.0	105.9
Peanuts	10,000 dan	349.1	340.2	102.3
Beets	10,000 dan	667.6	451.2	148.0
Fluecured tobacco	10,000 dan	57.5	49.9	115.2
Vegetables	100 million jin	134.5	125.7	107.0

Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery developed in an all-round manner. In 1982, the forestry output value was 3.6 percent higher than the preceding year, and the area of afforestation was 8.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The output value for animal husbandry was 19 percent higher than the preceding year, and the gross output of pork, beef and mutton was 14 percent higher than the preceding year. The output value for sideline occupations was 21 percent higher than the preceding year, and the output value of the commune and production brigade enterprise was 16.7 percent higher than the preceding year. The output value for fishery was 7.7 percent higher than the preceding year, and the output of aquatic products was 15 percent higher than the preceding year.

2. In Recent Years, the Broad Masses of Staff Members and Workers of the Industrial and Communications Front Throughout the Province Overcame Such Difficulties as Energy Shortage, Shortage of Raw Materials and Insufficient Production Tasks for Some Enterprises, and Again Made New Development in Production in Industry and Communications in 1982. The gross value of industrial output throughout the province was 47.63 billion yuan, 21.3 percent higher than 1978, and 5.5 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average progressive increase at 4.9 percent in 4 years. In the 80 major products, 53 registered increase in output over the preceding year, constituting 66.3 percent of the total; and 59 fulfilled their plans, constituting 73.8 percent of the total. The major characteristics of industrial production were as follows:

(1) After several years of readjustment, heavy industrial production picked up again rapidly. In 1982, the gross value of heavy industrial output throughout the province was 30.75 billion yuan, 3.8 percent higher than 1978, and 6.5 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase of 0.9 percent in 4 years. Of this, the gross value of industrial output for metallurgical, electrical power, coal and coking, chemical, machine building and construction materials industries increased by 4.4 percent, 5.5 percent, 7.9 percent, 9.7 percent, 10.9 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. In the petroleum industry, we strengthened profound processing and basically maintained the level of the preceding year. Of the 52 major heavy industrial products throughout the province, 39 overfulfilled their plans for output, while 31 registered increase over the preceding year. See the following table:

Name of product	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1978	Percent of 1982 over 1981	Annual progressive increase in percent from 1979 to 1982
Steel	10,000 tons	885.6	872.9	104.4	101.5	1.1
Finished steel product	10,000 tons	600.2	562.4	121.0	106.7	4.9
Crude oil	10,000 tons	554.6	525.1	145.6	105.6	9.8
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	297.1	279.9	106.9	106.1	1.7
Raw coal	10,000 tons	3,608	3,370.7	83.9	107.1	-4.3
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	76.1	74.0	100.8	102.8	0.2
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	22.4	22.6	106.4	99.1	1.6
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	62.6	69.3	105.5	90.3	1.3
Cement	10,000 tons	812.6	729.0	147.2	111.5	10.2
Plate glass	10,000 stan standard boxes	670.3	605.9	160.8	110.6	12.6

(2) On the basis of a wide margin growth for 3 consecutive years, in 1981, light industry again registered increase of 3.8 percent over the preceding year, with a gross output value of 16.88 billion yuan, and an average annual progressive increase at 14.2 percent in 4 years. This was the fastest speed of growth in any given period since the nation's founding, and was also higher than the average level of growth throughout the country. Some durable consumer items, such as bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, television sets, tape recorders, cameras and washing machines, continued to increase by a wide margin. Production of mixed polyester cloth and radios was greater than sales and was therefore decreased slightly. Due to the rapid development of the production of industrial consumer items and the increasing abundance of commodities on the market, the shortage of supply of commodities was changed considerably. This new situation had not happened since the latter part of the fifties in our province. In 1982, the total amount of retail sales of social commodities throughout the province was 14.55 billion yuan, 70.6 percent higher than 1978, and 6.2 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase at 14.3 percent in 4 years.

(3) New breakthroughs were made in product quality and consumption was lowered. Statistics of the 128 major products show that, in 1982, 106 of them steadily improved their quality. The rate of steady improvement in quality was 82.8 percent. Of the 286 products of the same trade which took part in the appraisal and comparison nationally, 165 products from our province won the first 3 places, 47 more than the preceding year. Of this, 48 won the gold or silver medals, more than the sum total of the preceding 2 years. We scored the best results since 1979. These award products also made

breakthrough progress. The largest item was the ocean bulk freighter with a loading capacity of 27,000 tons. The smallest item was the polyamide silk socks which weighed under 21 grams. The enterprise which consumed energy used manpower to lower fuel and power consumption, and scored relatively good economic results accordingly. In assessing the 50 major products throughout the province, 37 either scored a lower level or maintained the same level of per-unit consumption compared to the preceding year, constituting 74 percent of the total. Fuel consumption throughout the province increased by 2.3 percent over the preceding year. This was lower than the 5.5 percent growth in the gross industrial output value. The energy consumed by every 100 million yuan of output value throughout the province correspondingly dropped from 89,500 tons of standard coal of the preceding year to 86,500 tons, a drop by 3 percent, which was equivalent to saving 1.29 million tons of standard coal.

(4) This was the best year in recent years in terms of the fulfillment of communications and transportation plans. In 1982, we fulfilled the plans for the entire year 1 month ahead of schedule, and the gross volume of freight transportation was 37.5 percent higher than 1978, and 11.4 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase at 8.4 percent in 4 years. The gross volume of passenger transportation was 24.1 percent higher than 1978 and 8.2 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase at 5.6 percent in 4 years. Railroad, highway, civil aviation passenger and freight transportation volume as well as harbor loading and unloading volume all registered increase, and basically guaranteed the transportation of important materials and passengers.

3. New Progress Was Made in the Investment in Fixed Assets, and the Investment in the Key Sectors of the National Economy Accelerated. In 1982, the investment in fixed assets of the system of ownership by all people throughout the province totaled 5.56 billion yuan, 19.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the investment in capital construction amounted to 3.03 billion yuan, 12.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The investment in renewal, transformation, labor and materials amounted to 2.53 billion yuan, 29.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The investment in the key sectors of the national economy accelerated. The investments in such sectors as agricultural and forestry water and gas, energy, transportation and posts and telecommunications, scientific research, and urban construction all increased by 15.1 percent, 50.3 percent, 53.5 percent, 34.5 percent and 47.2 percent, respectively, over the preceding year, and were all faster than the average speed of growth throughout the province. The speed of construction of some core construction projects has been accelerated, and the results of investment in certain construction projects were slightly raised. Several large-scale and medium-sized projects were completed and entered production. Coal, electricity, petroluem, iron ore, chemical fiber, salt, cotton and woolen spindles, paper and cardboard, wristwatches and washing machines formed a group of newly added capacities.

4. New Developments Made in Science, Culture, Education and Public Health Work. The situation was fine involving the fulfillment of the plans for scientific research and trial-manufacture. There was an increase in

scientific results. The work of popularizing and applying these results was somewhat strengthened, rendering a great deal of service to production and construction. Scientific and technological consultation activities continued to be launched. In 1982, we scored 1,749 scientific research results throughout the province, 1,234 of which were popularized. In 1982, the regular institutions of higher learning enrolled 2,100 more students than the preceding year. The vocational secondary schools and the agricultural secondary schools enrolled 7,000 students more than the preceding year. There were 1,600 more hospital beds than the preceding year, and there was improvement in the condition in medicine. Television, broadcast, news, publications work and other cultural causes continued to develop. New achievements were scored on the athletic front. We won 14 first places, 14 second places and 12 third places in world competitions in which over 3 countries participated. We won two gold medals in the Thomas Cup Badminton Competition, and one gold medal in the World Women's Volleyball Competition. There were 21 athletes in our province who took part in 9 events in the Ninth Asian Olympics. They won a total of 14 gold medals, 7 silver medals and 4 bronze medals. Two athletes broke the Asian record, and three athletes broke the Asian Olympics record on six occasions. They scored outstanding results for our country.

5. The Income of the Urban and Rural People Continued To Increase, and New Improvement Was Made in Livelihood. An investigation of the income and expenditure of 500 peasant families shows that the per capita income of a commune member's family increased by 9.8 percent over the preceding year, giving the highest level in history. Of this, the income from the collective increased by 10.4 percent over the preceding year; the income from family sideline occupations increased by 17.4 percent; and other nonloan income dropped by 9.3 percent. Per capita consumption expenses increased by 9.2 percent compared to the preceding year. With the exception of clothing, which dropped somewhat, food, housing and articles of daily use increased by 4.8 percent, 8.5 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. In 1982, employment was arranged for 408,000 urban people throughout the province. The average wage scale of the staff members and workers throughout the province was 1.0 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, that of the units by all people was raised by 0.7 percent, and the collective units by 1.2 percent. The wage scale of the cultural, education, public health and athletic departments was raised by a wider margin. The average wage scale was increased by 9.6 percent. In 1982, 7,116,000 square meters of residential quarters was completed, and over 140,000 families had new homes. With the development of production and the increase in the income of the urban and rural people, urban and rural savings increased by a wide margin. By the end of 1982, the balance of savings was 28 percent higher than the beginning of the year, the highest increase in the balance of savings since the nation's founding.

II. New Results Scored in Readjusting the National Economy

After several years of readjusting the national economy, the proportional relationship between accumulation and consumption and the proportional relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry developed further toward harmony. The readjustment of the national economy in our province has entered a new and more profound stage.

1. The Proportional Relationship Between Accumulation and Consumption Improved Somewhat. In 1982, the national income was 23.3 percent higher than 1978 and 4.7 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase at 5.4 percent in 4 years. The average national income owned by each person in 1982 was 16.5 percent higher than 1978 and 3.2 percent higher than the preceding year, with an average annual progressive increase of 3.9 percent in 4 years. See the following table:

Item	Percent of 1982 over		Average annual progressive increase in 4 years	Percent of composition		
	1978	1981		1978	1981	1982
Total of national income	123.3	104.7	5.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount used by this province	135.9	104.9	8.0	70.3	77.4	77.5
Accumulation	82.5	103.6	-4.7	36.4	22.4	22.1
Consumption	166.4	105.2	13.6	63.6	77.6	77.9
Amount for use by the whole country	93.5	104.0	-1.7	29.7	22.6	22.5
Accumulation that can be provided	88.4	103.8	-3.2	55.2	39.9	39.6

The proportion of the amount of the national income to be used by this province rose, while the proportion of the amount to be used throughout the country dropped. Hence, the relationship between the central and local authorities developed further toward harmony. We made readjustments in the direction of accumulation as regards the amount to be used by the province. The proportion of productive accumulation dropped from 80.1 percent in 1978 to 41.1 percent in 1982, while the proportion of nonproductive accumulation rose from 19.9 percent in 1978 to 58.9 percent in 1982. This greatly improved the irrational condition in the proportional relationships between production and livelihood and between the country's economic construction and cultural construction. The average level of consumption of each resident improved to a greater extent. The gap between the level of consumption of the peasants and that of the nonpeasants in the urban and rural areas also narrowed still further: In 1978, it was 1:2.46; in 1981, it was 1:2.25; and in 1982, it was 1:2.23 (with the peasants being 100).

2. The Proportional Relationship Among Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry Improved. The following table shows the changes in the proportional relationship among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry:

Item	Percent of composition		
	1978	1981	1982
Gross value of industrial and agricultural output	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural output value	11.9	15.9	15.9
Industrial output value	88.1	84.1	84.1
Of this: Light industry	23.5	30.3	29.8
Heavy industry	64.6	53.8	54.3

3. The Proportional Relationship Inside the Agricultural Section Improved. While stabilizing grain production, diversified economy developed to a great extent. The following table shows the changes in the proportional relationship among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery:

Item	Percent of composition		
	1978	1981	1982
Gross value of agricultural output	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	67.0	59.2	54.9
Forestry	2.1	3.8	3.7
Animal husbandry	13.1	16.2	18.3
Sideline occupations	14.0	16.8	19.1
Fishery	3.8	4.0	4.0

The rural areas are developing toward socialization and specialization, and the commodity rate is rising year after year. In 1982, the gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products by the commercial departments was 3.41 billion yuan, 70.5 percent higher than 1978 and an average annual progressive increase at 4.3 percent in 4 years.

4. Inside Industry, Light and Heavy Industry Are Beginning To Develop Toward Harmony. Changes also took place in the internal structure of light and heavy industry. See the following table.

Item	Percent of composition		
	1978	1981	1982
Gross value of industrial output	100.0	100.0	100.0
Light industry	26.7	36.0	35.4
Heavy industry	73.3	64.0	64.6
In light industry:	100.0	100.0	100.0
With agricultural products as raw materials	66.1	61.7	60.2
With nonagricultural products as raw materials	33.9	38.3	39.8
In heavy industry:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Excavation industry	6.0	8.7	8.5
Raw materials industry	53.0	57.1	55.7
Manufacturing industry	41.0	34.2	35.8

In light industry, greater development was seen in durable electromechanical products for daily use, light chemical industry and food industry. More prominently was the development of textile industry. After the Third Plenary Session, the gross value of textile industrial output registered an average annual progressive increase 20.6 percent in 4 years. Its proportion in the gross value of light industrial output rose from 27.7 percent in 1978 to 32.8 percent in 1982.

Through readjusting the heavy industry, we expanded the realm of service, and gave prominence to rendering service to agriculture, light and textile industry, foreign trade export and technological transformation in the national economy. We scored great achievements in readjusting the energy industry. In coal industry, we strengthened the preproduction preparation work, and gradually changed the situation of disharmony between excavation and tunneling and between excavation and stripping. In petroleum industry, we are developing in the direction of profound processing and comprehensive utilization. In electrical power industry, the rate of perfection of equipment has also risen.

5. We Readjusted the Direction of Investment in Capital Construction. Of this, the proportion of productive investment dropped, and the proportion of nonproductive investment rose. In the productive investment, the investments in such sectors as the key sectors in the national economy, agriculture, energy, communications, education and science all increased. The following table shows the changes in the structure of investment:

Item	Percent of composition		
	1978	1981	1982
Amount of investment in capital construction	100.0	100.0	100.0
Productive investment	81.1	52.5	47.1
Nonproductive investment	18.9	47.5	52.9
Of this: Housing	10.1	35.6	37.9

The nonproductive investments were primarily used in the construction of residential quarters. In the 4 years between 1979 and 1982, through state investment, 25,806,000 square meters of new urban residential quarters were completed, equivalent to 1.3 times the area of residential quarters during the 10 years of turmoil.

6. We Are Beginning To Accelerate Our Pace of Reform. Preliminary reforms and pilot projects are being launched in some economic sectors throughout the province. In respect to the system of ownership, we persevered in the leading role of the economy under the system of public ownership with the coexistence of diversified economy, and developed urban and rural collective economy and the economy of individual laborers. By the end of 1982, there were 79,700 urban individual laborers throughout the province, 23.1 percent more than the preceding year. In production and circulation, we implemented the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation. We began to circulate the industrial means of production as commodities, and changed the former unitary method of letting the state-run commercial and materials departments carry out monopoly of procurement, sales and allocation. We implemented a system of circulation involving such diverse economic forms as state monopoly for purchase and sales, planned allocation, planned procurement, procurement by orders, procurement by choice, self-marketing by the enterprises, sales on commission, sales by agency and joint marketing. In 1982, the proportion of self-marketing by the industrial enterprises rose from 21.2 percent in 1980 to 29.8 percent. By the end of 1982, there were 165,000 network outlets of commercial, catering and service units of various economic types throughout the province, 3.6 times more than 1978. By the end of 1982, there were already 1,232 urban and rural trade fairs throughout the province, 84 more than the preceding year. The amount of transactions concluded at the fair trades for the entire year was 1.02 billion yuan, 19.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The following table shows the economic structure of the amount of retail sales of social commodities:

Item	Percent of composition		
	1978	1981	1982
Total throughout the province	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of this:			
System of ownership by all people	92.6	76.9	74.3
System of collective ownership	7.4	21.2	22.6
Individual economy	--	1.9	3.1

The overall level of retail sales throughout the province increased by 1.2 percent over the preceding year, thus maintaining a basic stability. In business management, we popularly implemented the economic system of responsibility in agriculture, industry and commerce. In respect to organizational structure, we began to change the conditions of the separation among sectors and regions and the engagement in setting up "large and comprehensive" and "small and comprehensive" enterprises, and carried out reshuffling and alliance according to intrinsic economic relationships. We organized 166 companies

of various kinds, 65 general plants, 329 economic integrated bodies, and joint production and scientific research groups throughout the province. Their economic results are all generally higher than the average level throughout the province, showing the superiority of alliance. In respect to the system of administrative management, with the exception of 15 counties which are still under the exclusive jurisdiction of 2 prefectures, the other 33 out of the 48 counties throughout the province are all placed under the leadership of the 10 large and medium-sized cities in the province. In this way, we strengthened the system of municipality administering counties, and gave play to the superiority of these municipality administered counties. In financial work, we implemented such systems as "division of revenue and expenditure, and contracting at different levels." These reforms adequately enhanced the development of the productive forces and strengthened economic vitality, greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the various sectors, regions, enterprises and masses throughout the province, invigorated the urban and rural economic life and enhanced the development of the national economy.

III

Although our province has achieved marked results in readjusting the national economy, yet, we must further resolve such problems as the irrationality of the economic structure and system, the poor economic results, energy shortage, and difficulties which were brought about by protracted droughts.

1. We Must Accelerate the Development of Agriculture. Our province has a large population and very little land. The problem of feeding the people has all along been the most important problem. Thus, we must conscientiously implement the principle of not relaxing grain production under all circumstances and actively launching diversified economy. While maintaining the same existing acreage of grain, we should consolidate the high-yield fields, direct our main attack on the medium-yield fields, gradually transform our low-yield fields, raise per-unit output and increase grain output. At the same time, we should make full use of the abundant resources of our mountainous regions, undulating hills, grasslands, water surfaces and shoals. Under the prerequisite of preserving ecological balance, and in line with local conditions, we should develop diversified economy. In particular, we should further give play to the superiority of tussah silk, apples and aquatic products, work hard to increase production, improve commodity rate, increase the income of the commune members and speed up the development of agriculture toward socialization and specialization.

2. We Must Persevere in the Principle of the "Six Priorities" and Vigorously Develop the Production of Consumer Items for Daily Use. In production, we must switch from our former primary emphasis on raising capacity and setting up new points to improving quality, increasing variety, raising level and raising economic results. We must develop "easily marketable" products and raise our competitive ability in order to meet the daily growing needs of the people's livelihood.

3. We Must Give Full Play to Our Superiority and Vitalize Heavy Industry. Under the circumstance when heavy industry is picking up again, while

Major Economic Targets for Liaoning Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	3,394.0	3,534.8	3,592.1	5.8	1.6	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	622.8	814.5	843.4	35.4	3.5	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	471.4	578.3	593.0	25.8	2.5	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	151.4	236.2	250.4	65.4	6.0	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	--	6.5	8.0	--	23.1	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	445.3	536.7	566.6	21.5	5.6	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	52.8	85.3	90.3	22.9	5.9	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	392.5	451.4	476.3	21.3	5.5	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	104.7	162.7	168.8	69.9	3.8	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	287.8	288.7	307.5	3.8	6.5	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	211.8	249.4	261.1	23.3	4.7	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	90.2	77.7	75.4	-38.0	- 3	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	29.4	26.7	32.6	10.9	22.1	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	46.5	55.6	--	19.6	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	25.3	27.0	30.3	19.7	12.4	
Investment in renewal and transformation (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	19.5	25.3	--	29.3	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	1,062.7	1,162.1	1,248.9	17.5	7.5	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	194.7	236.0	256.6	31.8	8.7	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	85.3	137.0	145.5	70.6	6.2	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	185.2	306.6	336.5	81.7	9.8	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	650.0	777.2	784.0	20.6	0.9	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	14,087	12,672	12,515	-11.2	- 1.2	(2)
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	823.0	675.7	652.4	-20.7	- 3.4	(8)
University students	10,000 people	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.3	-18.7	
Secondary students	10,000 people	355.7	234.9	209.9	-41.0	-10.6	(9)
Primary students	10,000 people	462.1	433.3	436.4	- 5.6	0.7	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	11.4	12.5	12.8	12.3	2.4	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	--	42.6	46.2	--	8.5	(10)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from the comparable prices.
(3) Calculated from the prices of that same year (the figures for 1982 were preliminarily corrected).
(4) Including all types of transportation vehicles.
(5) Including retail sales of peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the peasant's livelihood include the income of the peasants from commodity-type family handicraft industry.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including all schools such as special secondary and technical schools.
(9) Including special secondary, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(10) Not including barefoot doctors.

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emphasizing structural readjustment properly, we must also emphasize quality and variety properly, continue to expand the realm of service, and provide agriculture and light industry with high-grade, precision and advanced technological equipment and advanced production conditions. In iron and steel production, we must develop toward precision, meticulousness and thinness. In machinery and electronics industry, we must renew and update our products. In chemical industry, we must actively develop precision chemical industrial products as well as phosphate fertilizer and compound fertilizer. In construction materials production, we must develop toward light-duty materials. The most important key inside heavy industry is to solve the problem of energy shortage. In energy industry, we must vigorously emphasize development and saving, emphasize properly the building and continued construction of complete sets of facilities, strive for production increase on the basis of energy saving, actively study and popularize the method of contracting energy inside the enterprise, and vigorously emphasize the work of popularizing the technological transformation involving energy saving and the new energy-saving products.

4. We Must Adapt to the New Changes on the Market, Expand Domestic and Foreign Trade and Make the Urban and Rural Markets Prosperous. We must strengthen economic news, establish a news network and strengthen market forecast. We must conscientiously make proper arrangements on the production, procurement and supply of small commodities and children's daily necessities. We must develop new modes of sales, expand the marketing of industrial produts, vigorously organize more industrial products for the rural areas, and vitalize the rural market. We must vigorously develop the commercial network outlets, gradually meet the demands of link up between trades, rational planning and convenient purchase, and continue to improve our service quality and meet the needs of the buyer's market. We must strengthen market control, impose strict discipline on prices, conduct frequent supervision and inspection and maintain a basic stability in prices.

5. We Must Control the Scale of Capital Construction, Guarantee the Key Construction Projects, Consolidate the Results Achieved Through Readjustment, and Guarantee the Smooth Launching of Economic Reform. In 1982, the investment in capital construction throughout the province surpassed the plan by 23.9 percent. The investment within the budget was under control, which was reduced by 7.7 percent compared to the plan. However, the extrabudgetary investment far exceeded the plan by 67.5 percent. The large scale of capital construction brought about an increase in the projects under construction and poor results of investment. The delivery of newly added fixed assets dropped from 106.9 percent of the preceding year to 72.5 percent, making this year the lowest point in the delivery of fixed assets since the readjustment of the national economy. At the same time, this exacerbated the shortage of supply of the three major materials, and affected the progress of the construction of key projects. Thus, in the new year, the various localities and various sectors must impose strict control over the scale of extrabudgetary investment, conscientiously implement the "Supplementary Regulation on Strictly Controlling the Scale of Investment in Fixed Assets" by the State Council, earnestly manage and use properly the investment arranged by the state plan, guarantee the completion and entry into production on schedule of the key projects of the state, and strive to raise the economic results of the investment in capital construction.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF JILIN PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 44-V 48

[Article by the General Office of the Jilin Provincial People's Government and the Jilin Statistics Bureau]

[Text] In 1982, Jilin Province conscientiously implemented the 10 principles set forth by the Fifth NPC on economic construction and the main points of work of the CPC Jilin Provincial Committee and further eradicated the "leftist" ideological influence. The economic front throughout the province scored relatively good results. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 20.46 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 6.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The urban and rural areas were thriving day after day and were full of vitality. The situation of our province's financial, economic and other work this year was the best since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

Bumper Harvests Were Scored in Agriculture. The implementation of the various forms of the system of contracting responsibility in joint production by 75.9 percent of the production teams throughout the province greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants. At the same time, the various measures involving production increase were strengthened, and the readjustment of the crop structure was also carried out (the details are shown in the following table). Thus, we overcame the large acreage droughts rarely seen in history, and achieved bumper harvests. The gross value of agricultural output was 6,065,000,000 yuan, 5.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross output of grain was 20 billion jin, 8.5 percent more than 1981, the record year. The output of such major economic crops as oilbearing crops and beets was 5,854,000 dan and 13,578,000 dan, respectively. Although they were lower than the preceding year, they still registered increase by a relatively wide margin compared to 1978, with a scope of growth at 138.3 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery as well as commune and production brigade enterprises also developed considerably. The area of afforestation was 3.13 million mu, 10.5 percent more than the preceding year. The number of draught animals at the end of the year was 2,344,000 heads, up 1.1 percent; and the gross output of pork, beef and mutton was 570 million jin, up 12.6 percent. Diversified economy developed very rapidly. The specialized households and priority households of all types in the rural areas increased from 70,000 households in the preceding

Item		Unit	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Composition (percent) 1978	1981	1982
Sown acreage	Total	10,000 mu	6,098.4	0.3	-0.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Grain	10,000 mu	5,332.8	- 1.3	1.3	88.9	86.1	87.4
	Economic crops	10,000 mu	457.4	36.4	-12.8	5.5	8.6	7.5

year to over 230,000 households, constituting roughly 7.5 percent of the total number of households in the rural communes. With the all-round growth of agricultural production, the volume of procurement of agricultural sideline products also increased. The volume of grain procurement totaled 8.52 billion jin, 1.85 billion jin more than the preceding year, overfulfilling the state plan. There were 23,000 peasant households throughout the province which sold over 10,000 jin of grain to the state. The volume of procurement of oilbearing crops was 540 million jin, 41.8 percent more than the plan. The volume of procurement of live hogs was 1,728,000 head, 4.3 percent more than the preceding year. The volume of procurement of aquatic products, vegetables, fruits, honey, fungus and fresh eggs increased by 10 to 90 percent, and the volume of procurement of pilose antler increased by 1.8 times.

Industry Developed Steadily. In 1982, taking the raising of economic results as the key and adopting the spirit of reform, our provincial industrial front worked hard to emphasize enterprise readjustment, restructuring and technological transformation, set up and perfected the economic system of responsibility inside the enterprises, and scored relatively great results accordingly. The gross value of industrial output throughout the province was 14,395,000,000 yuan, 7.5 percent more than the preceding year, and surpassing the goal of "guaranteeing 3 percent, striving for 4 percent and speeding toward 5 percent" set forth by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Of this, the value of light industrial output increased by 6.3 percent. Having readjusted the product structure and the direction of service, heavy industrial output picked up again, with an increase of 8.4 percent in output value. Most of the major industrial products registered slight increase in output (the details are shown in the following table).

Item		Unit	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Output of light industrial products	Bicycles	10,000	32.4	285.7	31.7
	Sewing machines	10,000	20	102	11.1
	Wristwatches	10,000	55	29 times	24.1
	Television sets	10,000	4.9	22 times	0.7
	Washing machines	10,000	8.9		131.8
	Yarn	10,000 tons	4.3	82.4	20.2
	Cloth	100 million meters	1.9	55.6	16.8
	Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	29.7	99.3	3.1
	Matches	10,000 pieces	66	17.6	11.7
	Drinking wine	10,000 tons	17.4	109.6	12.3
Output of heavy industrial products	Raw coal	10,000 tons	1,893	- 8.1	1.8
	Crude oil	10,000 tons	170	- 8.2	4.2
	Steel	10,000 tons	24.4	21.4	16.2
	Cement	10,000 tons	203.2	46.9	18.5
	Plate glass	20,000 standard boxes	117.5	124.2	14.4
	Timber	10,000 cubic meters	614.3	5.6	same
	Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	10.9	23.7	14.8
	Soda ash	10,000 tons	1.3	57.5	28.2
	Synthetic ammonia	10,000 tons	44.5	5.2	0.9
	Chemical fertilizer for farm use	10,00 tons	29.8	11.2	3.1
	Automobile	1	60,928	3.2	0.9
	Walking tractor	1	8,139	- 4	224.7

At the same time, we trial-manufactured a large number of new products. Last year, over 1,000 new products were trial-manufactured throughout the province, with an increase of over 5,000 new designs, colors and specifications. As a result of adopting various measures in technological transformation, we improved product quality. There were 137 products which were appraised as products of outstanding quality by the province. There were 42 which were appraised as products of outstanding quality by the ministry. There were nine which won the state award for product of outstanding quality. We improved economic results markedly, and began to change our state of passivity. The industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the province realized a net profit of 563 million yuan, 28.9 percent higher than the preceding year; and delivered 316 million yuan of profits to the state, an increase of 29.5 percent.

Communications and Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications and Other Sectors Also Scored Relatively Good Results. The freight volume throughout the province totaled 99.13 million tons, 9.9 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, the freight volume by railroad and highway was 54.36 million

tons and 44.64 million tons, showing an increase of 4.7 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively. The passenger volume totaled 155.39 million people, 9.3 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, the passenger volume by railroad and highway was 95.83 million people and 59.48 million people, an increase of 7 percent and 13.3 percent, respectively. The amount of posts and telecommunications service totaled 62,933,000 yuan, 3.9 percent more than the preceding year.

Greater Program Was Made in Capital Construction. In 1982, the investment in fixed assets by the units under the system of ownership by all people in our province amounted to 2,207,840,000 yuan, 29.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the investment in renewal, transformation, labor and materials amounted to 1,011,000,000 yuan, constituting 45.8 percent of the total, and an increase of 28.1 percent. We arranged 2,385 renewal and transformation projects (371 of which were over 1 million yuan); and completed 1,450 projects (121 of which were over 1 million yuan), which were put into production that same year. Of this, we arranged 436 renewal and transformation projects involving light and textile industry, and completed and put into production 233 of them, fulfilling an investment of 212 million yuan. This was the year since the nation's founding with the highest investment in renewal and transformation involving light and textile industry in our province. The investment in capital construction was 1.2 billion yuan, 54.2 percent of the gross amount of investment in fixed assets, and 30.7 percent higher than the preceding year. We further readjusted the direction of investment in capital construction, and raised the proportion of nonproductive investment in welfare facilities and others that concerned the people's livelihood. In the productive investment, the proportion of investment in energy industry rose slightly. Of this, the proportion of investment in the electrical power industry was raised by 1.6 percent compared to the preceding year (the following table shows the situation of investment in capital construction):

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item		1982	Percent composition 1978	1981	1982
Amount of investment in capital construction		12	100	100	100
Productive	Amount of investment	6.5	82.6	57	54
	(in energy industry)	3.1	25.2	24.3	25.9
Nonproductive	Amount of investment	5.5	17.4	43	46
	(in housing industry)	3.5	8.6	27.9	28.8

The capital construction front actively implemented various forms of system of responsibility for economic results, preliminarily changed the state of eating out of the "same big pot," and scored relatively good economic results. There were 665 capital construction projects which were either totally or partially completed and put into production. The newly added fixed assets amounted to 800 million yuan, 14.9 percent more than the preceding year. The total investment fulfilled for 67 key construction projects was 95.2 percent of the year's

plan. The extended construction of the Baishan Power Station was completed according to schedule, successfully lowering the sluice gate and storing water. The extended construction of the Jilin Chemical Industrial Co was completed and trial production launched that same year. The rate of overall excellence in construction quality throughout the province was 8.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The labor productivity by all personnel was 10.8 percent higher than the preceding year.

Domestic and Foreign Trade Prospered Day After Day. With the launching of some reforms in the commercial system and the implementation of diverse economic forms and diverse business modes, we expanded the channels of circulation. In addition, an all-round agricultural bumper harvest and the rapid development in industry helped bring about a scene of prosperity and vitality in the urban and rural markets throughout the province. The net amount of commodity purchase fulfilled by the commercial units under the system of ownership by all people was 5.68 billion yuan, 3.3 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, the gross amount of procurement of industrial products was 3.49 billion yuan, up 4 percent. The gross amount of procurement of industrial products inside the province was 2.92 billion yuan, constituting 83.6 percent. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 2.12 billion yuan, up 2.4 percent. Society's commodity purchasing power was raised and the amount of sales was increased. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities realized was 7.63 billion yuan, 12.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The number of collective and individual commercial units and catering trades as well as their business volume developed to a great extent. Their amount of retail sales constituted 18.6 percent of the total amount of commercial retail sales. Of this, there were 12,595 collective commercial units and catering trades, 24.2 percent more than the preceding year. The amount of retail sales was up by 37.5 percent. There were 51,275 licensed individual commercial units and catering trades throughout the province, 63.4 percent more than the preceding year. The amount of retail sales almost doubled. There were 682 urban and rural fairs, 117 more than the preceding year. A total of 440 million yuan of transactions were concluded, up 32.2 percent. The commodities with a wider margin of growth in sales volume compared to the preceding year were: television sets, wristwatches, and bicycles, with 60 percent, 22.9 percent and 27.5 percent increase, respectively; and edible vegetable oil, aquatic products and wine, with 17 percent, 8.3 percent and 10.7 percent increase, respectively. Last year, the total amount of foreign trade procurement fulfilled was 489 million yuan, and the amount of export fulfilled was $131 million, showing 9.2 percent and 17.3 percent increase over the year's plans, respectively.

In Finance, a Balance Between Revenue and Expenditure, With Surplus, Was Realized Inside the Province. Last year, due to the common effort of various aspects, the gross financial revenue throughout the province was 2,064,000,000 yuan, and the financial expenditure was 2,060,000,000 yuan. The accounts throughout the province showed a favorable balance of 3.33 million yuan.

We Made New Contributions to Education, Science and Technology, Culture, Physical Culture and Public Health Work. The education departments implemented the party's principle on education in an all-round manner, readjusted

the educational structure and reformed the educational system. The secondary technical-vocational education developed relatively rapidly, with 61,000 students attending school, 28,000 people more than the preceding year. In scientific and technological work, we clarified the direction that science and technology should serve the national economy, and actively launched technological breakthroughs and integrated scientific research with production practice. We scored new results in 130 scientific research projects. Of this, 18 won the state's natural science award and award for invention, and 112 won the award for important scientific and technological results given by the provincial people's government. Most of these results were popularized and played relatively major roles in industrial and agricultural production. The literary and art workers created a number of good works, good films and good operas of broad subjects and diverse forms which profoundly reflect the excellent situation and new people and new events of the various fronts since the Third Plenary Session. Some of these works won national literary and art awards through appraisal and comparison. The literary and art performance troupes which served the masses continued to grow in strength. There were already 710 professional and sparetime literary and art troupes (teams) throughout the province, with 18,000 people participating in performance and creative activities. They further enriched the cultural livelihood of the masses. In physical culture, new progress was made in basketball, soccer, skiing, ice skating and others. In the national competitions, seven individuals on seven occasions set national records in six events. At the Ninth Asian Olympics, four individuals won three gold medals, winning glory for our country and our province, as well as promoting the launching of a mass physical cultural activity throughout the province on a popular scale. In public health work, with improving the quality of medical technology as the key, we strengthened the rectification work of the hospitals and the training and improvement of the existing technological forces. With the launching of the patriotic health campaign, the incidence of epidemics dropped markedly. More marked results were made in birth control. The rate of having one child throughout the province reached 84.9 percent. The rate of natural population growth was 10.93 percent. Progress was made in news, publication, broadcasting, television and tourist work, rendering new contributions to the building of a material civilization and the building of a spiritual civilization in our province.

Urban and Rural People's Livelihood Continued To Improve. Last year, due to the development of agricultural production, the average collective income of the peasants throughout the province was 178 yuan, 23.6 percent higher than the preceding year. The broad masses of peasants became increasingly richer, and changes took place in food, clothing, daily necessities and housing. An investigation of the livelihood of 360 peasant families showed that, on the average, the bicycles, sewing machines and radios owned by 100 households increased by 20.9 percent, 13.1 percent and 11.9 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. New houses were built on 9.08 million square meters in the rural areas throughout the province, and over 150,000 commune members moved into new homes. Many peasants bought carts and horses and some even bought automobiles and tractors. In the cities and towns, due to the opening up of employment opportunities, 263,000 people were placed. The income of the staff members and workers increased markedly. The wage bill of the staff members

and workers under the system of ownership by all people and urban system of collective ownership throughout the province amounted to 3.23 billion urban yuan, 8.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The housing condition of the staff members and workers was improved still further. We completed 1.61 million square meters of residential quarters for the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province, 18.4 percent more than the preceding year. Details of the commune members and urban and rural savings throughout the province are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Urban staff members and workers				
Wage bill	10,000 yuan	323,142	50.7	8.3
Per capita wages for staff and workers	yuan	798	22.7	3
Rural commune members				
Per capita net income	yuan	178	61.8	23.6
Savings of urban and rural residents				
Gross amount	10,000 yuan	18.9	2.2 times	29.5
Of this:				
Urban	10,000 yuan	13.3	2.1 times	26.7
Rural	10,000 yuan	5.6	2.5 times	40

In 1982, our province took a new stride in economic work. However, the work still failed to take a basic turn for the better. The protracted "leftist" influence was still not totally eradicated and many problems still existed. Primarily, the readjustment of the agricultural structure and the development of diversified economy were slow, the acreage of economic crops last year was reduced, and the development of specialized households and priority households was very slow. The level of agricultural science and technology was relatively low and the new science and technology were not launched on a sufficiently popular scale. The rural economy was still not vigorous enough. The readjustment of the industrial structure was rather slow, the equipment was obsolete, technology was backward and economic results were still very poor. The losses of the industrial enterprises constituted 41.7 percent of the total. Most of the major economic and technological quotas were lower than the advanced level nationally. The reform of the commercial system was not promoted. There was excessive control in certain aspects. Culture, education and public health work failed to catch up with the needs of the four modernizations.

The year 1983 is a focal year in realizing the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the new year, in order to enable the whole province to score even greater achievements on the basis of last year's economic construction, our province acted in

Major Economic Targets for Jilin Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	2,149.33	2,230.95	2,257.61	5.0	1.2	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	324.9	396.5	411.2	26.6	3.7	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	250.0	282.8	292.3	16.9	3.4	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	74.9	113.7	118.9	58.7	4.6	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people		5.6	7.6		35.7	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	152.1	191.4	204.60	21.9	6.9	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	36.8	57.5	60.65	16.4	5.5	
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	115.3	133.9	143.95	23.9	7.5	
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	45.4	56.9	60.54	33.6	6.3	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	69.9	77.0	83.41	27.6	8.4	
5. National income	100 million yuan	71.1	91.7	100.67		8.12	
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	20.3	20.3	20.6	1.5	1.5	(2)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	18.3	20.3	20.6	12.6	1.5	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		17.1	22.1		29.5	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	13.5	9.2	12.0	-11.6	30.7	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		7.9	10.1		28.1	
8. Freight turnover	10,000 ton/km	68,693	61,267	77,844	13.3	27.1	(3)
Passenger turnover	10,000 people/km	11,875	14,216	15,539	30.9	9.3	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	43.8	67.5	76.3	74.2	13.0	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	110	144	178	61.8	23.6	
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	651	776	798	22.6	3.0	(6)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	8,021	8,727	8,814	101.0	108.8	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	555.7	530.6	502.1	- 9.6	- 5.4	
University students	10,000 people	3.0	4.6	4.4	46	- 4.3	
Secondary students	10,000 people	209.7	176.7	166.9	-20.4	- 5.5	(7)
Primary students	10,000 people	343.0	349.3	331.0	- 3.5	- 5.2	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	6.3	6.8	7.2	14.8	5.2	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	7.4	9.4	7.0	31.7	2.7	(8)

(1) The absolute figure for 1978 was based on the constant prices of 1970, and absolute figures for 1980 and 1981 were based on the speed of the constant prices of 1980 according to the comparable prices.
(2) Gross financial revenue for the entire province.
(3) Only including the various types of highway transportation vehicles.
(4) Including all types of transportation vehicles.
(5) Including the retail sales of the peasants to the nonagricultural residents.
(6) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(7) Including special secondary, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(8) Not including barefoot doctors.

accordance with the demand of the Sixth 5-Year Plan formulated by the 12th Party Congress and the 5th National Party Congress and, in line with the reality of our province, put forth the economic construction tasks for 1983. We plan to attain 21.3 billion yuan of gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province, a 4 percent increase over the preceding year. Of this, the gross value of agricultural output will increase by 5 percent, the gross output of grain will increase by 3 percent. We will guarantee a 4 percent increase and strive for a 5 percent increase in the gross value of industrial output. We will arrange work to attain an actual level of growth not lower than last year. We will further raise economic results. Compared to last year, the speed of growth of the income from sales must be slightly higher than the speed of growth of the industrial output value. Our realized profit must increase by 10 percent, and the profits delivered to the state must increase by 10 percent. The amount of losses of the enterprise suffering from deficits must be lowered by 25 percent. The speed of turnover of circulating funds must be raised by 8 percent. We will strive to lower the cost of comparable products by 2.4 percent, and strive to raise the labor productivity of all personnel by 2.5 percent. The provincial financial revenue plan should reach 1.24 billion yuan, 3.6 percent higher than last year. The financial accounts throughout the province should show a slight balance.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 52-V 55

[Article by Zhong He [6945 0735] of the General Office of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, the whole province took the raising of economic results as the key and continued to develop the national economy in the midst of readjusting and restructuring. In agriculture, we switched from emphasizing grain production in an isolated manner in the past to carrying out diversified economy and developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in an all-round manner. In industry, we switched from emphasizing output value and output in the past to emphasizing business, quality and variety. In commerce, we switched from emphasizing commodity procurement in the past to emphasizing sales of commodities. In the entire economic work, we switched from emphasizing speed in a onesided manner in the past to emphasizing results, and scored relatively good results accordingly. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province was 36,411,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 19.3 percent higher than 1978 and 6.4 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the gross value of industrial output was 20.8 percent higher than 1978 and 7.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross value of agricultural output was 15.16 percent higher than 1978 and 4.36 percent higher than the preceding year. We also made new developments in other causes. A new situation appeared in the national economy throughout the province in which agriculture promotes industry, industry brings about agriculture, light industry promotes heavy industry, heavy industry brings along light industry, circulation promotes production, production brings along circulation, production promotes science and technology and science and technology bring along production.

I. Agriculture. In 1982, following the flood disaster of the preceding year, agricultural production again encountered droughts and insect pests which were rarely seen in history. The disasters affected 110 million mu of land throughout the province. Of this, 80 million mu were seriously affected. However, as a result of persevering in the principle of "relying on policies and science to speed up the development of agriculture," we fully mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants to fight disasters and seize bumper harvests, and greatly reduced the losses incurred from the disasters.

Our gross output of grain was 23 billion jin, a reduction of 8 percent compared to the preceding year. However, due to the steady development of diversified economy, the gross value of industrial output throughout the province was 9.57 billion yuan, 4.3 percent higher than the preceding year, and the highest level in history. The composition of the gross value of agricultural output also changed: The value of grain output was 5.37 billion yuan, 1.9 percent higher than the preceding year. Its proportion in the gross output value dropped from 58.1 percent of the preceding year to 56.1 percent. The output value of economic crops was 1.39 billion yuan, 60 million yuan more than the preceding year. Its proportion in the gross output value dropped from 14.7 percent of the preceding year to 14.5 percent. The output value for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery was 2.81 billion yuan, 340 million yuan more than the preceding year. Its proportion in the gross output value rose from 27.2 percent of the preceding year to 29.4 percent.

In 1982, new developments were made in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. We built 3,996,000 mu of forests, fulfilling the plan for the entire year. We grew seedlings on 726,000 mu, 75,000 mu more than the preceding year. We raised 137,000 head of dairy cattle, 38.9 percent more than the preceding year. We raised 3,818,000 goats, up 11.3 percent. Of this, 370,000 were milch goats, up 56.3 percent. We kept 32 million head of poultry, up 32.8 percent. We raised 984,000 head of cattle, 50,000 more than the preceding year. We kept 6,086,000 hogs in pen, down 1.1 percent, but showing reduction by a narrower margin. There was increase and decrease in the output of the major livestock products. Milk was registered at 6,205,000 dan, which doubled that of the preceding year. Goat's milk was registered at 417,000 dan, an increase of 96,000 dan. Poultry eggs totaled 3.75 million dan, an increase of 411,000 dan. Sheep's wool totaled 258,000 dan, an increase of 46,000 dan. The gross output of pork, beef and mutton was 5,986,000 dan, a reduction of 567,000 dan. The sown acreage for oilbearing crops totaled 3,973,000 mu, a reduction of 754,000 mu compared to the preceding year. The gross output value was 9 million dan, 1.4 percent higher than the preceding year, raising the per-mu output by 20.2 percent compared to the preceding year. The sown acreage of tobacco leaves was 661,000 mu, 349,000 mu more than the preceding year, with a gross output of 1.6 million dan, 93 percent more than the preceding year. The sown acreage for beets totaled 3,662,000 mu, with a gross output of 59.6 million dan, 11 percent less than the preceding year. The sugar content of beets reached 15.7 percent, 1.1 percent higher than the preceding year. An investigation of the income and expenditures of the peasant's family showed that the per-capita net income of the rural commune members was 250 yuan, 12.6 percent higher than the preceding year.

An upsurge in which peasants learn and apply science was whipped up. The counties, farms and communes throughout the province already formed 80 modern comprehensive scientific experimental points for agriculture. A number of scientific and technological model households appeared in the rural areas. Great development was made in the building of state-run farms, with better and better business results. The exemplary role of agricultural mechanization became increasingly strengthened.

II. Industry. Guided by the principle of carrying out all-round rectification of the enterprise under leadership and step-by-step, actively promoting

the economic system of responsibility, continuously readjusting the internal industrial structure, vigorously developing light industrial production with consumer products as the key and practically and realistically vitalizing heavy industry, we emphasized the improvement of product quality, developed design, color and variety, tapped the potentials of the existing enterprises, vigorously engaged in technological transformation, launched energy-saving activities, actively readjusted the product structure and worked hard to organize production according to society's needs. The gross value of industrial output throughout the province was 26.84 billion yuan, surpassing the goal of "guaranteeing 4 percent and striving for 5 percent" put forth at the beginning of the year.

On the basis of consecutive growth in high speed, light industry again registered a gross value of output at 9,102,000,000 yuan, 7.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The proportion of light industry in the entire industry rose from 33.7 percent of the preceding year to 33.9 percent. We implemented limited production of unmarketable and stockpiled products in light of society's needs. Compared to the preceding year, silk dropped by 42.4 percent, pure chemical fiber cloth dropped by 16 percent, radios dropped by 82.3 percent, and phonographs dropped by 68.4 percent. At the same time, we vigorously developed the products in short supply which were urgently needed by the masses and which were in shortage on the market. Cotton cloth increased by 20 percent, gunnysack by 32.3 percent, synthetic detergent by 29.2 percent, sugar by 18.2 percent, dairy products by 43.3 percent, and beer by 27 percent. Under the prerequisite of improving quality, we expanded the production of some durable consumer products. Bicycles increased by 31.4 percent, sewing machines by 12.4 percent and wristwatches by 26.6 percent. We actively increased the production of high-grade consumer products: television sets increased by 9.6 percent, colored television sets by 2 times, refrigerators by 7.7 percent, electric fans by 30.5 times, and washing machines by 1.8 percent.

In heavy industry, we continued to implement the principle of "both heavy and light industry, and both armyman and civilian" put forth by the provincial party committee, developed contingency products and expanded the realm of service. After readjustment, heavy industrial production began to pick up again. The gross value of heavy industrial output was 17,738,000,000 yuan, 6.8 percent higher than the preceding year. Compared to the preceding year, metallurgical industry increased by 6.7 percent, chemical industry by 14.2 percent, machine-building industry by 10.7 percent, coal industry by 12.2 percent, petroleum industry by 1.4 percent, power industry by 9.1 percent, construction materials industry by 20.5 percent and forestry industry by 13.2 percent.

In 1982, the investment in capital construction fulfilled by the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province amounted to 3,062,000,000 yuan, 25 percent more than the preceding year. More rapid progress was made in the investment in key projects: We fulfilled an investment of 1,247,000,000 yuan in 58 key projects throughout the province. This was faster than the average progress throughout the province. We further readjusted the direction of investment: The transportation and posts and

telecommunications sectors fulfilled an investment of 141 million yuan, 88 percent more than the preceding year; the petroleum and coal sectors in the energy industry separately fulfilled an investment of 297 million yuan and 215 million yuan, registering an increase of 17.9 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. The electrical power sector fulfilled an investment of 225 million yuan, maintaining the level of investment of the preceding year. The 300,000-ton ethylene project of Daqing fulfilled an investment of 308 million yuan, with a cumulative investment of 750 million yuan, 16.1 percent of the gross scale of investment. The proportion of nonproductive investment continued to rise. We fulfilled 1,413,000,000 yuan of nonproductive investment, 11.4 percent more than the preceding year. Its proportion in the gross scale of investment rose from 43.9 percent of the preceding year to 46.1 percent. We fulfilled 805 million yuan of investment in residential quarters, 22.3 percent more than the preceding year.

The communications and transportation sectors adopted a series of technological and organizational measures to raise the efficiency in transportation. The freight volume fulfilled by the various types of transportation vehicles, including railways, highways and inland waterways, throughout the province was 173.43 million tons, 106.9 percent of the year's plan, and 7.6 percent more than the preceding year. The gross amount of posts and telecommunications service fulfilled was 84.77 million yuan, 100.2 percent of the year's plan and 2.1 percent more than the preceding year. We scored great achievements in energy saving. We saved 820,000 tons of coal, 300 million kWh of electricity, and 870,000 tons of petroleum. The statistics of the 30 key enterprises throughout the province which consumed over 50,000 tons of standard coal annually showed that energy consumption for every 10,000 yuan of output value was lowered by 2.5 percent and output value created by every 10,000 tons of energy consumed was increased by 2.9 percent.

Slight improvement was made in industrial economic results. The income from sales of products by the industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the province amounted to 8.8 billion yuan, 6.9 percent higher than the preceding year, and surpassing the speed of growth at 6.8 percent of the gross value of industrial output. The realized profits amounted to 508 million yuan, 6.7 percent more than the preceding year. Profits delivered to the state amounted to 240 million yuan, up 27.2 percent. The speed of growth of profits delivered to the state surpassed the speed of growth of profits realized.

III. The Realm of Commodity Circulation Was Vitalized and Collective and Individual Economies Developed on a Large Scale. In 1982, the sources of commodities for retail sales throughout the province amounted to 11.99 billion yuan, 10.9 percent more than the preceding year. The gross amount of society's commodity purchasing power that same year was 12.23 billion yuan. The growth of sources of commodities was faster than the growth of society's commodity purchasing power. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 2.82 billion yuan, 7.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross amount of procurement of industrial products within the province was 3.47 billion yuan, 5.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross amount of commodities imported from outside the province was 4.05 billion yuan, 28.6 percent higher than the preceding year. In 1982, the amount of

retail sales of social commodities throughout the province was 11.24 billion yuan, 8.7 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the amount of retail sales of consumer items sold to the residents was 8.71 billion yuan, 7.6 percent higher than the preceding year. New changes took place in the composition of consumption: As regards the supply and demand of all categories of consumer products, we went from food, clothing and articles of daily use to food, articles of daily use and clothing. The amount of sales of such commodities as meat, eggs, poultry, cigarettes, wine, candles, pastries, aquatic products, vegetables and fruits by the state-run commercial departments was 2.32 billion yuan, 10.4 percent higher than the preceding year. Sales of durable consumer products continued to increase: We sold 753,000 bicycles, an increase of 24.3 percent; 294,000 television sets, up 36.7 percent; 1.13 million wristwatches, up 22.8 percent; and 327,500 sewing machines, up 11.2 percent. The collective and individual economies played an increasingly marked role in the commercial market. The amount of retail sales by the economy under the system of collective ownership was 1.98 billion yuan, 30.3 percent higher than the preceding year. Its proportion in the amount of retail sales of social commodities rose from 14.7 percent of the preceding year to 17.6 percent. The amount of retail sales by the individual economy was 250 million yuan, 62.8 percent higher than the preceding year. Its proportion in the amount of retail sales of social commodities rose from 1.5 percent of the prededing year to 2.3 percent. The country trade fairs became more and more alive and the fair trade network outlets increased from 489 of the preceding year to 610, 433 of which were in the rural areas and 177 of which were in the cities. The amount of transactions concluded in urban and rural fair trade was 340 million yuan, which was equivalent to 3 percent of the amount of retail sales of social commodities, and was 36 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the amount of transactions concluded in the rural fair trade was 199 million yuan, while the amount of transactions of agricultural sideline products concluded in the cities was 141 million yuan.

In 1982, market prices were basically stable. The list prices for the procurement of agricultural sideline products were basically maintained at the same level.

The general level of prices of retail sales throughout the year was 2.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The cost-of-living price index of the staff members and workers was up 3 percent compared to the preceding year.

In foreign trade, we have already shifted from simply providing the sources of goods for export to handling import and export business ourselves. In 1982, we fulfilled 1,954,000,000 yuan of procurement of foreign trade export commodities, 21.2 percent more than the preceding year and 71 percent more than 1977. We handled $174 million of foreign trade export, 14.1 percent more than the preceding year and 12.8 times more than 1977. Export was $151 million over import. We have already established trade relations with 79 countries and regions in the world.

In 1982, as a result of the implementation of the system of financial contracting throughout the province, despite 2 consecutive years of extraordinarily serious natural calamities affecting agriculture, local financial

revenues throughout the province totaled 3,005,000,000 yuan, 104.5 percent of the readjusted budget. The accounts gave a favorable balance of 16 million yuan that year. The situation of credit receipts and payments was fine. The banking departments played an important role in vigorously collecting funds, regulating monetary circulation and supporting economic development. The various deposits, loans and urban and rural savings registered increase in an all-round manner. The urban and rural residential savings increased by 21.8 percent compared to the preceding year.

IV. New Developments and Improvements Were Made in Science and Technology, Culture and Education, Public Health Work and Physical Education. In the past year, the scientific and technological front actively served agriculture, industry and the people's livelihood as well as foreign trade. We scored a number of new results in such aspects as scientific and technological breakthroughs and research in applied technology. The Heilongjiang Machine-building Industrial Research Institute researched and manufactured the "new materials for the main pump and ballbearing for the heavy-water reactor" and the Heilongjiang University researched and manufactured the "3CCM model silicon magnetic sensitive transistor," both of which won the state's third class award for invention. There were 122 projects which won the provincial award for outstanding scientific and technological achievements, and 11 which won the provincial award for the popularization of scientific and technological achievements. We popularized and applied 95 percent of these scientific and technological results: The "Suihua corn No 2," a single-crop corn successfully researched by the Suihua Agricultural Scientific Research Institute and with an average increase in production of 35.8 percent, is now being popularized extensively. The "2 x 200-300 ton padded steam barge," researched and manufactured jointly by the Water Transportation Scientific Research Institute and the Shanghai Shipping Transportation Scientific Research Institute under the Ministry of Communications, was the first of its kind at home. Operating at 9 km/hour and saving 17 percent of fuel, it is now being used on the Songhua Jiang.

We further consolidated and improved our educational cause. In 1982, 96.3 percent of the school age children throughout the province went to school, 0.8 percent higher than the preceding year. We built and repaired 524,000 square meters of school buildings. The two-shift rate in the urban secondary and primary schools dropped from 36.3 percent of the preceding year to 26.6 percent. We scored new achievements in the reform of the structure of secondary education. There were 297 agricultural vocational secondary schools throughout the province. The students enrolled in these schools constituted 33.4 percent of the high school students. There were 31 institutions of higher learning, with 43,400 students. Great developments were made in television, broadcasting, correspondence and sparetime universities as well as peasant sparetime education.

In respect to culture and art, some literary works won national awards. Acrobatic skills won the gold medal in international competitions. A new scene appeared in the urban and rural patriotic health movement. Great achievements were made in the prevention and cure of local diseases, infectious diseases and occupational diseases. The level of health of the people

improved markedly. Urban and rural mass sports developed in depth and in scope. Relatively good results were scored in professional sports. In 1982, 48 individuals set provincial records in 69 events on 95 occasions, and 8 individuals set national records on 9 occasions. In the national competitions involving various categories of sports, 120 gold medals were won. New progress and improvement were made in news, publi-ations, historical relics, and measurement work. Birth control was emphasized in a more and more down-to-earth manner, and population growth was basically controlled. Under the state unified planning, we smoothly fulfilled the third census work. In 1982, the rate of appropriate birth control was 71.1 percent, and the rate of application of identity card for single children reached 84.3 percent.

V. On the Basis of Developing Production, People's Livelihood Improved Somewhat. In 1982, 902 million yuan of investment was used in the building of urban housing quarters, 13.7 percent more than the preceding year. Residential quarters were built on 4.76 million square meters of land, the largest area of housing construction. We placed 300,000 unemployed young people. The wage bill for the staff members and workers throughout the province was 7.8 percent higher than the preceding year, the average per-capita income of the staff members and workers was 8.5 percent more than the preceding year, and the per-capita cost-of-living expenses of the staff members and workers also increased by 7.3 percent. The staff members and workers had more savings and their standard of living improved. In the rural areas, the per-capita income was 250 yuan, 12.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Incomplete statistics shows that the peasant's living expenses were 14.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, edible oil was up 32.1 percent, meat 5.7 percent and poultry 10.3 percent. The possession of high-grade durable products by the peasants increased by a very wide margin. The possession of television sets was 4.8 percent higher than the preceding year, the possession of wristwatches 22.1 percent and the possession of sewing machines 11.1 percent. The possession of large furniture almost doubled compared to the preceding year. In 1982, we rebuilt and repaired the bathtubs in 43 counties. We built and repaired 6.31 million square meters of roads of the counties and towns, and built 20,000 meters of drainage pipes, both of which doubled that of the preceding year. Throughout the province, 120,000 peasant families were engaged in rebuilding or building their houses. Tap water was made available for 162,000 peasant households and 756,000 people.

VI. Relatively Good Results Were Scored in Foreign Affairs Work. In September 1982, Governor Chen Lei led the provincial people's government delegation to visit the State of Wisconsin in the United States, and signed a friendship protocol between the province and the state. Friendship exchange was developed with some states and counties in Japan, Canada and other countries. Regional friendship exchange was established with North Hamkyong Province of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We actively launched foreign economic and technological cooperation, and received a total of 684 foreign economists and technological personnel from 26 countries and regions, 33 percent more than the preceding year. We dispatched all kinds of economic and trade delegations, professional investigation groups and cultural groups, totaling 1,149 people, to other countries.

Major Economic Targets for Heilongjiang Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	3,130	3,239	3,281	4.8	1.3	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	577.2	672.0	692.4	20.0	3.0	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	460.1	490.3	500.9	8.9	2.2	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	117.1	181.7	191.5	63.5	5.4	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	1,000 people	0.5	8.0	8.1	1,520.0	1.3	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	305.2	342.3	364.1	19.3	6.4	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	83.1	91.7	95.7	15.2	4.3	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	222.1	250.6	268.4	20.8	7.1	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	58.5	84.5	91.0	55.6	7.8	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	163.6	166.1	177.4	8.4	6.8	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	151.5	188.8	204.7	22.9	6.7	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	60.4	15.6	17.3	-240.9	10.9	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	30.2	25.8	28.0	- 7.9	8.5	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	21.4	39.3	51.9	142.5	32.1	
Investment in capital construction (system by ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	21.4	24.5	30.6	42.9	24.9	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	—	14.8	21.3	--	43.9	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	416.2	482.7	484.4	13.4	0.4	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	91.5	110.2	122.3	33.7	10.9	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	71.0	105.5	115.1	62.1	9.1	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	110.0	221.5	250.5	25.7	13.1	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	669	831	854	27.7	2.8	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	10,059	10,442	10,456	3.9	0.1	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	761.35	737.16	733.34	- 3.8	- 0.5	(8)
University students	10,000 people	3.35	4.96	4.34	29.6	-12.5	
Secondary students	10,000 people	262.2	223.2	217.69	-20.4	- 2.5	(9)
Primary students	10,000 people	495.8	509.0	503.37	1.5	- 1.1	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	9.1	9.3	9.2	1.1	- 1.0	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	12.1	14.0	14.6	20.7	4.3	(10)

(1) The figures for 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures for the prices of that year were listed. The speed was calculated from comparable prices. The figure for the national income of 1982 was a preliminary figure.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(5) Including the retail sales of peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure from investigation of peasant's livelihood included income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective onwership.
(8) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(9) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(10) Not including barefoot doctors.

The major problems in the economic construction work in Heilongjiang Province in 1982 were as follows: We failed to carry out sufficient investigation and study on the new situation and new problems in the implementation of the various kinds of system of responsibility in production and economic system of responsibility, and failed to resolve the problems without delay. The capital contruction involving agricultural production was relatively slow, the ability to fight natural disasters was still very low and the margin of decrease in grain production was very wide. There was shortage in energy supply, communications and transportation, as well as construction materials. We still failed to solve many debts in respect to the people's livelihood. The economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation were still rather poor. The various targets of economic results not only lagged behind those of the whole country, but also fell below the highest level in the history of this province. Some of these difficulties and problems were left over from history, while others appeared in our advance. With the deepening of the economic readjustment and restructuring, we will solve them step-by-step.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

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[Article by the Secretariat of the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, in the midst of the readjustment, Shanghai's economy maintained a definite speed of growth and developed healthily ahead.

I. New Progress Was Made in Industry in the Readjustment

The gross value of industrial output fulfilled was 63.67 billion yuan, surpassing the plan for a 4 percent growth, and registering a 4.6 percent increase over the preceding year. Of the 89 major products in the state plan, 79 either fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans.

In light industry, we overcame the difficulty of limited production for some products, emphasized product upgrading and updating, and vigorously developed consumer products needed by the domestic and foreign markets. On the basis of an average annual progressive increase at 10.4 percent for 3 consecutive years, we again registered a 2.9 percent increase over the preceding year, fulfilling 35.88 billion yuan in output value. There was relatively wide margin of growth for 25 key consumer products on the market. Sewing machines and tape recorders doubled and redoubled. Bicycles, wristwatches, television sets, cameras, wooden furniture and film for civilian use all increased more than 10 percent. Due to the limited production of some chemical fiber cloth, the value of textile industrial output dropped by 2.8 percent.

In heavy industry, we continued to readjust the product structure, improve our direction of service, and expanded the realm of service. Instead of dropping, production picked up again. The output value fulfilled for the entire year was 27.79 billion yuan, 6.9 percent more than the preceding year, far surpassing the plan for a 1.5 percent growth, and surpassing the actual results of 1979 prior to the readjustment. Of this, machine-building industry increased by 11 percent over the preceding year, the construction materials industry by 8.5 percent, chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals by 10.2 percent, electricity generating equipment by 60.2 percent, mining equipment and internal combustion engine by 25 percent, and soda ash, calcium carbide, synthetic ammonia and concentrated sulphuric acid by over 10 percent.

In the readjustment, the various industrial sectors worked hard to increase variety, improve quality, and increase production of products of outstanding quality and name brands. The industrial system successfully trial-manufactured over 2,600 new products throughout the year. The light industrial, textile industrial and handicraft industrial systems successfully trial-manufactured over 30,000 new products, new designs and colors and new specifications. There were 45 products throughout the municipality which won the state's gold and silver medals for quality, and there were 359 products which won the municipal or ministerial certificates for products of outstanding quality.

We strengthened the management over organization, all-round measurement management, management over statistical analysis and management over quotas in energy saving. The comprehensive energy consumption by industrial products was down 1.5 percent compared to the preceding year. The net amount of coal saved was 75,000 tons, of burning oil 40,000 tons, of coke 17,000 tons, and of electricity 84 million kWh. The energy saved throughout the year amounted to 160,000 tons of standard coal, fulfilling the requirement to increase production and save energy.

II. Bumper Harvests in Agriculture

In agriculture, the suburban counties continued to improve the various forms of system of responsibility by linking remuneration to production, persevered in taking agriculture as the key and actively launching diversified economy, and popularized agricultural science and technology. Furthermore, with relatively good climatic conditions, we realized all-round production increase. In 1982, the gross value of agricultural output fulfilled was 3.87 billion yuan, 13.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the output value for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery fulfilled was 2.38 billion yuan, 17.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The industrial output value fulfilled by the industrial units run by the production brigades totaled 1.49 billion yuan, 8 percent higher than the preceding year. With the exception of cotton, the major agricultural products all fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plans. The gross output of grain was 2.16 million tons, 16.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Under the circumstance when the sown acreage was reduced by 147,000 mu, the gross output of cotton was 81,000 tons, an increase of 8.4 percent due to the rise in the per-mu output. The output of rapeseed was 167,000 tons, an increase of 13.6 percent and the highest level in history. Hogs, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products and watermelons all registered production increase, basically guaranteeing market supply.

III. All-round Fulfillment of Communications and Transportation Plans

In 1982, the railroad, highway, waterway and civil aviation sectors all fulfilled or overfulfilled the state's transportation plans, with a freight volume of 210 million tons, 5 percent more than the preceding year. We handled 25.98 million passengers, an increase of 2.6 percent. The harbor handling capacity totaled 89.76 million tons, an increase of 7.7 percent. The efficiency of the communications and transportation sectors was slightly

raised. The average length of a ship's stay at the Shanghai port was 2 days, a drop of 17.4 percent compared to the preceding year. The turnover of freight trains of the Shanghai Railroad Subbureau was reduced from 1.05 days of the preceding year to 0.98 days. The annual freight vehicular tonnage in local transportation was raised by 2.3 percent.

IV. Domestic and Foreign Trade Continued To Grow

Domestic trade. In 1982, the gross amount of procurement by the Shanghai state-run commerce was 17.47 billion yuan, 3.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the gross amount of procurement of industrial products was 15.65 billion yuan, an increase of 2.3 percent. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 1.44 billion yuan, an increase of 18.2 percent. The amount of procurement of the major commodities all registered increase over the preceding year. Due to the rapid development of industry of fraternal provinces and municipalities and to the increase in self-sufficiency, the gross amount of industrial products transferred from Shanghai to other places throughout the country was slightly reduced compared to the preceding year. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities throughout the municipality was 9.73 billion yuan, an increase of 2.2 percent. The production departments continued to increase the marketable consumer items for daily use for the market. There was an abundant supply of commodities. Some commodities changed from a "seller's market" to a "buyer's market." A fine situation which was not seen for over 20 years appeared. Market prices were basically stable.

Foreign trade. The gross value of merchandise in stock of Shanghai's foreign trade export commodities was 11.59 billion yuan, 116.3 percent of the plan and 3.6 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, the gross value of procurement of export commodities was 9.17 billion yuan, up 2.4 percent. The gross value of export commodities brought in from other provinces was 2.42 billion yuan, up 8.2 percent. The gross value of foreign trade export was 6.94 billion yuan, 101.5 percent of the plan and 2.6 percent higher than the preceding year. In the composition of export, light industrial products constituted 56.5 percent, agricultural sideline products constituted 23.9 percent and heavy industrial products constituted 19.6 percent.

V. Economic Results Were Raised

Compared to 1981, in 1982, the profit and interest rate of funds throughout the municipality increased by 3.7 percent, the rate of output value of fixed assets increased by 1.4 percent, the rate of utilization of circulatory funds dropped by 0.5 percent, the rate of comprehensive energy consumption dropped by 2.7 percent, the cost of comparable products dropped by 1.6 percent and the labor productivity by all personnel went up by 0.7 percent.

The local financial revenues for the entire year was 16.5 billion yuan, fulfilling the state's readjusted plan.

VI. We Fulfilled in a Better Manner the Plan for Investment in Fixed Assets

Progress was stepped up for the first phase of the construction of Shanghai's Baoshan Iron and Steel General Works and the second phase of the construction of the Shanghai Petrochemical General Plant, fulfilling a total of 3.23 billion yuan of investment, 61.8 percent more than the preceding year, primarily due to surplus work load involving foreign equipment. With the exception of these two key projects, we imposed strict control on the scale of construction of other capital construction projects according to the state plan, and fulfilled 1.13 billion yuan of investment, with an increase of 5.3 percent over the preceding year. There was a higher increase in the investment in nonproductive construction, with a fulfillment of 1.05 billion yuan for the entire year, constituting 24.2 percent of the total investment in capital construction and registering 42.7 percent increase over the preceding year. This was primarily used in housing construction and urban infrastructures, as well as construction involving science, education, culture and public health. We fulfilled an investment of 1.8 billion yuan in technological transformation. Of this, we completed 2,445 projects at and above 50,000 yuan, fulfilling an investment of 1.44 billion yuan, 28.9 percent more than the preceding year.

With the exception of the first phase of the construction of Shanghai's Baoshan Iron and Steel General Works and the second phase of the construction of the Shanghai Petrochemical General Plant, the delivery of fixed assets rose from 79.9 percent of the preceding year to 83.6 percent. The newly added major production capacities of the projects which would be completed or partially completed within the year included: An annual production of 200,000 color television sets, 150,000 square meters of printed-wiring board, 3 million boxes containing 120 million meters of magnetic belts, 23,000 tons of cement, 350,000 kW of generators, 14,000 automatic telephone switchboards, 50,000-ton grain depot, 33,000-ton cold storage, 154,000 square meters of buildings of institutions of higher learning, 139,000 square meters of secondary and primary school buildings, 711 hospital beds as well as the Shiliupu passenger terminal and the Longbai Hotel of Shanghai Harbor. All these projects were delivered.

VII. Greater Progress Was Made in Science and Technology

In 1982, we scored important results in 650 projects involving new equipment, new materials, new technology, new techniques as well as medical science and basic theoretical research. Many projects embrace rather high technological standards. Relatively good results were scored through actual application. Of this, the projects which directly served the economy constituted 85.7 percent of the total. In the beginning of the year, the scientific and technological cooperation exchange meetings, at which time the scientific and technological departments displayed 2,600 scientific and technological results, while the production departments put forth over 1,200 difficult topics on production technology. Through mutual exchange, over 960 contracts on popularizing results and cooperating in making breakthroughs were signed. A number of contracts were fulfilled that same year. This effectively promoted the close integration between science and technology on the one hand and economic construction on the other.

New progress was also made in the research work in social sciences. In integration with the economic departments, the research personnel of the Academy of Social Sciences collected the data and experiences of 32 years of economic construction in Shanghai, and compiled a 2 million-word "Handbook of Shanghai's Economy," the first most complete historical material since liberation on the economic development in Shanghai.

We consolidated the scientific and technological professional ranks. The units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the municipality had 379,000 scientific and technological personnel of all fields, 28,000 people more than the preceding year. Of this, 284,000 people were in natural sciences and 95,000 people were in social sciences.

VIII. New Achievements Were Scored in Education, Public Health Work, Sports and Other Cultural Causes

The institutions of higher learning expanded their enrollment. There were 84,000 students, with 2,915 graduate students. The sparetime institutions of higher learning for staff members and workers had 105,000 students. There were 617,000 students in all types of secondary schools. The unitary nature of the structure of secondary education has changed somewhat, with greater development in all types of secondary professional and vocational schools. The regular secondary schools even added vocational classes. Worker-peasant education flourished. There were 340,000 young and middle-aged staff members and workers who completed cultural and technical make-up classes, and 250,000 people who participated in television lectures in economic management, statistics, mechanical drawing and other subjects.

We continued to launch the patriotic health movement. The incidence of infectious diseases dropped year by year. The public health system added new forces, with an increase of over 3,000 full-time public health and technological personnel compared to the preceding year. There were 899 more hospital beds compared to the preceding year. Medical and health conditions improved somewhat as did the quality of medical service.

We enlivened our mass sports activity and raised the level of skill in sports. We held sports meets at and above district and county levels throughout the municipality on 621 occasions. Many athletes scored outstanding results in international and domestic competitions. They broke 13 national records and 60 municipal records throughout the year. At the Ninth Asian Olympics, they carried off 14 gold medals and 20 gold awards, winning for the country.

New progress was made by the cultural, film, drama, broadcasting, television, newspaper and journal and publications sectors. In 1982, 19 movies were made. By the end of the year, there were 815 film projecting units of all categories, 46 art performance troupes, 24 cultural centers, 23 public libraries, and 9 museums and memorial halls throughout the municipality. The number of newspapers printed throughout the year was 45.3 percent higher than the preceding year, while the number of journals of all categories was up by 6 percent and the number of books published was up by 0.8 percent.

IX. Urban and Rural People's Livelihood Continued To Improve

The municipal people's government published the regulation on vegetable production protection zone, and used state and collective investment to carry out capital construction of vegetable plots. While making rational arrangement for the prices of procurement, it rendered financial subsidies to mobilize the enthusiasm of the vegetable farmers in production. With the hard work of the commercial staff members and workers, we changed the passive state in which vegetables were in short supply for a long period of time, and enabled supply to move toward normality.

Due to the reform of the system of management and the adoption of the principle of combining state monopoly of construction and construction by the units themselves, we mobilized the enthusiasm of all aspects to step up the pace of housing construction. The area of housing construction for the entire year was 7.86 million square meters, fulfilling an investment of 630 million yuan, 11.2 percent more than the preceding year. The area of housing completed was 3,946,000 square meters, 32.6 percent more than the preceding year, and the best year since liberation.

In labor employment, we implemented the method of integrating introduction by the labor departments, voluntary organization by the masses and job hunting on one's own, opened up possibilities and placed 220,000 people, 121,000 of whom were middle-aged and young people. By the end of 1982, we basically resolved the problem of employment of a large number of unemployed personnel left over from the past.

The state successively increased the wages of some staff members and workers of the cultural, education, public health and physical education units as well as government organs. The bonuses and income of staff members and workers of enterprises also increased. In 1982, the wage bill of the staff members and workers throughout the municipality was 4.13 billion yuan, 4.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The peasants' livelihood of the suburban counties markedly improved. The average income per person from the collective was 341 yuan, 53 yuan more than the preceding year, an increase of 18.4 percent.

The savings of urban and rural residents continued to increase. By the end of the year, the balance of urban and rural savings throughout the municipality was 3.79 billion yuan, 15.3 percent higher than the preceding year.

In 1982, Shanghai scored positive results in economic work. However, many problems left over from history were still unresolved. There were still many shortcomings in economic work. The organization and regulation of production was still not effective enough. The product structure and technological structure were still not rational. There was still a lack of a long-term overall strategic plan for the creation of a new situation in economic construction. All these problems require study and resolution one by one.

In 1983, we will create an overall new situation for socialist modernization. Shanghai must resolutely abide by the planning of the party Central Committee and the State Council, continue to implement the principle of readjusting,

Major Economic Targets for Shanghai Municipality

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth of 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	1,162.8	1,180.5	1.5	
Of this: Urban population	10,000 people	613.4	626.8	2.2	
2. Number of staff members and workers (at yearend)	10,000 people	464.5	475.2	2.3	(1)
Of this: Industrial staff members and workers	10,000 people	255.6	261.4	2.3	(1)
3. Gross value of industrial and agricultural output (from constant prices of 1980)	100 million yuan	642.7	675.4	5.1	
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	34.0	38.7	13.6	
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	608.7	636.7	4.6	
Value of light industrial output	100 million yuan	348.8	358.8	2.9	
Value of heavy industrial output	100 million yuan	259.9	277.9	6.9	
4. Local financial income within the budget	100 million yuan	171.5	165.1	- 3.8	
5. Amount of investment in capital construction	100 million yuan	30.8	43.6	41.7	
6. Freight turnover	100 million tons/km	1,547.1	1,735.7	12.2	(2)
7. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	95.3	97.3	2.2	(3)
8. Output of major industrial and agricultural products					
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	204.7	219.9	7.4	
Steel	10,000 tons	506.3	494.3	- 2.4	
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	36.5	38.6	5.8	
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	23.4	24.8	6.2	
Ethylene	10,000 tons	13.8	13.7	- 1.1	
Plastic goods	10,000 tons	15.1	15.1	0.6	
Tire covers	10,000	154.5	141.5	- 8.4	
Machine beds	10,000 sets	1.72	1.60	- 7.3	
Steel boats for civilian use	10,000 tons	20.6	19.5	- 5.7	
Television sets	10,000 sets	119.9	157.7	31.5	
Cameras	10,000	26.9	31.2	15.9	
Chemical fiber	10,000 tons	15.7	15.9	1.6	
Yarn	10,000 tons	39.8	39.5	- 0.8	
Cloth	100 million meters	16.6	16.5	- 0.2	
Machine-manufactured paper and cardboard	tons	31.0	32.5	4.9	
Bicycles	10,000	410.4	470.5	14.6	
Sewing machines	10,000	241.3	259.3	7.5	
Wristwatches	10,000	930	1,040.4	11.9	
Grain	10,000 tons	185.4	216.0	16.5	
Cotton	10,000 tons	7.4	8.1	8.4	
Oilbearing crops	10,000 tons	14.7	16.7	13.6	
Pork, beef and mutton	10,000 tons	17.0	20.5	20.4	
9. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	151.3	149.1	- 1.5	(4)
Of this: University students	10,000 people	9.1	8.4	- 7.9	
Secondary students	10,000 people	49.9	53.5	7.2	
Primary students	10,000 people	83.2	79.8	- 4.1	
10. Hospital beds	10,000	5.0	5.1	2.3	
Full-time health and technical personnel	10,000 people	9.6	9.9	3.2	(5)

Note: "Percentage of growth of 1982 over 1981" was calculated according to the detailed figures of the absolute figures of the various targets.

(1) System of ownership by all people and system of collective ownership.
(2) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(3) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(4) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(5) Not including barefoot doctors.

restructuring, consolidating and improving, closely revolve around taking the raising of economic results as the key, guarantee a realistic speed of growth in production, and guarantee the fulfillment of all the tasks in the state plan. The major targets of the plan for the national economy and social development are: The gross value of industrial output should be 4 percent higher than 1982, the gross value of agricultural output should be 3.2 percent higher, the investment in fixed assets (not including the Baoshan Iron and Steel General Works and the Shanghai Petrochemical General Plant) should be 8.3 percent higher, the investment in technological transformation should be 11.4 percent higher, and the financial revenues should be 4.7 percent higher. In order to realize the goal of economic construction for 1983, Shanghai will, on the basis of the achievements made in 1982, give prominence to the achievements, overcome shortcomings, surmount difficulties and move ahead.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF JIANGSU PROVINCE

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[Article by the Jiangsu Statistics Bureau]

[Text] In 1982, through further readjustment, the national economy of Jiangsu Province continued to develop, and the various fronts scored new achievements accordingly. Bumper harvests were obtained in agriculture. Industrial production continued to grow. The investment in fixed assets obtained results, with the formation of a number of production capacities. The market became more prosperous. Prices remained stable. New development was made in science and technology, education, public health and culture. Natural population growth was kept under control. Urban and rural people's livelihood improved still further. The entire national economy was gradually being shifted onto the path of taking the improvement of economic results as the key.

I. A New Level Was Again Reached in the Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output

In 1982, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output of this province was 73.7 billion yuan (calculating from the prices of 1980--same below), 9.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross value of agricultural output was 23.4 billion yuan, up 12.4 percent. The gross value of industrial output was 50.3 billion yuan, up 8 percent. Of this, the value of light industrial output was 29.8 billion yuan, up 4.8 percent; while the value of heavy industrial output was 20.5 billion yuan, up 13.1 percent. Due to the growth in agriculture and the rise again of heavy industry, changes took place in the proportion between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. The proportion of agriculture rose from 30.9 percent of the preceding year to 31.8 percent; heavy industry rose from 26.9 percent to 27.8 percent; and light industry dropped from 42.2 percent to 40.4 percent. The preliminary calculation of the national income amounted to 33.7 billion yuan (calculating from the prices of that year) (calculating from comparable prices), 10.8 percent higher than the preceding year, faster than the speed of growth of the gross value of industrial and agricultural output. The fast speed of growth of the national income was primarily due to the bumper harvest in agriculture, the lowering of the consumption of agricultural products and the marked improvement of economic results. In 1982, the local financial revenues amounted to 6.66 billion yuan, 5.7 percent higher than the preceding year.

II. Another All-round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture

In 1982, our province implemented the principle of "actively developing diversified economy while absolutely not relaxing grain production" in agriculture, further promoted various forms of the system of contracting responsibility in joint production, thereby making the relations in production more suitable for the development of the productive forces. In addition, science and technology were popularized on a general scale and the climatic conditions were relatively favorable. Thus, another all-round bumper harvest was obtained in agricultural production and new development was made in the comprehensive operation of agriculture, sideline occupations and industry.

In 1982, the gross output of grain for the entire province was 57.1 billion jin, 6.88 billion jin more than the preceding year, up 13.7 percent. Cotton output was registered at 11.52 million dan, up 2.2 percent. The output of oilbearing crops was registered at 18.37 million dan, up 43.2 percent. Silkworm cocoon was registered at 942,000 dan, up 16.9 percent. Sugar products, tobacco leaves, hemp, fruits, pork and aquatic products all registered increases of 10 to 20 percent.

The new characteristics of agricultural production were: First, grain, oilbearing crops, silkworm cocoon, pork and aquatic products all registered wide-margin growth over the preceding year. Cotton continued to maintain an output of over 11 million dan. They all scored new records. Second, grain and oilbearing crops increased production over a large area. Over 90 percent of the counties throughout the province registered increase in output over the preceding year. The per-capita possession of grain throughout the province was 944 jin, 103 jin more than the 841 jin of the preceding year.

Third, the gap between the northern and southern regions was gradually narrowed. The Xuzhou and Huaiyang Prefectures, which were areas of low yield formerly, increased output over a large area and by a wide margin in the last 2 years. In 1982, the grain output of Huaiyang Prefecture reached 10.4 billion jin, almost 20 percent more than the preceding year, the first place throughout the country in output. Cotton output was 1.07 million dan and oilbearing crops were 3.33 million dan, registering increase at 7.5 percent and 72.4 percent, respectively, over the preceding year, and surpassing the margin of growth of the whole province. Fourth, the commodity rate of grain was raised. In 1982, grain purchased by the state, purchased as surplus and purchased through negotiable prices totaled 13.9 billion jin, and the commodity rate of grain rose from 19.6 percent of the preceding year to 24.4 percent. In particular, Xuzhou and Huaiyang Prefectures became self-sufficient with surplus in grain, cotton and oilbearing crop production, and gradually became the new bases for commodity production.

III. Industrial Production Continued To Grow

In 1982, in accordance with the principle of specialized cooperation, our province continued to readjust the industrial structure and product structure in industrial production, and vigorously developed the production of marketable consumer items for daily use, reduced and limited the production of

unmarketable or stockpiled commodities. We popularly implemented the economic system of responsibility in the enterprises, launched all-round rectification of the existing enterprises by stages and in groups, and strengthened technological transformation step-by-step and with emphasis. In light of such difficulties as insufficient raw materials and energy resources, we still maintained a definite speed of development with slight improvement in economic results. The gross value of industrial output throughout the province was 50.3 billion yuan, 8 percent higher than the preceding year. Of the 100 major industrial products, 78 registered growth in output compared to the preceding year. Of this, electric energy production, chemical fertilizer, walking tractors, plate glass, cement, thermos flasks and glass liners all scored the highest output in the history of our province.

Light industry continued to grow. Some textile products and durable consumer products grew at a more rapid pace. The supply of some light industrial products which for a long time were in short supply was relaxed. Of the major light industrial products, woolen fabric increased by 54.3 percent, silk products increased by 19.5 percent, and sugar increased by 13.6 percent. Of the 10 durable consumer products, 8 registered growth by a wide margin. For instance, tape recorders increased by 2.4 times, washing machines for household use increased by 89.7 percent, bicycles increased by 66.7 percent, and sewing machines increased by 24.1 percent. The bumper harvest in agriculture enhanced the growth by a wide margin of the processing industry for agricultural sideline products. Such industrial output values as grain and oilbearing crop processing, ginning, slaughterhouse and meat processing all registered increase by more than 17 percent compared to the preceding year.

Heavy industry picked up again rapidly. With the development of agricultural production, the need for chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals and farm machinery increased. In 1981, the chemical fertilizer industry increased by nearly 10 percent compared to the preceding year. The farm chemicals and farm machinery industries increased by over 20 percent. Metallurgical industry increased by 8.8 percent. The heavy industrial portion of the machine-building industry increased by 15.3 percent, construction materials industry increased by 12.5 percent, and the heavy industrial portion of chemical industry increased by 16.3 percent. The rise again of heavy industry has provided definite factors for agricultural production, enterprise technological transformation and state construction.

In 1982, the quality of industrial products of our province improved slightly. Of the 55 major products, 48 have stabilized or improved their quality targets. There were 37 products throughout the province which won the state's gold and silver medals, 7 more than the preceding year. There were 175 products which won the provincial award for products of outstanding quality, 27 food products which won the provincial award for food products of outstanding quality, and 13 arts and crafts which won the provincial hundred-flower award for arts and crafts. Of the 62 major products, 43 were able to maintain or lower their targets for raw material, fuel and power consumption. The work of product renewal and updating was accelerated. A number of new products were trial-manufactured and put into batch process.

In 1982, Jiangsu Province also made relatively great developments in communications and transportation as well as posts and telecommunications. In local transportation, the passenger volume was 387 million people, 11.5 percent more than the preceding year; and the freight volume was 114 million tons, up 9.6 percent. The transactions of posts and telecommunications service charges was 127 million yuan, 7.1 percent more than the preceding year, and effectively supporting technical industrial and agricultural production.

IV. Definite Results Were Scored in the Investment in Fixed Assets

In 1982, the system of ownership by all people throughout the province fulfilled an investment of 3.46 billion yuan in fixed assets, 33 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, we fulfilled 2.04 billion yuan in capital construction and 1.42 billion yuan in renewal and transformation and in labor and material, with respective increase at 15 percent and 70 percent over the preceding year. There were nearly 3,000 more construction projects for the entire year compared to the preceding year. Of this, there was a reduction of 25 capital construction projects, and an increase of 3,014 projects involving labor and material. Of the 5,847 projects which were completed or partially completed and put into production, the capital construction projects were as follows: 6 large-scale and medium-sized projects, including the Nanjing Gypsum Mine, the Datun Coal Washery, the Xiaqiao Coal Washery and the No 741 Factory, as well as 1,795 small-scale projects. There were 4,046 projects involving labor and material, with a rate of completion and entry into production at 60.8 percent, which was higher than the 53.8 percent of the preceding year. The newly added fixed assets for the entire year amounted to 2.48 billion yuan, 1.18 billion of which were from the projects involving labor and material. The delivery of fixed assets of the projects involving labor and material was at 83.6 percent, higher than the level of the preceding year.

In respect to different sectors, in 1982, the investment in transportation, posts and telecommunications, commerce and foreign trade systems showed greater increase, registering 76 percent to 52 percent increase separately over the preceding year. In the transportation system, the major projects were the removal of the middle embankment of the inner canal from Xuzhou to Yangzhou of the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal, and the construction of the Zhenjiang Harbor and the Miaoling Pier of Lianyungang, all of which began construction. The investment fulfilled in the industrial system was some 300 million yuan more than the preceding year. Its proportion in the gross amount of investment, however, was 4 percent lower than the preceding year. Of this, the investment in light and textile industries as well as construction materials industry increased by a wide margin compared to the preceding year. All the major projects, including the Yizheng Chemical Fiber Plant and Xuzhou's Huaihai Cement Factory, were all at the height of construction on an all-round scale. Investment in education, culture, public health and urban public facilities also increased and its proportion in the gross amount of investment rose slightly. In view of the use of the projects involving labor and material, the investment in saving energy and raw materials, improving product quality, strengthening technological transformation, labor insurance and treatment of three wastes increased by a relatively wide margin. The above

represented the attention paid toward intensive expansion of reproduction and the tapping of potentials of the existing enterprises in arranging for investment, and also demonstrated the characteristics of little investment, short time frame of construction and good results in the projects involving labor and material. This embodied the continuous implementation of the principle of readjustment in our province and a direction of investment which was basically correct.

Through the investment in fixed assets, some new production capacities and results were formed throughout the year, which were primarily as follows:

Excavation of iron mines	80,000 tons/year
Washing of raw coal	1.95 million tons/year
Sulphuric acid	94,400 tons/year
Input transmission line	351.39 km
Transformers	518,000 KVA
Plate glass	170,000 standard boxes/year
Cement	366,500 tons/year
Commercial, aquatic products cold storage	3,400 tons
Commercial service network outlets	453 locations, 340,000 square meters
Openings in all kinds of schools	180,600
Area of construction of school buildings	840,000 square meters
Hospital beds of all kinds	3,075 beds
Area of construction of hospitals of all kinds	178,000 square meters
Area of construction of housing quarters to be completed	5.69 million square meters

At the same time, achievements were made in the production capacities of consumer products for daily use needed by the market, such as cotton spindles, woolen spindles, machine-manufactured sugar, wine, medicines and electrical appliances for household use, as well as urban public works such as water supply, gas supply, roads, public transportation and sewage treatment. All these play a beneficial role in developing industrial and agricultural production and in improving the people's livelihood in our province.

V. The Market Became More Prosperous and Prices Remained Stable

In 1982, we continued to carry out the reform of the commercial system throughout the province, promoted the system of circulation with "many economic forms, many channels of circulation and many business modes as well as few links." In light of the demand of the division of labor according to commodities and opening up of urban and rural areas, we made new achievements in such aspects as sending more industrial products to the rural areas, increasing commercial network outlets and improving service quality. The gross amount of procurement by the commercial units under the system of ownership by all people in our province was 23.3 billion yuan, 4.7 percent more than the preceding year. The amount of retail sales of social commodities was 17.93 billion yuan, 10.7 percent more than the preceding year.

The characteristics of purchase and sales on the market were: 1) The amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products increased by a wide margin. Of this, grain increased by 38.7 percent, vegetable oil by 39.4 percent, live hogs by 13.2 percent, and poultry by 26 percent. The amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products for the entire year was 8.14 billion yuan, 14.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The amount of procurement of industrial products was readjusted in light of the needs of the market. The amount of procurement of marketable products rose. For instance, sewing machines increased by 33.7 percent, bicycles by 68.6 percent, wristwatches by 36.1 percent, and the quality of many consumer products improved and the designs, colors and varieties increased. 2) The amount of sales of agricultural means of production rose steadily. With the improvement of the rural purchasing power, the agricultural means of production needed by the peasants increased day after day. Throughout the year, we supplied to the rural areas 32,400 walking tractors, an increase of 59 percent over the preceding year and 45,200 power-drive machines for farm use, an increase of 27.5 percent. Chemical fertilizer, sprayers, medium-sized and small farm tools, and films for farm use also increased by a relatively wide margin. 3) The growth in the amount of retail sales of consumer products in the rural areas was higher than that of the urban areas. The amount of retail sales of consumer products in the counties and rural areas increased by 12.8 percent over the preceding year, while that in the urban areas increased by 7 percent. 4) We adopted more flexible means of procurement and sales, further opened up urban and rural materials exchange, expanded sales of commodities and vitalized the market. The proportion of the amount of retail sales of commodities of the collective and individual economies in the amount of retail sales of social commodities rose from 26 percent of the preceding year to 28 percent. Collective and individual commercial units, catering, service and repair trades developed relatively rapidly, compensating for the inadequacy of the state-run commerce, making things convenient for the people's livelihood as well as opening up employment opportunities for the urban unemployed personnel.

In 1982, the state did a large volume of work on stabilizing prices. The market prices of our province were basically stable. We only made rational readjustment to raise and lower the prices of some commodities in order to narrow the gap between industrial and agricultural products.

In 1982, our province actively launched foreign trade with relatively good results. The gross amount of foreign trade export for the entire year was $1,196,000,000, 9 percent more than the preceding year. The gross amount of procurement of export commodities was 4,067,000,000 yuan, 14.6 percent more than the preceding year.

VI. New Developments Were Made in Science and Technology, Education, Public Health and Cultural Causes

In 1982, our province strengthened and developed science and technology, education, public health work and cultural causes. In scientific and technological work, we actively implemented the principle of serving economic construction, and put the focus of science and technology on agriculture, light

and textile industry, energy saving and the people's livelihood. There were 356,800 scientific and technological personnel in the natural sciences throughout the province. Of this, 66,000 people were intermediate and high-level scientific and technological personnel. We attached importance to giving play to the important role of intellectuals in the socialist modernization. A total of 35 major scientific research results were assessed throughout the year. The popularization and application of many scientific research results scored relatively good economic and social results.

The full-time institutions of higher learning throughout the province enrolled a total of 19,300 students, 1,900 more than the preceding year. There were 33,400 graduates, 16,200 more than the preceding year. There were 68,300 students in the schools, 14,300 fewer than the preceding year. This was because the 4-year students who started school in the spring and fall semesters of 1978 all graduated at the same time in 1982. Correspondence universities, television universities, evening universities and sparetime universities are all being restored and developed continuously. Readjustment and reform is being carried out continuously in secondary education. In 1982, there were 2,942,000 students attending the secondary professional schools, schools for mechanics, and vocational schools, 80,600 students fewer than the preceding year. Of this, there were 36,500 students in the agricultural and vocational secondary schools, 17,000 students more than the preceding year. The reason why there were fewer students in some schools was primarily because of the relatively wide margin readjustment of the regular secondary schools. There were 7,367,100 students in the primary schools, 492,200 students fewer than the preceding year. This was primarily because of the reduction of school-age children since the implementation of birth control. New development was also made in the work of training cadres and educating staff members and workers.

There was an increase of 224 public health organizations and 7,000 public health and technological personnel throughout the province compared to the preceding year. The quality of medical treatment was improved and new achievements were scored in the prevention and treatment of illnesses and scientific research work. Through launching the month of civilization and courtesy and the patriotic health movement with the treatment of filth, mess and poorness as the key, we improved the outlook of urban and rural public health considerably, improved the level of the people's health, and also scored marked results in the work of birth control. Currently, although child-bearing was at its height in our province, yet, as a result of a large volume of penetrating and meticulous work, we were able to attain 77.12 percent in the rate of having only one child and to keep the natural population growth under control.

The masses' cultural lives are rich and colorful. There were 157 art performance groups of all kinds, 2,326 mass cultural units such as cultural centers and stations, and 4,681 film projecting units throughout the province. We published 1,040 books of all editions, with a total of 245 million copies. We launched a mass sports movement in scope and in depth. We held sports meets at and above county level on 1,058 occasions throughout the province, with 308,400 participating athletes, many more than the preceding year. The athletes of Jiangsu won 96 gold medals, 71 silver medals and 65 bronze medals in the various domestic and foreign athletic events.

VII. The People's Livelihood Improved Still Further

With the development of the economy, the urban and rural people's livelihood in our province improved still further. An investigation of the income and expenditure of 1,000 peasant families showed that, in 1982, the per-capita net income of the peasants was 309 yuan, 19.8 percent more than the preceding year, an increase of 51 yuan, and the highest rate of increase since the nation's founding. The net income from family sideline occupations increased from 70.8 yuan of the preceding year to 90 yuan. The expenses used by each person on procuring productive fixed assets increased 2.7 times, while the expenses used in daily consumption increased by 15.9 percent. There was increase in the quantity of grain, vegetable oil, pork and poultry eggs consumed by the peasants. By the end of 1982, the per-capita grain reserve of the peasants increased by 74 jin compared to the preceding year, an increase of 26.5 percent. The peasant families owned more and more durable consumer products of all kinds. On the average, every 100 households owned 54 bicycles, 55 radios, and 135 clocks and watches. The building of rural houses increased. By the end of the year, the per-capita living area increased from 10.8 square meters of the preceding year to 11.4 square meters. By the end of 1982, the balance of savings of rural commune members throughout the province was 2,026,000,000 yuan.

In 1982, we placed 173,000 urban unemployed personnel throughout the province. By the end of the year, the number of staff members and workers totaled 6,993,700 people. The state also raised the wages of some staff members and workers. An investigation of the income and expenditure of 630 workers' families showed that the average per-capita cost-of-living income of a worker's family was 40.4 yuan per month, 3.8 yuan more than the preceding year, an increase of 10.4 percent. The cost-of-living expenses per person per month increased by 0.96 yuan over the preceding year, an increase of 2.6 percent. Due to the increase in income, by the end of the year, on the average, every 100 households owned 148 bicycles, 255 wristwatches, 107 radios, and 69 television sets, all of which showed considerable increase over the preceding year. By the end of 1982, the balance of urban savings throughout the province was 2,033,000,000 yuan.

In 1982, the state built and expended a number of public service facilities such as water supply, roads, cultural and recreation grounds, sports facilities and parks. Urban cultural and welfare facilities were also improved still further.

The economic situation in Jiangsu Province in 1982 was very good. The trend of development becomes better every year. We basically followed the path of steady and healthy development. However, in the midst of our advance, some problems still exist, primarily the following: We failed to impose strict control over the scale of investment in fixed assets. In particular, the extrabudgetary investments grew too sharply. The increase in the tasks of capital construction put new pressure on raw materials and energy supply. The economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation are still not ideal, and some targets of economic results were not reached. There is still a considerable gap between the development of energy industry and

Major Economic Targets for Jiangsu Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	5,834	6,010	6,089	4.4	1.3	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	581.50	674.82	699.37	20.3	3.6	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	366.37	425.72	444.0	21.2	4.3	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	215.13	249.10	255.37	18.7	2.5	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	--	5.07	5.31	--	4.7	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	464.06	673.80	737.23	51.7	9.4	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	124.36	208.21	234.02	41.2	12.5	
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	339.70	465.59	503.21	57.1	8.1	
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	167.83	284.54	298.13	77.6	4.8	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	171.87	181.05	204.78	32.7	13.1	
5. National income	100 million yuan	208.28	298.57	336.87	46.0	10.8	(2)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	61.09	63.04	66.61	9.0	5.7	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	28.38	23.79	25.05	-11.7	5.3	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets	100 million yuan	20.70	26.09	34.58	67.1	32.6	(3)
Investment in capital construction	100 million yuan	17.78	17.76	20.43	14.9	15.0	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material	100 million yuan	2.92	8.33	14.15	384.6	69.9	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	99.21	111.57	126.59	27.6	13.5	(3)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	58.94	87.96	100.11	69.9	13.8	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	101.99	167.84	186.31	82.7	11.0	
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	--	258	309	--	19.8	(5)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	513	672	702	36.8	4.5	(6)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel	yuan/person per year	13,979	14,754	15,122	13.1	2.5	(7)
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,265.38	1,096.45	1,037.74	-18	- 5.4	
University students	10,000 people	6.05	8.26	7.20	19	-12.8	
Secondary students	10,000 people	390.43	302.26	294.20	-24.7	- 2.7	(8)
Primary students	10,000 people	868.90	785.93	736.71	-15.2	- 6.3	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	11.07	11.96	12.0	8.4	0.3	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	14.0	16.23	16.93	20.9	4.3	(9)

(1) The figures representing the output values for 1978 were all calculated from the constant prices of 1970. The figures representing the output values of 1981 and 1982 were all calculated from the constant prices of 1980. The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(2) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed of growth was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) Investment in fixed assets was under the system of ownership by all people.
(4) Not including railroad transportation.
(5) Figure from investigation of peasants' family livelihood.
(6) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(7) System of ownership by all people (1978 was calculated from the constant prices of 1970).
(8) Including secondary professional, regular secondary, vocational secondary and mechanics schools.
(9) Not including barefoot doctors.

communications and transportation and the needs of the development of industrial and agricultural production. The situation in which a few unmarketable commodities were stockpiled and in which the channels of circulation were not smooth still exist. Science and technology, education, culture and public health work still await further strengthening. As concerns the abovementioned problems, we must adopt effective measures and resolve them appropriately step-by-step in the economic development in the future.

Jiangsu Province will launch all-round reform in 1983. As of 1 March, after implementing the new system of municipality-administered counties, the whole province will inevitably further strengthen the basis of agriculture and promote the harmonious development of the urban and rural economy. In the new year, we must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, accelerate the pace of reform, promote technological progress, promote the development of production, increase financial revenue, guarantee the key construction projects and make new progress in our province's national economy and social development.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF ZHEJIANG PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 72-V 74

[Article by Zong He [1350 0678] of the Zhejiang Provincial Planning Committee and Zhi Xi [2535 2649] of the Zhejiang Statistics Bureau]

[Text] In 1982, Zhejiang Province won all-round bumper harvests in agriculture. Industry developed steadily, market supply improved markedly, financial revenue increased steadily and the overall economic situation was very good. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output for the entire province was 36.83 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 10.7 percent higher than the preceding year, 66.1 percent higher than 1978 and 13.5 percent average annual increase in the last 4 years.

The Major Achievements and Characteristics of the Economic Development

I. An All-round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture. In 1982, the gross value of agricultural output was 13.76 billion yuan, 15.5 percent higher than the preceding year, 43.1 percent higher than 1978, and 9.4 percent average annual increase in the last 4 years. The output of the major agricultural products was as follows:

Item	Output for 1982	Percent of increase over 1981
Grain	34.25 billion jin	20.6
Cotton	1,952,000 dan	43.2
Bluish dogbane and jute	3,657,000 dan	3.6
Tea leaves	2,143,000 dan	19.9
Silkworm cocoon	1,342,000 dan	2.7

The major characteristics of the development of agricultural production are:

First, increase in production in all three seasons of spring, summer and fall. The sown acreage of grain was 51,560,800 mu, 934,000 mu more than the preceding year. This changed the situation of reduction for years on end. There

was increase in output in spring grain, early rice and fall grain. In particular, there was wide margin increase in the output of late rice. The per-mu output rose from 498 jin of the preceding year to 727 jin.

Second, diversified economy developed on an all-round scale. With the exception of the planned control over the acreage of rapeseed, there was increase in output on a general scale of cotton, jute, tobacco, sugar, tea, cocoon and tangerines. By the end of 1982, the number of hogs in pen totaled 13.83 million head, 2.9 percent more than the end of the preceding year. Of this, there were 909,500 female hogs for breeding, 12.4 percent more than the preceding year. The trend of development was good. New development was made in forestry production. The output value of agricultural diversified economy such as economic crops and forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations totaled 8.59 billion yuan, 12.1 percent higher than the preceding year.

Third, the breeding of aquatic products developed rapidly. The marine fishing output of the Zhoushan Fishery, famous in Zhejiang, constituted roughly 85 percent of the gross output of aquatic products throughout the province. In recent years, in order to protect the offshore fishing resources, we controlled fishing in a planned manner and the gross output of aquatic products fluctuated for years. The area of sea-water breeding totaled 185,000 mu, and the output of shells and algae totaled 982,400 dan, with respective increase at 26.7 percent and 20.04 percent compared to the preceding year. The output of clear-water breeding totaled 1,485,800 dan, 20.55 percent more than the preceding year.

The answer which the rural basic level cadres gave to the all-round bumper harvest in agricultural production in 1982 was: "Powerful policy, effective leadership, mass effort and nature's help." Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we implemented a series of rural policies and greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in production. The system of contracting responsibility in joint production, which was implemented in the regions where the level of economic development was relatively low, was popularized in the regions where the level of economic development was relatively high. The production teams throughout the province which were implementing the system of contracting responsibility in joint production constituted 98.97 percent of the total number of production teams. Of this, the production teams which assigned responsibility to the households constituted 87.25 percent of the total number of production teams. At the same time, all kinds of full-time economic organizations to render pre-production and post-production services for agricultural production appeared in various localities. Incomplete statistics showed that there were 1,162 plant protection companies, 4,234 plant protection brigades and teams, as well as farm chemical prescription stations and seasonal nursery service stations run by counties, communes and production brigades. Greater and greater attention was put on scientific farming. Commune agricultural technological schools, production brigade agricultural technological classes and all kinds of short-term technological training classes increased day after day. For instance, the various counties in Hangzhou City ran 1,987 sessions of short-term training classes of all kinds throughout the year, training a total of 109,600 people. Relatively good climate was an important factor for the

bumper harvest in agriculture in 1982. In particular, the weather was fine during the two important growing periods for late rice, namely, transplanting and tillering, and grouting and fructifying, which was extremely favorable to the increase in late rice output.

II. Industrial Production Developed Steadily. In 1982, the gross value of industrial output was 23.07 billion yuan, 8 percent higher than the preceding year. This was realized on the basis of the average annual increase at 19.4 percent over the preceding 3 years. The major characteristics of industrial development were:

First, after 2 consecutive years of falling behind light industry, the speed of development of heavy industry again surpassed that of light industry. The gross value of heavy industrial output was 8,332,000,000 yuan, 12.2 percent higher than the preceding year, faster than the speed of growth at 5.7 percent of light industry. The major heavy industrial professions in Zhejiang were machine building, chemical industry and construction materials. In machine-building and chemical industries, more products served agriculture, light industry and the market. In construction materials industry, the proportion of products sold to the rural areas was also relatively large, maintaining the trend of production increase for years on end. In 1982, due to the increasing need for means of production and construction materials by the rural areas, and due to the expansion of the scale of investment in fixed assets, the need for materials and equipment increased. The gross output value for machine-building industry was 12.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the gross output value for agricultural machine-building industry was up 14.3 percent, the gross output value of chemical industry was up 13.6 percent and the gross output value for construction materials industry was up 20.2 percent. The output of several major products was as follows:

Item	Output for 1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Electricity generating equipment	99,900 kW	6.3
Walking tractors	16,900 sets	11.8
Synthetic ammonia	618,700 tons	5.2
Cement	3,969,100 tons	23.42
Plate glass	1,419,100 standard boxes	59.49

Second, light industry continued to grow. In 1982, the gross value of light industrial output was 14,738,000,000 yuan, 5.7 percent higher than the preceding year. With the wide-margin increase in output for years on end of the consumer products industry and the increasing abundance in the commodity supply in the market, changes took place in the structure of demand for commodities. In light industrial production, these changes were reflected by the continuous wide-margin growth of production of durable consumer products, with the steady rise in output of such products as cloth, silk products, woolen fabric, cotton yarn, plastic goods, machine-manufactured paper and cardboard, the narrow-margin increase of output of some consumer products for daily use,

with a drop in output of a few products such as radios and electric fans. The output of several major products was as follows:

Item	Output for 1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Television sets	203,300 sets	62.1
Washing machines for household use	211,700 sets	187.25
Bicycles	794,200 bicycles	147.7
Sewing machines	589,800 sets	53.08
Cloth	580 million meters	13.3
Silk products	212 million meters	9.28
Machine-manufactured paper and cardboard	286,600 tons	20.78

The changes in the supply and demand on the market prompted many light industrial enterprises to pay attention to shifting from emphasizing output value and output to emphasizing quality, variety and cost. The light and textile industrial system throughout the province increased "four new things" (new product, new variety, new design and color and new packaging) throughout the year to some 8,000 items, 211 of which won the award for outstanding "four new" design of the provincial light and textile industrial system. Some of them filled the gap in our province and others enriched the lives of the people.

Third, rural commune and production brigade industry developed rapidly. In 1982, the gross output value of the industrial enterprises run by the rural people's communes, production brigades and production teams throughout the province was 6,097,000,000 yuan, 180.06 percent higher than 1978. Its proportion in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province rose from 10.6 percent of 1978 to 16.6 percent. Of this, the gross output value of commune-run industry was 3,435,000,000 yuan, constituting 14.9 percent of the gross value of industrial output of the entire province for 1982. The commune and production brigade industries of our province were primarily processing industry for agricultural products, construction materials industry, machinery processing that served large-scale industry, metallic products and arts and crafts for export. The labor force that was absorbed by the commune and brigade industries already constituted one-sixth of the total labor force of the rural areas throughout the province. In those counties where commune- and brigade-run industries developed rapidly, the gross output value of commune and brigade industries already constituted almost half of the gross value of industrial and agricultural output. For instance, in Yin County, the gross output value of commune and brigade industries for 1982 was 430 million yuan, constituting 48.5 percent of the gross value of industrial and agricultural output of the entire county. In the localities where commune and brigade industrial enterprises were concentrated, the embryonic form of small rural market towns began to form, playing an important role in changing the rural outlook. Commune and brigade industrial units under the system of collective ownership, which were scattered all over the rural areas, became a decisive economic force.

III. The Results of Investment in Fixed Assets Were Slightly Raised, and a Number of New Projects Were Completed and Put Into Production. In 1982, the investment in fixed assets amounted to 2,074,000,000 yuan, 1.88 billion yuan of which were newly added fixed assets. The delivery of fixed assets rose from 80.17 percent of the preceding year to 90.65 percent, and the rate of entry into production of the projects was 47.3 percent, 4.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The rate of completion of housing construction was 54.98 percent, 6.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The modern 100,000-ton mineral ore pier of Beichang Harbor in Ningbo, the first in the country, was completed. The designed annual loading and unloading capacity of this pier is 20 million tons. The first phase of the project of the Taizhou Power Plant, the expanded project of the Huzhou Cement Factory, the Tourism Education Building of the Hangzhou University, the Hangzhou Cold Storage and a number of key projects were successively completed and put into production. At the same time, construction was stepped up in a number of key construction projects. All-round construction is underway for the Jinshuitan Hydroelectric Power Station which developed the hydroelectric power resources of the Ou Jiang. This is a major project of the terraced development of the Ou Jiang valley in southern Zhejiang, the second largest river in the province. The first phase of the construction of the Hangzhou-Ningbo Canal has begun. This canal has a total length of 217 km, and is an important project which serves as an extension of the old Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. After the completion of the first phase of the project, ships with a loading capacity of 40 tons can sail on the canal. We began to tackle in a comprehensive way the two ancient canals in Hangzhou City--the Zhong He and the Dong He--which were built during the Tang and Song dynasties. This is the largest urban construction project for Hangzhou City since the nation's founding, and is estimated that the time frame of construction will be roughly 6 years.

IV. New Developments Were Made in Science and Education, and the Relationship Between Science and Technology on the One Hand and Production on the Other Was Strengthened. In the last year, we scored results in 122 scientific and technological projects, and applied to varying degrees some of them in production. The province selected, organized and popularized 23 scientific and technological results with relatively good economic results, and gave play to the role of 19 of them in production. Zhejiang University and Hangzhou City signed an agreement on shouldering the task of 25 scientific research projects and popularizing 25 scientific research results. Since 1980, this school already transferred 80 scientific research results to the factories. Zhejiang Agricultural University carried out cooperation with the Zhuji and Yuhang seed multiplication farms, the Xiaoshan May 7 Farm and other units on developing new varieties of paddy rice and cotton, and increased production by over 10 percent. The institutions of higher learning enrolled 10,200 students, 10.87 percent more than the preceding year. Enrollment also began for newly added professional classes such as banking, news and electronic technology.

V. Urban and Rural Markets Were Vitalized and the People's Livelihood Was Improved Still Further. On the basis of developing production, urban and rural markets were vitalized. In 1982, the gross amount of procurement by commercial units under the system of ownership by all people was 12,043,000,000 yuan, 9.1 percent more than the preceding year. The total

amount of retail sales of social commodities was 11,296,000,000 yuan, 9 percent more than the preceding year (including the amount of retail sales by the peasants to the urban residents, which was 632 million yuan). Urban and rural fair trade developed in depth and in scope. By the end of 1982, there were 1,736 urban and rural fairs throughout the province. The transactions concluded at the fair trade throughout the year totaled 1,808,000,000 yuan, 23.1 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the transactions concluded at the urban markets involving agricultural sideline products totaled 202 million yuan. Fair trade became an important channel for commodity exchange. The price index of consumer products sold at fair trade showed a slight rise of 0.3 percent over the preceding year, and the prices of the fair trade this year were the most stable in recent years.

In 1982, the wage bill of the staff members and workers throughout the province was 2,732,000,000 yuan, 6.7 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the increase in wages due to the increase in the number of staff members and workers constituted 51 percent; while the increase in wages due to the improvement in the level of wages constituted 49 percent. In 1982, we arranged for employment of 118,000 urban laborers throughout the province, 18 percent more than the planned arrangement for employment of 100,000 people. According to the exemplary investigation of the income and expenditure of the workers' families, the average actual income per person per month was 44.2 yuan, and the cost-of-living expenses were 39.25 yuan. With the rise of the income level year by year, the quantity of durable consumer products owned continued to increase. By the end of the year, on the average, every 100 families of staff members and workers owned 135.8 bicycles, 17.6 percent more than the preceding year; 76.3 sewing machines, up 11.9 percent; 99.5 electric fans, up 21.6 percent; and 56 television sets, up 32.9 percent.

According to the exemplary investigation of the income and expenditure of the peasants' families, the average annual productive net income per person was 312.7 yuan, 25 percent higher than the preceding year (or up 19.4 percent if we take out the rise in the pricing of grain distributed by the collective). Of this, the income from collective production was 189 yuan, 30.2 percent more than the preceding year. The income from family sideline occupation was 123.7 yuan, 17.8 percent more than the preceding year. The per-capita cost-of-living expenditure was 301.9 yuan, 13.3 percent more than the preceding year. In the cost-of-living expenditure, the quantity of purchasing medium- and high-grade durable consumer products increased by a wide margin. For instance, cotton yarn doubled, woolen fabric increased by 53.8 percent, sewing machines increased by 1.7 times, bicycles increased by 91.7 percent and wristwatches increased by 18.4 percent.

New Situation and New Problems in the Advance

I. The Problem of Organizing the Production of Consumer Products in Light of Society's Needs. With the development of agriculture and light industry, commodity supply on the market became increasingly abundant. The previous condition of demand over supply began to change. Consumers have definite room for choice. This is an important achievement in the readjustment of the national economy. Under such a new circumstance, some production units failed

Major Economic Targets for Zhejiang Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	3,750.96	3,871.51	3,924.32	4.62	1.36	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	324.32	379.35	374.33	--	3.49	(1)
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	183.14	223.62	232.29	--	4.75	(1)
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	141.18	155.73	142.04	--	1.50	(1)
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	--	4.11	5.25	--	27.74	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	221.74	332.71	368.30	66.07	10.7	
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	96.13	119.15	137.60	43.14	15.5	
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	125.61	213.67	230.70	83.62	8.0	
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	78.19	139.42	147.38	88.41	5.7	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	47.42	74.25	83.32	75.71	12.2	
5. National income	100 million yuan	108.03	177.69	--	--	--	
6. Local financial revenue (within budget)	100 million yuan	26.99	34.04	36.25	34.31	6.49	
Local financial expenditure (within budget)	100 million yuan	17.43	17.12	18.88	8.32	10.28	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	12.37	15.13	20.74	67.66	37.08	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	10.07	9.10	12.31	22.15	35.19	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	2.30	6.03	8.43	266.52	39.80	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	156.47	182.50	198.94	27.14	9.01	
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	64.86	108.05	110.06	69.69	1.86	
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan		103.80	112.96		8.82	
10. Per capita productive net income of peasants	yuan	--	250.2	312.7	--	25.2	
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan		724	740		2.21	
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	11,170	13,516	13,542	21.24	0.19	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	722.11	624.67	590.01	-18.3	- 5.55	
University students	10,000 people	2.42	4.10	3.69	52.5	-10.0	(2)
Secondary students	10,000 people	217.44	159.76	154.95	-28.74	- 3.01	
Primary students	10,000 people	501.43	459.83	430.59	-14.13	- 6.4	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	5.65	6.43	6.68	18.23	3.89	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	8.09	9.84	10.12	25.09	2.85	

(1) In respect to the number of staff members and workers at yearend, the specifications for 1982 were different from those of 1978 and 1981. Calculating from the specifications of 1982, there was an increase of 126,300 people over 1981, an increase by 3.49 percent.

(2) The reason why there were more attending university students in 1981 compared to 1982 was because of the delay in school age of some students.

to meet the changes in society's needs. In addition, due to the lack of smooth links of circulation, effective market news and sufficient markets, so some industrial products and a few agricultural sideline products became unmarketable and stockpiled, thereby affecting the further development of production. On top of this, insufficient energy supply and other reasons slowed down the speed of growth of light industry. The gross value of light industrial output for the entire province in 1981 was 19.1 percent higher than its preceding year. However, the value for 1982 was only 5.7 percent higher than its preceding year. A relatively large proportion of our province's native and special products as well as light industrial products were exported or sold to other provinces. In further developing the production of consumer products, we must attach importance to resolving such urgent issues as how to organize production in light of the needs of domestic and foreign markets, realistically and practically make products marketable, emphasize variety, quality and cost properly, raise our competitive capacity, and at the same time actively vitalize commodity circulation and vigorously develop markets accordingly.

II. The Problem of Energy and Raw Materials Supply. Zhejiang is a province that imports energy and raw materials. With the acceleration of the development of heavy industry, energy and raw materials supply became a shortage. Although the coal output and transportation of coal out of the producing areas throughout the country registered increase, yet, due to such reasons as difficulty in transportation, in 1982, the coal imported to Zhejiang maintained the same level as the preceding year (planned allocation increased, and actual amount of imported coal through cooperation decreased). This was far from meeting the needs of the development of production. There was demand over supply in regards to steel products and chemical industrial raw materials. To solve the problem of energy and raw materials supply, in addition to the planned allocation and transportation of the state, we must improve the rate of utilization of energy and raw materials. Developing more trades and products with added value which consume a smaller amount of energy and raw materials is the long-term principle for developing Zhejiang's economy. Our urgent task is to vigorously lower consumption and score marked achievements in practicing economy.

III. The Problem of Further Improving Economic Results. In 1982, we made definite progress in improving economic results. However, these results were not marked enough. In industrial production, roughly one-fifth of the major products registered decrease in the quality targets and the targets of raw material and fuel consumption compared to the preceding year. In the commercial system, the cost for the sales of 100 yuan of commodities increased compared to the preceding year. In capital construction, the self-raised investments by the localities and enterprises exceeded the plan. Some localities inappropriately developed some general processing industries, resulting in redundant construction and overlapping production. In further developing our province's economy, our urgent task is to correctly handle the relationship between speed and results, rationally control the scale of investment in fixed assets and truly shift the entire economic work onto the path of taking the improvement of economic results as the key.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF ANHUI PROVINCE

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[Article by the Economic Research Institute of the Anhui Provincial Planning Committee]

[Text] In 1982, our province scored new achievements in the building of both a material civilization and a spiritual civilization. The national economy throughout the province began to follow the path of steady development.

I. The National Economy Developed Steadily in the Midst of Readjustment

1. Bumper Harvests Were Obtained in Agriculture in the Year of Serious Disasters. Last year, our province experienced continuous heavy rain in the Huai He river valley, some regions along the river and the mountainous region of southern Anhui. The areas stricken with flood totaled 19 million mu (6 million of which were areas of aborted harvest). The disaster affected 9.33 million people. Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the party and government organizations at various levels throughout the province led the broad masses of people to wage struggles to fight disasters and to provide for and help themselves by engaging in production. Relying on the enthusiasm in production of the broad masses of peasants since the implementation of the system of responsibility in agricultural production, we overcame the serious flood disasters, and enabled grain production to grow steadily and diversified economy to develop in an all-round manner. The gross value of agricultural output fulfilled for the entire year was 12,462,000,000 yuan, 6.6 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, the output value from diversified economy was 5,959,000,000 yuan, 6.85 percent more than the preceding year. The following table shows the output of the major agricultural products:

Product	Unit	Output in 1982	Increase over 1981 Quantity	Increase over 1981 Percent
Grain	100 million jin	386.60	22.9	8.1
Wheat	100 million jin	110.83	23.74	27.3
Early rice	100 million jin	84.51	7.94	10.4
Cotton	10,000 dan	315.3	2.54	0.8
Oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	2,509.7	522.87	26.3
Fluecured tobacco	10,000 dan	220.1	48.25	28.1
Tea leaves	10,000 dan	85.7	11.21	15.0
Silkworm cocoon	10,000 dan	10.9	1.74	18.9
Aquatic products	10,000 tons	9.63	1.69	21.3

2. Industry Continued To Maintain a Relatively Rapid Speed of Growth, and New Developments Were Made in Local Communications and Transportation. The various departments at various levels throughout the province conscientiously implemented the proposal by the provincial party committee to follow the road of "four main things and one association" (that is, taking light and textile industries, the collective, medium and small-scale industries as well as intensive transformation as the key and developing specialized joint companies) in developing industry, and concentrated their effort on rectifying the key enterprises, implementing the economic system of responsibility and strengthening enterprise technological transformation. Under the circumstances when there was shortage in coal, electricity and transportation, industrial production still maintained a relatively high speed of growth. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled was 14,549,000,000 yuan, 11.9 percent higher than the preceding year. Of the 75 major industrial products, 43 have fulfilled or overfulfilled the plans for the entire year.

Light industry continued to grow. In 1982, the gross value of light industrial output was 8,102,000,000 yuan, 12.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The margin of growth for the major consumer products for daily use is shown in the following table:

Product	Unit	Output in 1982	Increase over 1981 Quantity	Increase over 1981 Percent
Bicycles	10,000	46.39	24.49	1.1 times
Sewing machines	10,000	18.21	5	37.87
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	143.07	18.70	15.04
Cotton yarn (composite figure)	10,000 tons	12.70	1.3	11.40
Cloth (composite figure)	10,000 meters	57,811.35	0.48	9.12
Plastic goods	10,000 tons	4.73	0.91	23.62
Glass for daily use	10,000 yuan	8,072	1,939	31.62
Matches	10,000 pieces	114.22	14.39	14.41
Synthetic detergent	10,000 tons	2.36	0.44	23.17

Heavy industry picked up again markedly. As a result of implementing the principle of readjustment, the heavy industry in our province dropped by 2.2 percent on the average every year from 1979 to 1981. It picked up again slightly in 1982. The output value fulfilled for the entire year was 6,447,000,000 yuan, 11.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Construction materials industry, chemical industry and machine-building industry increased more rapidly.

Unit: 100 million yuan

Product	Output value for 1982	Increase over 1981	
		Quantity	Percent
Chemical industry	15.01	2.04	15.74
Basic chemical raw materials industry	1.23	0.31	33.66
Rubber processing industry	2.26	0.40	21.87
Plastic processing industry	2.33	0.44	23.06
Machine-building industry	19.45	2.25	13.11
Agricultural machine-building industry	2.25	0.52	29.59
Communications equipment manufacturing industry	2.19	0.32	16.95
Manufacturing industry for machinery for daily use	1.32	0.29	28.20
Construction materials industry	7.16	1.39	24.02
Cement and other products industry	2.57	0.35	15.41
Bricks, tiles and stones and other construction materials industry	4.12	0.93	29.10

In commune industry, we reformed the system of management and accelerated the pace of development. The gross value of industrial output for the entire year was 694 million yuan, 18.36 percent higher than the preceding year.

In local communications and transportation, we built 496 km of new highways throughout the province, with a total of 25,486 km of highway service mileage, 1.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The number of vehicles for civilian use and ships for transportation increased by a wider margin. The freight turnover fulfilled by the communications and transportation departments for the entire year was 3,793,000,000 tons/km, and passenger turnover was 5,115,000,000 people/km, registering increase by 13.9 percent and 15 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. Fuel consumption dropped and economic results took a slight turn for the better.

3. In the Investment in Fixed Assets, Faster Progress Was Made in Key Construction Projects and the Investment in Renewal and Transformation and in Labor and Materials Increased. Last year, the investment in capital construction throughout the province totaled 1,348,000,000 yuan, 21 percent higher than the preceding year. The investment in renewal and transformation and in labor and materials arranged by the various channels totaled 736 million yuan, 83.08 percent higher than the preceding year. There were 2,122 projects, 937 of which entered production that same year, constituting 44.16 percent of the total. The details are shown in the following table:

Project	Unit	Reality of 1982	Increase over 1981 Quantity	Increase over 1981 Percent
Gross amount of investment in fixed assets	100 million yuan	20.84	5.68	37.47
1. Investment in capital construction	" " "	13.48	2.34	21
Of this:				
Within the budget	" " "	7.46	0.86	13.03
Extrabudgetary	" " "	6.02	1.48	32.6
2. Investment in renewal and transformation and in labor and materials	" " "	7.36	3.34	83.08
In the investment in capital construction:				
Projects directly provided by the central authorities	" " "	7.63	1.84	31.78
Local projects	" " "	5.85	0.51	9.55
Projects at and above 100,000 yuan		2,151	289	15.52
Newly added fixed assets	" " "	13.53	0.44	3.36

The various localities and various departments strengthened leadership over the key construction projects, guaranteed the arrangement of funds, materials and construction forces for the key projects, and stepped up the progress of construction of the key projects. The No 6 generator of the Huaibei Power Plant was completed and put into production 1 year and 1 month ahead of schedule. The tunneling footage of the No 1, 2 and 3 pits of the Huainan Panji Coal Mine was 20 percent faster than the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the 70 key projects under construction last year, 30 were either completed and put into production or completed and approved upon examination. The Huaibei Power Plant, the Baimashan Cement Factory, the Huainan-Huai He dual-purpose railroad-highway bridge, and the Hefei No 3 Water Plant were completed. The Hefei-Jiujiang Railroad began operation, and the Fuyang-Huainan Railroad completed the laying of tracks. The Zhuxianzhuang Mine with an annual production of 1.2 million tons of raw coal was also basically completed.

4. Financial Revenue Increased, and the Local Financial Revenue and Expenditure Showed Favorable Balance. The gross financial revenue for the entire year was 2,194,000,000 yuan, 129 million yuan more than the fiscal budget and 6.2 percent actual increase over the preceding year. Of this, on the basis of steady rise in recent years, industrial and commercial taxes again registered a wider margin of growth. The gross financial expenditure was 1,697,000,000 yuan, 0.34 percent lower than the fiscal budget and 9.7 percent actual increase over the preceding year. For details, see the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	Actual figure for 1982	Increase over 1981 Quantity	Increase over 1981 Percent
I. Gross financial revenue	21.94	1.28	6.2
1. Income from enterprises	2.88	-0.66	-18.74
2. Depreciation fund	0.52	0.06	13.02
3. Industrial and commercial taxes	16.54	1.85	12.61
4. Agricultural taxes	1.88	-0.01	- 0.44
5. Other income	0.11	0.04	64.09
II. Gross financial expenditure	16.97	1.50	9.70
1. Investment in capital construction	2.33	0.27	13.28
2. Funds for enterprises in tapping potentials and carrying out transformation	0.84	-0.24	-22.32
3. Circulatory funds	0.25	-0.13	-33.68
4. The three items of expenses in science and technology	0.11	0.02	13.55
5. Funds for employment of urban young people	0.25	0.07	34.06
6. Various administrative expenses	13.01	1.46	12.50

5. There Was Abundant Supply of Commodities for Urban and Rural Markets and Both Domestic and Foreign Trade Expanded. With the steady development of industrial and agricultural production and the continuous improvement of the masses' purchasing power, great changes took place in the urban and rural markets. The gross amount of purchase, sales, transfer and reserve of commodities registered growth in an all-round manner.

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	Actual figure for 1982	Increase over 1981 Quantity	Increase over 1981 Percent
I. Net procurement at home	92.62	12.05	15.0
Industrial products	45.45	4.74	11.6
Agricultural sideline products	46.69	7.26	18.4
II. Net sales at home	93.30	8.76	10.4
Grain	12.71	1.18	10.2
Commerce	30.01	1.45	5.1
Supply and marketing	39.39	2.76	7.5
III. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	92.82	10.28	12.5
Consumer products	70.68	6.52	10.2
Agricultural means of production	17.14	2.65	18.29
IV. Reserve at the end of a period	62.14	6.57	12.8
Grain	19.17	4.09	29.3
Commerce	16.20	0.37	2.0
Supply and marketing	18.16	0.52	3.0

In view of the structure of the sales of commodities, the durable consumer products grew by a wider margin. The amount of sales of bicycles, television sets, sewing machines and wristwatches increased by 20 percent to over 1 time compared to the preceding year. The urban and rural residents became more and more selective in purchasing commodities.

The gross amount of foreign trade was an all-time high. The gross amount of procurement of foreign trade commodities was 913 million yuan, 21.21 percent higher than the preceding year. The structure of export commodities improved slightly. The proportion of agricultural sideline products dropped, and the proportion of processed products from agricultural sideline products and industrial and mining products rose. The self-operated export business continued to expand. From 1978 to 1981, the self-operated export amount doubled on the average every year. Last year, we fulfilled $130 million, 48.2 percent over the preceding year.

6. New Developments Were Made in Education, Science, Culture and Other Causes. The various institutions of higher learning enrolled a total of 11,018 students, and the various secondary vocational schools enrolled a total of 16,115 students. The institutions of higher learning made appropriate readjustment in the enrollment ratio for different subjects, and further raised the quality of enrollment. Last year, we arranged a total of 197 scientific research projects, and basically completed 50 research and trial-manufacture tasks. Ten projects were appraised. Some projects reached a definite level of achievement and others attained a relatively high level of achievement. New achievements were made in literary and art creation. We began to produce color films. We continued to improve urban and rural public health conditions. We further strengthened the work of birth control. At the Ninth Asian Olympics, the athletes of our province carried off five gold medals, winning glory for the country.

7. On the Basis of the Development of Production, People's Income Increased and Livelihood Improved Still Further. Last year, the income of the staff members and workers and peasants throughout the province as well as urban and rural savings all increased, as shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	Actual figure for 1982	Increase over 1981	
			Quantity	Percent
I. Average net income per peasant	yuan	269	22.61	9.2
II. Wage Bill	100 million yuan	26.00	1.91	7.9
Per-capita income of worker's family	yuan	420.80	22.40	5.6
III. Urban and rural residents' savings	100 million yuan	16.3	4.18	34.3
Urban residents	100 million yuan	9.7	2.37	32.2
Rural residents	100 million yuan	6.6	1.81	37.6
IV. Area of housing for workers completed (including collective, technology, labor and material)	10,000 square meters	268.31	20.95	8.5

Through implementing the "three-in-one" employment principle, particularly after the development of enterprises under the system of collective ownership and self-sought professions, we arranged for employment for 248,400 people throughout the year, 173,000 of whom were urban unemployed young people. This way, the unemployed young people from the end of the preceding year were basically placed.

II. The Economic Structure Became More Rational Step-by-Step

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our province has readjusted the national economy. The economic structure is developing toward the direction of rationalization. This is primarily manifested in the following aspects:

1. The Internal Structure of Agriculture. Proceeding from reality, the various localities developed agriculture in line with local conditions, conscientiously implemented the principle of "actively developing diversified economy without relaxing grain production." Both grain and diversified economy developed very rapidly. Statistics showed that, in 1978, the gross output value of diversified economy throughout the province constituted 40.64 percent of the gross value of agricultural output. This was increased to 48.11 percent in 1982. From 1978 to 1982, grain output increased by 30.39 percent; the volume of grain procurement increased from 6.01 billion jin to 10,086,000,000 jin; cotton output increased by 37.18 percent, and its procurement increased from 2,426,400 dan to 2,936,500 dan; the output of oilbearing crops increased by more than 2.9 times; and the output of silkworm cocoon, tea leaves, and jute and bluish dogbane increased by 83.72 percent, 43.19 percent and 42.94 percent, respectively. The changes in the internal structure of agriculture have provided a large volume of raw materials for developing light and textile industry. In the last 4 years, the value of light industrial output which used agricultural sideline products as the raw materials increased by 40 percent.

2. The Internal Structure of Industry. The provincial party committee and provincial people's government adopted effective measures to speed up the development of light industry. In 1978, the value of light industrial output constituted 49.76 percent of the gross value of industrial output. In 1982, it rose to 55.7 percent. Inversely, the proportion of the value of heavy industrial output dropped from 50.24 percent to 44.3 percent. Calculating from the constant prices of 1980, the changes in the proportion over the years are seen in the following table:

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Gross value of industrial output	100	100	100	100	100
Value of light industrial output	49.76	47.21	51.70	55.47	55.65
Value of heavy industrial output	50.24	52.79	48.30	44.53	44.35

The major light industrial products registered a wider margin of growth. Of this, durable consumer products grew by several times to several dozen times.

Such consumer products for daily use as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, woolen yarn, soap, matches, cigarettes and drinking wine increased by 30 percent to 80 percent separately. The designs, colors and varieties increased and the quality improved slightly also. We readjusted the product structure in heavy industry and expanded the realm of service. The supply of small steel products, welding pipes and wire rods for many years fell short of demand on the market. In 1982, the need was basically met. The industry involved in building machines for civilian use actively increased service in such aspects as agricultural sideline occupation, food, textile industry, commerce and environmental protection. In light of the needs of the rural areas, the farm machinery industry vigorously increased the production of small farm tools and semimechanized farm tools.

3. The Structure of Investment. In 1982, our province further readjusted the structure of investment in fixed assets. The proportion of investment fulfilled in productive construction by the units under the system of ownership by all people in the gross amount of investment dropped from 64.6 percent of the preceding year to 61.6 percent. The proportion of investment in capital construction involving light industry dropped. But the investment in technological transformation increased. The proportion of investment in such nonproductive construction projects involving culture, education and public health, housing for staff members and workers, shops as well as urban public facilities rose from 35.4 percent of the preceding year to 38.4 percent. The relationship between "productive investment" and "nonproductive investment" improved. The changes in the proportion of investment since 1978 are shown in the following table:

Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Gross amount of investment in capital construction	100	100	100	100	100
Investment in productive construction	80.8	75.9	74.5	64.6	61.6
Of this: Investment in light industry	5.4	5.4	8.2	10.1	8.9
Investment in heavy industry	55.4	48.0	45.9	41.7	43.9
Investment in nonproductive construction	19.2	24.1	25.5	35.4	38.4
Of this: Investment in housing	8.0	13.1	14.5	23.3	22.5

4. The Structure of Commerce. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of commodities of various channels of circulation grew in an all-round manner. Of this, the amount of retail sales of commodities of individual commercial units grew by an even wider margin. For details, see the following table:

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1982 Amount	1982 Percent	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Amount of retail sales of social commodities	878,159	100	111.67
I. Amount of commercial retail sales	758,426	86.37	111.08
1. Commercial units under the system of ownership by all people	597,524	78.78	104.92
2. Commercial units under the system of collective ownership	120,558	15.90	125.62
3. Individual licensed commercial units	40,344	5.32	233.89
II. Amount of retail sales from the catering trade	24,972	2.84	114.83
1. Catering trade under the system of ownership by all people	6,174	24.72	95.63
2. Catering trade under the system of collective ownership	12,352	49.46	108.47
3. Individual licensed catering trade	6,446	25.82	164.44
III. Amount of industrial retail sales	76,087	8.66	113.12
IV. Amount of retail sales from other trades	18,674	2.13	127.62

Statistics by the end of 1982 showed that there were 71,714 retail commercial and catering network outlets at and above the level of township throughout the province. This figure was higher than the figure for 1957. Of this, the network outlets of collective and individual commerce developed to a larger extent. There were 289,413 working personnel, 63.9 percent more than 1957. The transactions concluded in the urban and rural fair trade for the entire year amounted to 1.48 billion yuan, 7.24 percent higher than the preceding year. Urban and rural individual commerce and fair trade developed vigorously and played a relatively important role in supplementing the inadequacy of the state-run and collective commerce.

III. We Continued To Carry Out the Reform of the Economic System of Management

In 1982, our province continued to adopt a series of effective reform measures under leadership step-by-step, and consolidated and expanded the results of the reform accordingly.

Agriculture. The party committees and government at various levels continued to conscientiously implement the various economic policies in the rural areas, continuously carried out propaganda and education for the peasants regarding the "two constant factors" and "three simultaneous considerations," further adopted measures to stabilize and perfect the system of contracting responsibility in joint production that included forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery, and popularly signed "double guarantee" contracts (peasants guaranteeing the fulfillment of the state procurement and assigned

procurement tasks and the state guaranteeing the supply of means of production needed by the peasants). We implemented the system of personal responsibility of the cadres. Last year, we scored great achievements in the work of "three fixes" (fixing the jurisdiction over mountain products, fixing private mountains and fixing the system of responsibility in forestry) in forestry. There were 59 counties throughout the province which fulfilled the work of "three fixes" in forestry. They constituted 79.7 percent of the total number of counties. There were 274,800 production teams which fulfilled the work, and they constituted 79.3 percent of the total number of production teams. We fixed the jurisdiction over the mountains and issued licenses for use accordingly on 47,398,000 mu of land, 88 percent of the total area of use in forestry throughout the province. We fixed 8,452,000 mu of private mountains for commune members. This constituted 15.7 percent of the wilderness and barren hills throughout the province. Through the "three fixes" in forestry, we strengthened the sense of responsibility of the cadres and masses of the forestry sector and greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants and workers involved in forestry, which helped prevent denudation and promote the development of forestry.

In the course of stabilizing and perfecting the system of contracting responsibility in agricultural production, the various localities supported the development of specialized households, priority households and economic integrated bodies involved in diversified economy in such aspects as materials, credit and loans, technology and the sales of products. Incomplete statistics by the end of 1982 showed that there were 1.4 million specialized households and priority households of all kinds throughout the province involved in agriculture, and they constituted 14.78 percent of the total number of peasant households. With the development of production and the expansion of the scale of business, many peasants launched cooperation and alliance accordingly. Incomplete statistics showed that 112,000 economic integrated bodies of all kinds of agricultural and industrial sideline occupation were set up throughout the province, with the participation of over 500,000 peasant households, 5.4 percent of the total number of households in the province. The development of specialized households and integrated households played a positive role in promoting the conversion of agriculture from self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient production to commodity production, and from small-scale commodity production to large-scale commodity production. The commodity rate of specialized households and priority households was one time, several times or even several dozen times higher than the average peasant households.

Industry. In 1982, of the 1,535 state-run industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the province, 586 implemented the economic system of responsibility, constituting 38.1 percent of the total. In some 3,800 industrial enterprises at and above the county level throughout the province, 3,052 implemented the economic system of responsibility internally. The percentage rose from 66.15 of the preceding year to 79.4. Of this, many industrial enterprises implemented the economic system of responsibility with contracting as the key, integrating the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and linking the welfare of the staff members and workers with the results of labor. Although these reforms were preliminary ones, marked results were scored. Our province had 68 nitrogenous fertilizer plants. In the

3 years prior to contracting (1977 to 1979), the net losses were 104.48 million yuan. Since 1980, we implemented "contracting the total amount of deficit of the whole trade," and fixed an annual subsidy of 30 million yuan by the provincial finances for 3 years. After the first year of contracting, we cast off the label of protracted losses, and obtained a profit of 3.38 million yuan. The second year, we obtained a profit of 5.88 million yuan. The third year, we obtained a profit of 14.19 million yuan, with a total profit of 23.45 million yuan in 3 years. In the 3 years of contracting, we increased the production of chemical fertilizer by 1.02 million tons. In 1982, the output reached 1.7 million tons, 33 percent higher than 1979, with an average annual progressive increase of 10 percent. In 1982, the Wuhu Municipal No 1 Construction Co implemented "contracting of excellent piecework." The volume of work fulfilled for the entire year was 28 percent more than the preceding year. The rate of engineering excellence was 77 percent, 17 percent higher than the state's requirement. The enterprises directly under the provincial machine-building office implemented financial contracting and overfulfilled the profit quota by more than two times.

Last year, 264 enterprises in our province were listed as key enterprises to undergo rectification. Of this, 60 percent passed the inspection or were ready to be inspected. In accordance with the demand to make the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, 232 enterprises rectified their leading groups, reducing leading members by 13 percent, lowering the average age to around 45, and raising the percentage of cadres with higher education from 21 to 31. Through rectification, the economic results improved markedly. The statistics of the 289 enterprises throughout the province which had undergone rectification showed that, compared to 1981, the output value, realized profits, profits delivered to the state and taxes delivered to the state increased by 11.55 percent, 12.4 percent, 8.12 percent and 21.56 percent, respectively. In 1982, the provincial communications office conscientiously emphasized the rectification of the enterprise leading groups and set up all forms of system of responsibility for business results. Not one enterprise in the entire system suffered losses, and the realized profits increased by 19.2 percent compared to 1981. In 1982, the provincial shipping bureau obtained a profit of 1,224,000 yuan, 12 times more than the preceding year.

The launching of industrial reshuffling and alliance with emphasis has promoted the development of industry. In recent years, our province successively set up some 60 specialized companies and general plants as well as some 50 economic integrated bodies of all kinds. In 1982, they were further consolidated and developed. They increasingly demonstrated the superiority of economic alliance. For instance, taking into consideration the short-line and key products, Hefei, Wuhu, Bengbu and other cities where industry was concentrated separately set up the Hefei Bicycle Industrial Co, the Huangshan Television Industrial Co and the Wuhu Sewing Machines General Plant. After that, the products very rapidly doubled and redoubled. For instance, the output of bicycles in 1981 was 2.32 times more than 1980, and the output in 1982 was 1.1 times more than the preceding year. Sewing machines increased by 31.4 percent in 1981 and 37.9 percent in 1982. The Huangshan television sets increased by 2.5 times in 1981 and 11.2 percent in 1982.

We further launched economic and technological cooperation. Last year, our province successively invited some 200 leading personnel and engineering and technological personnel from concerned departments in Shanghai Municipality to come to our province to conduct investigation, impart knowledge of technology as well as discuss matters concerning economic alliance and technological cooperation. We also received delegations from some 10 provinces and municipalities, including Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Shandong, to discuss matters of cooperation with our province. Preliminary statistics showed that agreements were signed between the various localities throughout the province and other provinces on 49 economic and technological cooperation projects which were launched accordingly. Of these, 17 projects involved economic alliance, 17 projects involved compensation trade and 15 involved technological cooperation. The gross investment was 140 million yuan (some 90 million of which were funds brought in from outside the province). These cooperation projects will enhance the technological progress of our province, improve business management and raise economic results. At the same time, we vigorously launched the work of materials cooperation with other provinces and municipalities. By the end of the year, we already brought in 18.8 million yuan worth of materials through cooperation.

Finance and Trade. We carried out reform of the system of circulation, actively developed diverse business forms and increased the channels of commodity circulation. Adopting such forms as increasing department store locations, setting up joint-operated cooperatives with the supply and marketing cooperative, organizing delivery of goods to the rural areas, delivering goods to the door, setting up stalls and outlets as well as running all kinds of sales promotion, the commercial departments at various levels expanded the realm of supply. Statistics showed that, from June to the end of last year, the state-run commerce throughout the province increased 89 wholesale network outlets and 85 joint-operated wholesale network outlets of state-run commerce and basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives to the lower level. The gross volume of commodities which the commercial system dispatched to the supply and marketing cooperatives was the same as the preceding year. But the quantity of the major varieties increased. Bicycles, sewing machines, matches and polyester-cotton cloth increased by 52 percent, 18 percent, 13 percent and 22 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. The amount of sales which the supply and marketing cooperatives dispatched to the rural collective and individual commercial units increased from 400 million yuan of the preceding year to 500 million yuan, an increase of 25 percent. There were 37 percent of the commercial enterprises and 80 percent of the catering trade throughout the province which implemented the system of contracting responsibility in business. The economic results of these enterprises generally took a turn for the better. Last year, the Hefei Department Store and the department stores of Hefei, Anqing and Huaibei cities trial-implemented the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery, and scored marked results accordingly. They provided the experience for promoting the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery in an all-round manner for the commercial system. In regards to financial management, in 1982, we popularly implemented the method of "separating income and expenditure and contracting at different levels," thereby mobilizing the initiative of the various departments at various levels to handle their own financial matters and the enthusiasm to increase income and economize on expenditures.

Major Economic Targets for Anhui Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	4,712.99	4,956.55	5,015.9	6.4	1.2	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	280.65	356.28	372.1	32.6	4.0	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	197.35	254.65	268.10	35.9	4.6	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	83.30	101.63	102.0	24.8	2.3	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.71	6.87	10.63	14 times	54.7	(1)
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	165.39	246.76	270.11	41.6	9.4	(2)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	61.54	116.94	124.62	44.2	6.6	(3)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	103.85	129.82	145.49	39.4	11.98	(3)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	52.39	72.01	81.02	55.9	12.3	(3)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	51.46	57.81	64.47	23.1	11.5	(3)
5. National income	100 million yuan	95.00	124.31				(4)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	22.48	20.66	21.94	- 2.6	6.2	(5)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	18.19	15.47	16.97	- 6.7	9.7	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	16.37	15.16	20.84	28.3	37.47	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	13.15	11.14	13.48	2.5	21.0	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	3.22	4.02	7.36	128.57	83.08	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	27.24	33.30	37.93	39.2	13.9	(6)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	29.22	44.50	51.15	75.1	14.94	(6)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	54.99	82.54	92.82	68.8	12.5	(7)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	113.30	246.50	269	137.5	9.2	(8)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	555	689	717	29.2	4.1	(9)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	9,247	10,745	11,193	21.0	4.5	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,090.52	1,006.97	948.62	-13.0	5.8	(10
University students	10,000 people	2.94	4.55	4.05	30.6	-15.6	
Secondary students	10,000 people	291.42	222.93	207.87	-28.7	- 6.8	(11
Primary students	10,000 people	796.16	779.49	736.91	- 7.4	- 5.5	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	7.07	7.71	7.76	9.8	0.7	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	9.60	11.08	11.52	20	4.0	(12

(1) The value of industrial and agricultural output for 1978 was calculated from the constant prices of 1970. Its comparison with 1982 was calculated from the comparable prices of 1980.
(2) The values for 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(3) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) The absolute figures for the prices of that year were listed. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(5) The local financial revenues for 1981 and 1982 included the portion delivered to the central authorities.
(6) Including all kinds of transportation tools (local communications).
(7) Including the retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(8) The figure from the investigation of the peasant's livelihood included income of the peasants from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(9) Including the system of ownership by all people and system of collective ownership.
(10) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(11) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(12) Not including barefoot doctors.

While carrying out reform in the economic system of management, we also launched reform in education and scientific research. Last year, we continued to reform the structure of our secondary education. We increased the number of vocational secondary schools from 4 in 1981 to 11, and increased the number of students from 5,189 to 7,820. We increased the number of agricultural secondary schools from 63 to 87, and the number of students from 11,839 to 16,030. By the end of 1982, Associate Professor Wen Yuankai [3306 0337 0418] of the China University of Science and Technology put forth the proposal to reform the system of management in scientific research and education. Accordingly, he carried out a pilot project at the chemistry teaching and research section of that university. This won the attention and support of concerned fields and provided the new experience in reforming the system of management in scientific research and education.

IV. Existing Problems and Trend of Development

The problems existing in the development of the national economy in our province are: Agricultural labor productivity is low. The industrial economic results, though improved and raised, still lag behind the speed of growth of production. The quality of some products is poor and the phenomenon of stockpiling and unmarketability is still relatively serious. There are excessive construction projects outside the plan. The scale of investment in fixed assets exceeded the possibility of the supply of the "three materials." Overlapping and blind construction are still basically unresolved. Energy shortage is still serious. The growth of production of consumer products still fails to catch up with the growth of society's purchasing power. The growth of financial revenue is slow. In respect to education, primary education, particularly in the rural areas, is developing slowly and scientific research also fails to satisfy the needs of economic development. In 1983, we must continue to implement the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving," persevere in taking the improvement of economic results as the key, and realize the unity of speed and results. While accelerating the development of agriculture and further readjusting the industrial structure, we must resolutely control the scale of investment in fixed assets, launch key construction projects properly, promote technological transformation, speed up the training of skilled personnel and, in accordance with the steps formulated by the central authorities, carry out the reform of the economic system of management. We must strive for greater development of the national economy.

Note: The gross value of agricultural output, gross value of industrial output, gross value of light industrial output and gross value of heavy industrial output for 1982 given in the article were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF FUJIAN PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 85-V 90

[Article by the General Office of the Fujian Provincial People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output in Fujian Province was 14,999,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below). The overall economic situation was gratifying. This was primarily manifested in the following aspects: In the midst of readjustment, industrial and agricultural production continued to grow on an all-round scale. In the year of great disasters and on the basis of bumper harvests for several consecutive years, grain production still registered increase by a relatively wide margin. Heavy industry picked up again by a relatively wide margin. The relationship among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry as well as their respective internal relationships moved toward further harmony. Commercial circulation further expanded. There was a more abundant supply of goods and greater room for choice for the consumers. Education and science continued to develop. Savings increased by a wide margin, and the people's livelihood continued to improve.

I

1. All-round Bumper Harvests Were Scored in Agricultural Production. In 1982, large acres of summer crops of 34 counties (cities) throughout the province were afflicted by heavy rain and flood. However, the party and government leadership at various levels led the masses to fight disasters and emphasize late crop production. As a result, bumper harvests were still obtained in grain. The gross output of grain throughout the province increased by 769 million jin over the preceding year. With the exception of fruits and jute, the other major economic crops all registered increase in production, and forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery all registered increase over the preceding year. Details are given in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	62.36	58.34	106.9
II. Output of major agricultural products				
1. Gross output of grain	100 million jin	169.66	161.97	104.7
Of this: Paddy	100 million jin	143.16	136.16	105.1
Wheat and barley	100 million jin	5.67	4.76	119.1
Potatoes	100 million jin	18.34	18.75	97.8
2. Oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	401.30	370.00	108.5
Of this: Peanuts	10,000 dan	348.83	314.07	111.1
Rapeseed	10,000 dan	49.38	50.82	97.2
3. Sugarcane	10,000 dan	7,968.60	7,762.41	102.7
4. Jute and bluish dogbane	10,000 dan	19.45	40.53	48.0
5. Fluecured tobacco	10,000 dan	67.86	44.07	154.0
6. Tea leaves	10,000 dan	65.50	49.13	110.8
7. Fruits	10,000 dan	341.82	392.81	87.0
III. Area of afforestation	10,000 mu	223.78	206.81	108.2
IV. Animal husbandry				
1. Head of hogs at yearend	10,000 head	734.03	696.28	105.4
2. Head of hogs in pen that year	10,000 head	433.70	415.06	104.5
3. Pork output	10,000 jin	59,507	54,094	110.0
4. Head of draught animal at yearend	10,000 head	108.62	103.81	104.6
5. Head of sheep at yearend	10,000 head	70.83	73.30	96.6
V. Gross output of aquatic products	10,000 tons	52.1	48.44	107.6

Due to the increase in agricultural production and the development of diversified economy, the commodity rate of some agricultural sideline products went up to varying degrees compared to the preceding year, and the amount of procurement also increased correspondingly. See the following table:

Item	Unit	Amount of procurement for 1982	Amount of procurement for 1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Grain	100 million jin	28.21	28.14	100.2
Edible vegetable oil	10,000 jin	7,302	6,832	106.9
Fruits	10,000 yuan	23,949	9,481	252.6
Tea leaves	10,000 yuan	53.95	47.63	113.3
Sugarcane	10,000 tons	299.21	316.19	94.6
Fluecured tobacco	10,000 dan	64.93	37.20	174.5
Fresh eggs	10,000 dan	44.19	30.95	142.8
Aquatic products	10,000 tons	20.27	19.69	102.9
Hogs	10,000 head	226.77	234.60	96.7

2. New Achievements Were Scored in Industrial and Communications Production. In 1982, the major characteristics of industrial production in our province were: The speed of growth of heavy industry surpassed that of light industry. The industry under the system of collective ownership surpassed that of the industry under the system of ownership by all people. Most of the heavy industrial products picked up again. Changes took place in the light industrial product structure, design and color and variety. The scope of growth of the profits realized by the chemical industrial enterprises under the Ministry of Machine-building and the province surpassed the scope of growth in output value. Economic results improved markedly. The gross value of industrial output for the entire year was 8,763,000,000 yuan, 7.1 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the value of light industrial output was 5,536,000,000 yuan, up 5.6 percent, while the value of heavy industrial output was 3,227,000,000 yuan, up 9.8 percent. Of the 56 major industrial products managed by the province, 42 fulfilled and overfulfilled the state plans for output, and 41 registered increase over the preceding year. See the following table:

Name	Unit	Output for 1982	Output for 1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Canned goods	10,000 tons	7.87	6.47	121.6
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	28.64	25.90	110.6
Machine-manufactured paper and cardboard	10,000 tons	25.20	23.92	105.4
Sewing machines	10,000 sets	35.71	24.05	148.5
Bicycles	10,000	21.21	8.48	250.1
Plastic goods	10,000 tons	7.31	6.47	113.0
Pig iron	10,000 tons	29.95	29.47	101.6
Steel products	10,000 tons	20.97	19.47	107.7
Electric energy	100 million kWh	57.18	52.46	109.0
Raw coal	10,000 tons	440.23	416.55	105.7
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	5.83	5.74	101.6
Chemical fertilizer for farm use (net)	10,000 tons	27.21	24.88	109.4

We fulfilled the communications and transportation plans on an all-round scale, with increase in both the freight volume and freight turnover over the preceding year. The details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Railroad freight turnover	100 million	tons/km	57.05	55.54	102.7
Vehicular freight turnover	100 million	tons/km	9.05	9.04	100.1
Ship and barge freight turnover	100 million	tons/km	21.31	17.56	121.4

3. Key Construction Projects Were Emphasized in Capital Construction. Last year, the gross amount of investment in fixed assets by the units under the system of ownership by all people in our province was 1,513,000,000 yuan, the highest in history. In capital construction, we emphasized the construction of infrastructures such as communications, transportation and telecommunications. The four deep-water berths (one of which was a container pier) in the first phase of the construction project of Xiamen's Dongdu Harbor were all completed. Two berths were already open to embarkation and operation of 10,000-ton ships. The construction of the Xiamen International Airport, which utilized foreign capital, is presently emphasized. Fuzhou's Wanmen programmable telephone system, which was installed and constructed with imported equipment, was partially put into production and use. There were also 10 large-scale and medium-scale expanded and new projects throughout the province, 6 of which were completed by the end of the year. In respect to the use of investment in capital construction, we continued to pay attention to developing intelligence. In the fulfilled investments, culture, education and public health constituted 10.6 percent, 30.5 percent more than the preceding year.

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Gross amount of investment in fixed assets fulfilled	100 million yuan	15.13	12.27	123.3
I. Amount of investment in renewal, transformation, labor and material	100 million yuan	3.97	3.58	110.9
II. Amount of investment in capital construction	100 million yuan	11.16	8.69	128.4
Of this: State investment	100 million yuan	3.30	3.87	85.3
Domestic loans	100 million yuan	2.97	0.88	337.5
Utilization of foreign capital	100 million yuan	0.71	0.15	173.3
Self-raised and other investments	100 million yuan	4.18	3.80	110.0
Of this:				
Productive construction	100 million yuan	5.87	4.99	117.6
Nonproductive construction	100 million yuan	5.29	3.70	143.0
Capital construction projects put into production	percent	30.3	32.45	97.8
Newly added fixed assets from capital construction	100 million yuan	6.71	7.07	94.9
Labor productivity by all personnel of construction profession under the system of ownership by all people	yuan/person per year	4,117	3,746	109.9

4. Urban and Rural Commerce Prospered and Market Supply Continued To Take a Turn for the Better. In 1982, the gap between society's purchasing power and commodity supply in our province narrowed somewhat. The amount of retail sales of social commodities was 11.9 percent higher than the preceding year. With the exception of the supply of nonstaple foodstuffs, which was still in short supply, such commodities as industrial consumer products were relatively abundant.

Targets	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Gross amount of procurement of commodities (system of ownership by all people)	105.05
Of this: Agricultural sideline products	101.75
Industrial products	106.69
Net amount of sales of commodities (system of ownership by all people)	108.6
Gross amount of commodities in reserve (system of ownership by all people)	104.8
Society's commodity purchasing power	108.1
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	109.0
Of this: Consumer products	109.0
Amount of commercial retail sales	107.1
Amount of retail sales of catering trade	107.0

5. The Financial and Trade Front Did a Large Volume of Work on Further Vitalizing Circulation. Under the circumstance when the growth in the supply of consumer products still failed to catch up with the growth in society's purchasing power, the commercial departments actively organized the sources of goods, changed their business modes, expanded commercial service network outlets and guaranteed market supply. The total amount of net purchase of social commodities for the entire year was 5,297,000,000 yuan and the total amount of retail sales of social commodities was 6,612,000,000 yuan, 5.0 percent and 9.0 percent higher than the preceding year, respectively. We carried out preliminary reform on the financial system and strengthened the vitality of the local economy. The financial and monetary departments actively collected funds to support production and construction, and worked very hard to reduce our province's financial deficit and maintain a basic balance in financial revenue and expenditure. In addition, they carried out large-scale inspection on financial work and imposed strict financial and economic discipline on the enterprises throughout the province, thereby reducing all items of financial expenditure and fulfilling the plans for financial revenue and expenditure in a better manner. Details are shown in the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Financial revenue	13.64	14.52	93.9
Of this: Income of enterprises	3.26	3.16	103.2
All items of taxation	11.75	11.00	106.8
Of this: Industrial and commercial taxes	10.58	9.96	106.2
II. Financial expenditure	16.42	14.27	115.4
Of this: Appropriations for capital construction	2.92	2.08	140.4
Increased appropriation of circulatory funds	0.34	0.36	94.4
Expenses in scientific research, culture and education	5.14	4.49	114.5

6. Science and Technology, Culture and Education, and Public Health Work Continued To Develop. In 1982, our province attached even greater importance to science and technology and education. The enrollment for institutions of higher learning, vocational secondary schools and agricultural secondary schools all increased. The proportion of high school graduates entering schools of a higher grade rose from 5.8 percent of the preceding year to 17.1 percent. Science and technology became more closely integrated with the development of the national economy. Achievements were scored in 297 scientific research projects, 222 of which were more important projects. The public health department strengthened the rectification and building of the medical organizations and ranks, and actively launched the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases, the work involving maternal and child hygiene, the work involving birth control and the patriotic health movement. In cultural work, we persevered in the principle of serving the people and serving socialist construction, and produced and performed several fine works of literature and art. Extremely heartening achievements were scored on the athletic front. In the major international and national competitions, we won 86 gold medals, 41 silver medals and 37 bronze medals. In the international competitions, 21 people won first place. Great achievements were also obtained in news, publications, broadcasting and television work.

7. New Progress Was Made in Foreign Economic Activities. In 1982, we signed nine contracts on joint operation and cooperative operation, involving over $1 million of investment by traveling businessmen. One exclusive operation by foreign businessmen was approved, involving an investment of $4.5 million. We imported 27 projects and imported $7.48 million worth of equipment. New progress was also made in foreign aid work. Last year, our province shouldered 10 economic aid projects of 6 countries, with a gross investment of nearly 100 million yuan.

We overfulfilled our foreign trade plans. Last year, our province established trade relations with over 100 countries and regions in the world. The gross

amount of foreign trade export was 15.91 percent higher than the preceding year. Taking out the factor of the lowering of prices, the amount of export still increased by 4.1 percent compared to 1981, the record year. We also fulfilled in an all-round manner our import tasks. Relatively big changes were also seen in the structure of imported commodities. The materials used in developing agriculture, light industry and textile industry as well as the raw and supplementary materials used in the production of products to boost export with import constituted 66 percent of the total. Details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Gross value of foreign trade procurement	10,000 yuan	99,248	100,776	98.5
II. Gross amount of import and export	$10,000	50,764	53,629	94.7
Of this: Gross amount of import	$10,000	13,691	15,582	87.9
Gross amount of export	$10,000	37,073	38,047	97.4

8. Urban and Rural People's Livelihood Further Improved. In 1982, the income of both the peasants and workers throughout the province increased. According to an investigation on the peasant's livelihood, the per-capita net income of the peasants was 268 yuan, 36 yuan more than the preceding year. The livelihood of the people of the old revolutionary bases, the overseas Chinese areas and the fishing areas improved by an even wider margin. The number of workers under the system of ownership by all people by the end of the year increased from 1,763,500 of the preceding year to 1,830,300. The annual average wages of the workers throughout the province also rose from 716 yuan of the preceding year to 768 yuan, up 7.3 percent. With the improvement of the income of the urban and rural people, urban and rural savings increased by 27.9 percent over the preceding year. In 1982, 2.1 million square meters of housing for workers under the system of ownership by all people were completed and delivered over for use. In addition, the residents carried out repairs and expansions themselves. The housing condition of the urban residents improved still further. Urban public facilities, recreational grounds, health clinics and commercial network outlets all changed markedly also. Details are shown in the following table:

Targets	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Income of urban and rural people				
Rural areas: Average net income per peasant	yuan/person	268.16	231.65	115.8
Urban areas: Wage bill for staff members and workers	100 million yuan	18.6	16.56	112.3

[continued]

[continuation of table]

Targets	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Annual average wage of staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people	yuan/person	793	746.2	106.3
Annual average wage of staff members and workers under the system of collective ownership	yuan/person	691	635.3	108.8
II. Savings of urban and rural residents	100 million yuan	20.91	16.35	127.9
Of this: Urban residents	" " "	14.77	11.68	126.5
Rural commune members	" " "	6.14	4.67	131.5

II

Since 1979, our province has conscientiously implemented the principle of readjustment and brought about great changes in the national economy. Some basic proportional relationships gradually moved toward harmony and the overall economic construction began to follow the path of healthy development.

1. The Proportional Relationship Among Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry. The average annual progressive increase in the 4 years was as follows: The gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 8.6 percent, of agriculture 7.9 percent, of industry 9.3 percent, of light industry 11.3 percent and of heavy industry 6.0 percent. The ratio of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in the entire industrial and agricultural production was 43:33:24 in 1978. This was readjusted to 42:37:21 in 1982. The relationship among the three tended toward harmony.

2. The Proportional Relationship Within Agriculture. In the readjustment, we continued to implement the principle of "actively developing diversified economy without relaxing grain production." As a result, grain and economic crops as well as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery all developed on a relatively large scale. Compared to 1978, in 1982, the gross output of grain increased by 16.8 percent. Oilbearing crops, sugarcane, tea leaves, fluecured tobacco, jute and other economic crops also increased by a wide margin. The output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery increased by 54.9 percent. Due to the all-round development of agriculture, marked changes took place in the proportional relationship inside agriculture. The proportion of the cultivation of economic crops rose from 24.7 percent in 1978 to 26.57 percent in 1982. The proportion of forestry,

animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in the overall agriculture rose from 35.63 percent in 1978 to 44.31 percent in 1982.

3. The Proportional Relationship Inside Industry. While readjusting the speed of growth of heavy industry, we accelerated the development of light and textile industry. The proportion of light industry in the entire industry rose from 58.6 percent in 1978 to 63.2 percent in 1982. The proportion of light industry which used industrial products as the raw materials dropped from 32.7 percent in 1978 to 31.1 percent in 1982. The proportion of mining industry and raw materials industry in heavy industry rose from 40.8 percent in 1978 to 46.1 percent in 1982.

4. The Proportional Relationship in the Investment in Capital Construction. The investment in energy industry, communications and transportation facilities, light and textile industries as well as nonproductive construction, particularly in housing, culture, education, public health and welfare causes, increased by a relatively wide margin, with a rise in the proportion of investment. Compared to the amount of investment fulfilled in 1978, in 1982, the amount fulfilled in energy and communications construction increased by 9.5 percent; the amount fulfilled in nonproductive construction increased by more than 3 times. The proportion rose from 18.2 percent to 47.4 percent. Of this, the proportion of investment in housing quarters rose from 6.65 percent to 26.2 percent. The proportion of investment in culture, education, public health and welfare causes rose from 6 percent to 10.6 percent. Light and textile industrial construction increased by 1.5 times, and the proportion of investment rose from 7.4 percent to 12.1 percent. This gradually improved the relationship between "productive investment" and "nonproductive investment." Details are shown in the following table:

Item	Percent of 1982 over 1978	Proportion in percent	
		1978	1982
Amount of investment in capital construction		100.0	100.0
Productive investment	102.6	81.8	52.6
Nonproductive investment	415.1	18.2	47.4
Investment in housing	629.6	6.6	26.2
In the gross amount of investment (classified according to system of management):		100.0	100.0
Investment in energy industry, communications and transportation	109.5	30.6	21
Investment in light and textile industries	261.2	7.4	12.1
Investment in culture, education and public health	28	6	10.6

5. The Proportional Relationship Between Accumulation and Consumption in the Distribution of the National Income. In the readjustment, in order to further improve the people's livelihood, we appropriately raised consumption. Compared to 1978, in 1981, the rate of accumulation dropped by 3.42 percent, while the amount of consumption increased by 61.48 percent.

III

In 1982, under the excellent situation when the various economic fronts in Fujian Province scored new achievements, many new situations and new problems appeared also. They are primarily as follows: We failed to impose strict control over the scale of investment in fixed assets in capital construction. As a result, the use of funds was scattered and the results of investment were lowered. The technology in industrial production was backward, product upgrading and updating were slow, and some products were unmarketable, resulting in unmarketability and stockpiling. The comprehensive economic results in the whole society were not ideal enough. Market prices, though stable, rose; in particular, the prices of the agricultural sideline products for the rural trade market were on the high side. We must attach importance to these problems and adopt effective measures to solve them conscientiously.

In 1983, in accordance with the strategic plan formulated by the party Central Committee concerning our country's economic construction and with the demand put forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang when he inspected our province, "hoping that Fujian would take the lead in the four modernizations," we must fully mobilize all the positive factors, further implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, persevere in the principle of opening up to the outside world and carrying out foreign exchange, resolutely implement special policies and flexible measures, emphasize economic construction and make sure that the level of comprehensive economic development and the comprehensive economic results would not be lower than the preceding year. We should plan to increase the gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province by 4.9 percent over 1982. Of this, industry and agriculture should increase by 6.0 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, over last year.

In order to realize the abovementioned goal, in agriculture, we must conscientiously implement the "Several Issues on the Rural Economic Policy at the Time," published by the CPC Central Committee in 1983, continue to rely on policy and science to promote rural economic reform in an all-round manner.

In industry, we must continue to emphasize readjustment and rectification, vigorously promote technological progress and technological transformation, and strive to raise economic results. We must resolutely do a good job of the reform of the industrial system in an orderly manner. The state-run industrial and communications enterprises must implement the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery in an all-round manner as well as implement all forms of system of responsibility in business results with contracting as the key inside the enterprises.

In external economic activities, we must continue to persevere in the implementation of special policies and flexible policies, emphasize the building of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, further expand external economic and technological exchanges, expand and vitalize foreign trade, and strive to introduce more products into the international market. In utilizing foreign capital and importing technology, we must put our emphasis on supporting light and textile, electronic and chemical industries in their development of new

Major Economic Targets for Fujian Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	2,452.77	2,556.90	2,604.02	6.2	1.8	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	205.66	242.44	249.80	21.5	3.0	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	148.49	176.35	183.03	23.3	3.8	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	57.17	66.09	66.77	16.8	1.0	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.66	3.22	4.25	543.9	32.0	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	95.93	140.16	149.99	39.3	7.0	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	35.03	58.35	62.36	34.7	6.9	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	60.90	81.81	87.63	42.8	7.1	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	35.88	52.41	55.36	52.6	5.6	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	25.02	29.40	32.27	28.9	9.8	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	56.59	89.24	99.04		5.7	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	15.13	14.52	13.64	-10.1	- 5.9	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	15.14	14.27	16.42	9.0	15.1	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		12.27	15.13		23.3	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	7.00	8.69	11.16	59.4	28.4	(4)
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		3.58	3.97		10.9	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	74.03	86.68	89.82	21.3	3.6	(5)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	35.73	65.27	69.67	95.0	6.7	(5)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	37.26	60.06	66.12	77.5	10.1	(6)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	122.17	231.65	268.16	119.5	15.8	(7)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	555	716	768	38.4	7.3	(8)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	8,749	9,778	9,946	13.7	1.7	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	493.32	474.39	464.29	- 5.9	- 2.1	(9)
University students	10,000 people	3.11	3.04	2.71	-12.9	-10.9	
Secondary students	10,000 people	119.98	104.29	100.41	-16.3	- 3.7	(10)
Primary students	10,000 people	370.23	367.06	360.97	- 2.5	- 1.7	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	5.15	5.41	5.48	6.4	1.3	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	5.49	6.17	6.57	19.7	6.5	(11)

(1) The figures for 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures for the prices of that year were listed. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) In 1978, there was no separate fund for renewal and transformation and labor and materials.
(5) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(6) Including the retail sales of peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(7) The figure from investigation of peasant's livelihood included income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(8) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(9) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(10) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(11) Not including barefoot doctors.

products, on speeding up the technological transformation of the machine-building industry and on developing new-style raw materials industry. We must strive to import the technological equipment that is popularly used by the world's economically advanced countries of the late seventies and early eighties, and carry out 100 transformation projects.

In 1983, we must also reform the commercial system of circulation. Primarily, we must readjust the policy of purchase and sales of agricultural sideline products, readjust and perfect the policy of purchase and sales of industrial products, vigorously open up channels of circulation of industrial products, and set up multicomponent, multichannel, open markets for commodity circulation. The commercial enterprises must implement separation of government and enterprise, and organize commodity circulation according to economic divisions. We must implement the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery in the state-run commercial enterprises and gradually implement the system of responsibility in business results inside the retail commercial units.

Economic revival must rely on scientific and technological progress. In 1983, we must also further implement the "Regulations on Organizing and Implementing Projects of Scientific Breakthrough" in Fujian Province, organize and coordinate scientific and technological forces from all aspects, and carry out breakthrough on the 21 projects which are of major concern to our province's economy, which will yield high economic results, and which were preliminarily examined and approved by the province. At the same time, we must conscientiously emphasize and properly carry out feasibility study on our province's key construction projects, and must strengthen the work of popularizing and applying scientific and technological results and of digesting, absorbing and recreating imported advanced technology.

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XIAMEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE OF FUJIAN PROVINCE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 91-V 93

[Article by Xu Jianping [6079 1696 1627] and Huang Hongyu [7806 3163 7183] of the Management Committee of the Xiamen Special Zone]

[Text] Xiamen Special Economic Zone of Fujian Province is a special zone which takes the development of processing industry and export as the key with simultaneous development of other undertakings such as tourism. The total area is 2.5 square km (including the 0.26 square km of piers and warehouses). The residential area that links up with this is 4.5 square km. In accordance with the principle of going from small to large, developing gradually, completing the construction of one area at a time and putting it into production, the development will be in two phases. In the first phase of construction, we will develop 1 square km of industrial zone (with 50 hectares of factory ground) and a 5,000-ton special-purpose freight pier for the special zone as well as a residential area large enough for 8,000 to 10,000 people. Beginning from 1981, we plan to complete construction in 5 years. The second phase of construction will be launched in 1985, and will basically be completed in 1988. This will involve 70 hectares of factory ground. After the completion of the two phases of construction, we plan to set up 200 factories and employ 35,000 staff members and workers.

Capital Construction Inside the Special Zone: Since the launching of the first phase of construction of the special zone in October 1981, we continued to accelerate our progress of work. By the end of 1982, we fulfilled 15.55 million yuan of investment in construction, and dug and filled 3.25 cubic meters of earth and stone work. We leveled 824,500 square meters of land for construction, including designs for 400,000 square meters of high elevation land. Presently, we can build factory buildings for 60 factories. We have begun construction of a comprehensive administrative building and the first 32,800-square meter all-purpose factory. By the end of 1983, traveling businessmen will be able to rent or purchase the above for setting up factories. The area of construction that began throughout the zone totals 59,000 square meters. Temporary roads, water, power and telecommunications facilities were connected. The Yinhua Brickyard, the first exclusively operated factory, which occupies 20,000 square meters of land, began construction in October 1982 and will formally enter production in August 1983. The completed roads,

water, power and telecommunications facilities will be expanded and used one after another by the end of 1983.

Complementary Projects of the Special Zone: In order to bring about a good environment for investment for the special zone without delay, the provincial and municipal people's government concentrated a large amount of capital and materials for and emphasized the construction of the key projects in Xiamen City which are relevant to the special zone. 1) The new Dongdu Harbor: Four deep-water piers in the first phase of the project (one 50,000-ton, one 15,000-ton and two 10,000-ton) were completed. Of these, the No 1 berth (10,000-ton) and No 2 berth (50,000-ton) already began operation in September 1982, with an annual loading and unloading capacity of 652,500 tons. The No 1 berth can also be used as a container pier. By the end of 1983, it could have a comprehensive capacity of loading and unloading 30,000 standard containers annually. The filling of the land section of the No 3 and No 4 berths were completed, and the berths will be completed and put into operation soon. 2) The Xiamen Airport: The preliminary expansion project began in January 1982. By the end of 1982, the main runway, with a total length of 2,150 meters, was completed smoothly. The civil engineering construction involving the oil depot, special-purpose railroad lines and communications and navigation facilities also were completed, and trial-navigation of domestic lines will be launched in July 1983. 3) Communications facilities: There will be 6 engine rooms which will hook up with 8,000 sets of programmable automatic telephone systems and 960 microwave communications facilities to be imported from abroad. The construction and installation of five of them will be completed by the end of 1983, and will formally be put into use in July 1984. 4) Water supply facilities: By the end of 1982, we completed the expansion of the Lianban and Henglin water plants and the construction of the Jimei Supercharging Station of the Rijin Island 110,000-ton Water Supply Project, and completed 67 percent of the water transmitting pipeline from Bantou to the urban areas. Construction is underway for the Gaoduan Water Plant (with a daily water supply of 60,000 tons), which will supply water to the special zone. This plant will enter production by the end of 1983. The entire water supply construction will be completed by 1984. 5) Electricity supply facilities: One return circuit of the double return circuit of the 110,000-volt high-tension power transmission construction was completed and delivered for use. In order to satisfy the need to supply the island with 60,000 kW of electricity, we will build a new power plant on the island and will increase one 220,000-volt high-tension line to the island.

Bringing in Foreign Capital and Overseas Chinese Investment: While emphasizing the constructing of the infrastructures of the special zone, the Xiamen Municipal and Special Zone Management Committees came into contact and entered into negotiations on a wide scale with traveling businessmen, and actively launched activities to channel in foreign capital and overseas Chinese investment. We signed 18 formal agreements and contracts on exclusive investment, joint investment and cooperation, 118 projects involving compensation trade and processing of imported materials and 1 loan item involving airport construction, with a gross amount of $41.2 million. Of the various joint investment projects, we already fulfilled the contract for 10, involving an investment of $33.62 million. The Yinhua Floor Tile Plant to be

built in the special zone involved a total investment of $4.24 million. It will yield an annual production of 10 million high-grade floor tiles. The raw materials will be provided by Xiamen. The joint enterprises to be established outside the special zone include the Xiaxin Electronics Co, Ltd; the Xiazhong Chemical Fiber Plant; the Huajia Foam Mattress Factory; the Xialing Trading Co, and so forth. The Xiamen Building Development Co and the Baodun Investment Co, Ltd, in Hong Kong cooperated in the building of the Overseas Chinese Condominium. China will provide the land and traveling businessmen will provide roughly H.K.$15 million in capital. Profits will be shared. The first phase of the construction involving 60 units on 4,000 square meters of land was completed on schedule and all the units were sold. Contract was signed for eight buildings in the second phase. In addition, in 1982, Xiamen imported 572 sets of equipment and 3 production lines, equipping 104 old enterprises. The role of most of these technologies and facilities was brought into play in production, increasing $14.28 million in output value and receiving $2.02 million in construction fees.

Program for Economic Development: In order to enable the work of "importing from the outside and cooperating domestically" to meet with the construction of infrastructures in the special zone, and to import advanced technology and funds in a planned and selective manner, in 1982, the special zone management committee took into consideration the trend of investment of the major industrial countries abroad, the economic trend on the international market, and the experiences of the regions abroad involved in processing products for export and of other special zones at home. Then, in integration with the socioeconomic factors of Xiamen, it drew up a tenative program for the economic development in the special zone: 1) The program for industrial development affirmed the principle of importing industrial projects to the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, and listed seven major categories of industrial projects which welcomed the investment by traveling businessmen. They were: construction materials, processing of mining products, light and textile industries, chemical industry, plastic materials, machine-building and hardware, food and electronic industry. 2) In the program of development involving the transformation of existing enterprises in the urban areas of Xiamen, the first group to undergo priority development involved 50 industrial projects, including color sensitive materials, plate glass, bicycles, sanitary utensils, beverages, processing of granite, wooden furniture, and so forth. 3) The program involving development of the tourist business includes the building of four tourist areas and one livelihood area, namely the Wanshiyan, Gulangyu, Nanputuo (including Huli Mountain) and Jimei (including Henglin Bay) in Xiamen, as well as opening up on-the-sea tourist lines and transforming the Lujiang Hotel.

Economic Legislative Work: Since the establishment of the zone, we have emphasized the study and formulation of various items of economic legislature for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. The "Regulations for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone in Fujian Province" were passed at the provincial people's congress and will be published and implemented once they are approved by the NPC Standing Committee. Other special regulations, such as "Regulations for Labor Management," "Regulations for Enterprise Registration Management" and "Regulations for Land Use," were approved by the Standing Committee of the provincial

party congress, and will be implemented after the "Regulations for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone in Fujian Province" are published. Other concerned special regulations and details of implementation are being mapped out. The State Council stipulated that, before the "Regulations for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone in Fujian Province" were published, the foreign economic activities in the special zone should be conducted in accordance with the "Regulations for the Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province" in integration with the reality of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone.

Organs of the Special Zone: To meet the needs of the building and development of the special zone, we carried out preliminary readjustment in the management organs of the special zone in 1982, and added an economic research office and a scientific and technological research office so as to strengthen the work of examining and studying economic trends and scientific and technological trends both at home and abroad. At the same time, we also established new production service companies, livelihood service companies and public service companies. Furthermore, the special zone management committee also employed 24 specialists, scholars and celebrities from the economic, legal, scientific and technological, returned overseas Chinese and industrial and commercial circles to form the advisory committee for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. In this way, we gave play to their role in providing consultation, making propositions, recommending skilled personnel and assisting in organizing research ranks. In order to solve the need for skilled personnel in building the special zone, the Xiamen Municipal People's Government set up the Lujiang Vocational University, which enrolled 337 students as the first group of students. In addition, we selected 330 in-service staff members and workers and entrusted them to the Xiamen University to be trained into skilled personnel in foreign languages, financial and accounting and other professions. The party school of the municipal party committee also set up training classes for management cadres in foreign economic work.

The trial-establishment of special economic zones is a new venture of our country. The Xiamen Special Economic Zone is still at a founding stage and lacks experience and knowledge. In respect to the system of management, we are still unable to meet the needs of foreign economic work. In respect to the introduction of foreign capital, progress is relatively slow. Presently, there are only a few projects that can attract foreign investment. In respect to the building of infrastructures, we lack adequate funds, materials, facilities and livelihood supplies, and consequently have greater difficulty. The legislative work of the special zone also fails to catch up with the need of the building of the special zone.

In order to create a new situation for the building of the special zone, the special zone management committee decided to further launch properly the first phase of the construction of the special zone in 1983. Within this year, we will basically complete the laying of the main and secondary roads and underground pipes and lines as well as the road construction in the factory zone, level 500,000 square meters of land for the building of factories, complete the construction of the first all-purpose factory and comprehensive administrative building and develop a residential point. We will emphasize the building of a line of separation between the special zone and the nonspecial

zone. We will actively launch the work of drawing in foreign capital, and strive to bring 8 to 10 foreign investment enterprises into the special zone in 1983. Also, we will import 30 production lines and transform the existing enterprises in the Xiamen urban area. We will develop the tourist business, create an environment attractive to tourists, and continue to emphasize the various areas of economic legislative work and strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF JIANGXI PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 93-V 97

[Article by Zhen Yenchu [3914 6056 0443] of the Investigation and Study Department of the General Office of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government]

[Text] The overall situation of the national economy of Jiangxi Province in 1982 was as follows: An all-round bumper harvest in agriculture; steady growth in industry; balance between financial revenue and expenditure; prosperity on the urban and rural markets; and further improvement in the people's livelihood. We basically realized the demand put forth by the leading comrades of the central authorities in early 1982 to "make one year better than another and make this year better than last year."

I

An All-round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture. In the summer of 1982, in spite of the rare flood disasters afflicting the hinterland regions of Fuzhou, Jian and Yichun and flooding 16.41 million mu of farmland to varying degrees, we implemented the various party's policies in the rural areas, established and perfected the system of contracting responsibility in joint production with large-scale contracting as the primary form, and greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants in production. As a result, we scored an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture. Spring, summer and fall crops all registered increase in output. The 10 prefectures and cities all registered increase in output. The mountainous regions and plains both registered increase in output. An all-round increase in output was obtained through collective production as well as sideline occupation of the individual commune members. Details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	87.1	79.04	110.2
Gross output of grain	100 million jin	281.75	253.74	111.0
Output of oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	519.9	396.6	131.1
Output of cotton	10,000 dan	131.24	93.8	139.9
Output of fruits	10,000 dan	146.71	141.74	103.5

In 1982, the whole province implemented the letter of instruction from Comrade Hu Yaobang on the principle of developing tangerine production in southern Jiangxi and the decision of the provincial party committee on developing tangerine production. We planted 106,900 mu of tangerines additionally, and created a new situation for tangerine production. At the same time, we promoted the new development of diversified economy and further improved the agricultural structure. In 1982, the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery as well as economic crops constituted the following percentages in the gross value of agricultural output:

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1982	1981	Proportion in percent 1982	Proportion in percent 1981	Percent of growth of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of agricultural output	871,068	790,433	100.00	100.00	
I. Value of agricultural output	541,802	488,933	62.2	61.8	0.4
Of this: Economic crops	56,001	45,120	6.4	5.7	0.7
II. Forestry	48,482	50,024	5.6	6.3	-0.7
III. Animal husbandry	118,715	97,747	13.6	12.4	1.2
IV. Sideline occupation	149,993	143,020	17.2	18.1	-0.9
V. Fishery	12,076	10,709	1.4	1.4	

Note: Calculating from the constant prices of 1980.

With the all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, the peasants' livelihood rapidly improved. In 1982, the per capita actual net income of the peasants throughout the province was 270 yuan, 43 yuan more than 1981. Agricultural labor productivity and the commodity rate of agricultural sideline products markedly improved. In 1982, the procurement of grain and agricultural sideline products throughout the province increased by a wide margin. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Volume of grain procurement	100 million jin	42.45	39.32	110.78
Volume of fat procurement	10,000 jin	11,000	8,047	136.7
Volume of live hog procurement	10,000 head	360.76	351.32	102.69
Volume of aquatic products procurement	ton	12,306	9,193	133.86
Volume of cotton procurement	10,000 dan	125	90.04	138.27

Steady Growth in Industry. Last year, there was an energy shortage for the industry throughout the province. Furthermore, electricity was yielded in support of the rural areas in fighting flood and drought. However, a steady growth was still maintained in industrial production.

The gross value of industrial output fulfilled throughout the province was 9,718,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 6 percent higher than 1981. Of this, the industry under the system of ownership by all people was up 6 percent, constituting 81.9 percent of the gross output value. The industry under the system of collective ownership was up 6 percent, constituting 18.1 percent of the gross output value. Of the 100 major industrial products, 66 either fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plans for output.

Light industry grew steadily, but the speed of growth slowed down compared to the preceding 3 years. In the preceding 3 years, the annual progressive increase for light industry was 14.4 percent. In 1982, the value of light industrial output was 4,939,000,000 yuan, constituting 50.8 percent of the gross value of industrial output for the entire year, and 5.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The major reason for the slowing down of the speed of growth was because of the limited production of chemical fiber products in the textile industry. Of the 50 light industrial products listed in the plan for the entire province, 34 registered increase over the preceding year. Of these, several products registered a relatively wide margin of growth, as shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Bicycles	10,000	25.74	10.23	251.61
Sewing machines	10,000	12.07	8.15	148.1
Wristwatches	10,000	48.17	39.01	123.48
Television sets	10,000	12.3	9.03	136.2
Tape recorders	10,000	4.59	0.12	38.25
Cameras	1	46,000	34,005	135.5
Canned goods	10,000 tons	2.02	1.65	122.9
Machine-manufactured sugar	10,000 tons	9.54	7.04	135.5
Fluecured tobacco	10,000 boxes	26.88	24.17	111.2

Heavy industry picked up again markedly. As of February, the situation in which heavy industry had dropped for 2 consecutive years ended. The output value fulfilled for the entire year was 4,779,000,000 yuan, surpassing the plan by 5.3 to 4.8 percent, and registering a growth of 6.1 percent over the preceding year. The growth rate of energy industry constituted over 13.8 percent of the gross rate of growth of heavy industry. Details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Energy industry	10,000 yuan	90,295	82,729	109.1
Of this: Coal	" "	39,210	36,391	107.7
Electricity	" "	39,515	37,854	104.4
Petroleum	" "	11,570	8,484	136.4
II. Machine-building industry	" "	178,059	162,872	109.32
III. Construction materials industry	" "	47,053	41,511	113.35
Of this: Cement	" "	11,376	11,292	100.74
Glass industry	" "	1,922	1,250	153.76
IV. Chemical industry	" "	89,748	84,012	106.83

Because heavy industry emphasized production according to need, the growth in output value was more solid and no new stockpiling appeared.

In 1982, new development was made in communications and transportation. The freight volume was 45.4 million tons, 5.9 percent lower than the preceding year. The passenger volume was 135.42 million people. Of this, railroad transportation volume was 23.64 million people, 3 percent higher than the preceding year. Highway transportation volume was 106.22 million people, 20 percent higher than the preceding year. Waterway transportation volume was 5.55 million people, 7.3 percent lower than the preceding year. We increased and improved the communication lines. The Hefei-Jiujiang line began operation as of 1 October. Certain sections of the Hangzhou-Zhuzhou line were changed into multiple tracks. The reform of the section from Nanchang to Ganzhou of the Nanchang-Jiujiang Highway is already completed.

The scale of capital construction was basically under control. Several projects were completed and put into production. In 1982, the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province fulfilled an investment of 1,008,000,000 yuan in capital construction, which was 130.2 percent of the plan in the beginning of the year, and an increase of 400 million yuan over the preceding year. While continuously accelerating the nonproductive construction involving housing, culture and education and public health, we appropriately increased the proportion of the productive investment in energy, communications and transportation, and raised the proportion of productive investment in the fulfilled amount of investment from 55 percent of the preceding year to 61.7 percent. The investment fulfilled in heavy industry was 528 million yuan, 1.1 times more than the preceding year. Of this, electric energy industry increased by 88.7 percent; coal industry by 1.4 times; construction materials industry by 3.5 times; and metallurgical industry by 1.9 times. The progress of some key construction projects accelerated markedly. Six projects which were to be put into production on a full scale and one project which was to be put into production individually according to plan were completed and put into production. Of the 134 double guarantee projects, we completed 109. The power transmission line from Hubei to Jiangxi was victoriously completed. The Yudu Sugar Mill was basically completed. The

The newly added fixed assets for the entire province was 540 million yuan, and the delivery rate of fixed assets was 53.6 percent.

The newly added production capacities of the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province through capital construction and renewal, transformation, labor and materials were: 26,600 kW of generators, 80,000 tons of cement, 10,000 cubic meters of timber cut and transported, 5,000 boxes of cigarettes, 1,400 tons of drinking wine, 35,000 spindles of cotton yarn, 150,000 bicycles, 100,000 wristwatches, 7.62 million pieces of ceramics for daily use, and 2,285 tons of machine-manufactured paper and cardboard.

Basic Balance Between Financial Revenue and Expenditure. In 1982, through opening up all avenues of financial resources, increasing income and economizing on expenditures, the financial revenue fulfilled throughout the province for the entire year was 1,314,000,000 yuan, 2.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Financial expenditure was 1,554,000,000 yuan, 10.8 percent higher than the preceding year. In order to support the development of industrial and agricultural production as well as culture, education, public health work and science, the finances throughout the province successively arranged for 400 million yuan of loans of all kinds to promote the development of the various causes. Through unified planning, we arranged 253 million yuan of support-agriculture fund and 5 million yuan of special-purpose loans, thereby effectively supporting the work of fighting flood and providing disaster relief. The finances throughout the province shouldered loans from the central authorities as well as bought state treasury bonds totaling 251 million yuan. The local accounts for the entire year plus the fixed quota subsidies by the central authorities and the special-purpose appropriations showed a favorable balance. See the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item		1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Financial revenue		13.14	12.81	102.6
Of this:	Income of enterprises	0.90	2.15	(In 1982, the central authorities recalled the income of the electric power industry and the income through readjusting the interest rates of the banks.)
	All kinds of taxes	10.99	10.60	103.7
II. Financial expenditure		15.54	14.03	110.8
Of this:	Expenditure in capital construction	1.87	2.20	85

The balance of savings of urban and rural residents throughout the province was 1.5 billion yuan, 350 million yuan more than 1981, an increase of 30.9 percent. Of this, urban savings totaled 1.03 billion yuan, 49.9 percent higher than the

preceding year. Savings of rural commune members totaled 470 million yuan, 2.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The situation of withdrawal of currency from circulation was better. The amount of currency withdrawn for the entire year totaled 7,425,000,000 yuan, 17.2 percent higher than 1981. The net amount of money put into circulation for the entire year was 323 million yuan, 135 million yuan more than the preceding year.

Prosperity in the Urban and Rural Markets and Abundance in the Supply of Commodities. In 1982, the sources of commodities throughout the province increased. The market was vitalized and the situation of supply improved slightly. The amount of retail sales of social commodities totaled 6,348,000,000 yuan, 8 percent higher than the preceding year.

The characteristics of purchase and sales on the market were:

(1) There were "three greaters" in the growth of purchase and sales. The growth in the amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products was greater than the growth in the amount of procurement of industrial products. The growth in the amount of sales of agricultural means of production was greater than the growth in the amount of retail sales of consumer products. The growth in the amount of sales of durable consumer products in the rural areas was greater than the growth in the amount of sales in the urban areas. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products by the state-run commercial departments for the entire year was 2,263,000,000 yuan, 20.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The procurement of industrial products only increased by 1.1 percent over the preceding year. The amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production for the entire year was 1.04 billion yuan, 13.9 percent higher than the preceding year. However, the amount of retail sales of consumer products only increased by 6.9 percent. The amount of sales of durable consumer products such as bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, and transistor radios in the rural areas increased by a wider margin. The "three greaters" in the growth of purchase and sales were vivid representations of the prosperity of the rural economy.

(2) The "three increases" in the amount of business of the network outlets. The network outlets for collective and individual business households increased. The amount of transactions concluded at fair trades increased. Sales promotion by the factories themselves increased. The number of people in collective commercial catering and service trades for the entire year increased by 27,100, an increase of 29.6 percent. The number of individual households increased by 18,400 people, an increase of 47.8 percent. The amount of retail sales of collective and individual commerce totaled 691 million yuan, an increase of 47.7 percent. Its proportion in the amount of commercial retail sales rose from 9.1 percent of the preceding year to 12.7 percent. The transactions concluded at fair trades for the entire year totaled some 1.1 billion yuan, an increase of 24.3 percent. The varieties put on the market increased from some 260 to some 300. The amount of sales by the factories themselves for the entire year totaled 494 million yuan, up 11.3 percent. The "three increases" in the amount of business of the network outlets were the concrete embodiment of the effort to bring the supplementary role of market regulation into full play under the guidance of a planned economy.

(3) There was an abundant supply of commodities. Some commodities became the buyer's market. This fine situation was not seen in over 20 years. The appearance of the buyer's market and the change in the psychology of the consumers were the manifestations of the masses' full confidence in the basic stability of prices and the steady development of the economy.

In 1982, the gross value of foreign trade procurement was 580 million yuan, 9.8 percent above the plan and 5.5 percent more than the preceding year. The gross value of foreign trade export was $160 million, 95 percent of the plan and 16.1 percent lower than the preceding year.

New Progress in Science, Education, Culture and Public Health Work. In 1982, it was estimated that 413 scientific research projects throughout the province would be completed. Of these projects, 38 major achievements were appraised. More important progress was made in such projects as the "Jiangxi Style No 2 Hybrid Paddy," "Research on the Long-range Prospect of Rare-earth Resources in Southern Jiangxi," "Comprehensive Utilization of the Premature Drop and Dehiscent Fruit of the Nanfeng Tangerine," and the "Research and Manufacture of Red-soil Bricks," with higher economic values. Applied in production, these achievements effectively promoted the development of the national economy.

In the readjustment, education was consolidated and improved. In 1982, there were 11,494 graduates of the institutions of higher learning and 14,746 graduates from secondary vocational schools throughout the province. They formed a large number of professional and skilled personnel for the "four modernizations." The various types of schools either fulfilled or overfulfilled their enrollment plans. In 1982, the institutions of higher learning throughout the province enrolled 9,485 people, and the secondary vocational schools enrolled 15,620 people, 3.8 percent and 1.5 percent higher than the plans, respectively. New developments were made in all kinds of workers' sparetime schools, broadcast, television and correspondence schools at various levels, and the quality of education was also improved.

New development was also made in culture and art. A group of promising young people suddenly came to the fore. In 1982, in the various activities held throughout the country to assess and award outstanding works, the whole province had 15 prizewinners.

There were 5,615 public health organizations throughout the province. Of these, 2,199 were hospitals, with 81,000 hospital beds. The ability to prevent and treat illnesses was greatly strengthened. Relatively good results were scored in the work of birth control. The rate of natural population growth was 10.41 percent.

Heartening results were scored in the athletic cause. In international and domestic competitions, we won 33 gold medals, 15 silver medals and 13 bronze medals. One person won a world championship, one person set one Asian record, and three people set national records. New development was also made in mass athletic activities.

Further Improvement of the People's Standard of Living. In 1982, urban and rural people's livelihood continued to improve. On the basis of increase in the 3 preceding years, the peasants' income again increased markedly. In the peasants' income in 1982, just the item of sales of agricultural sideline products to state-run commerce alone increased by 380 million yuan over the preceding year. New houses in the rural areas increased in large numbers. Urban employment further expanded. The wage bill of the staff members and workers increased. The number of staff members and workers of the urban areas and under the system of ownership by all people at yearend was 101,100 people more than the preceding year. The wage bill was 2,236,000,000 yuan, 127 million yuan more than the preceding year, an increase of 6.2 percent. The annual average wage of the staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people was 758 yuan, 13 yuan more than the preceding year, an increase of 1.7 percent. The work of wage adjustment and promotion of some personnel of the secondary and primary school, public health and athletic systems was smoothly concluded. The level of consumption by urban and rural people continued to rise. The quantity of durable consumer products owned by residents increased markedly. The statistics of an investigation of the livelihood of 320 worker's households in 5 cities showed that, of the 15 durable consumer products owned by 100 worker's households, 13 registered increase compared to the beginning of the year. See the following table:

Item	Unit	Quantity owned by 100 households		Increase in 1982 over 1981
		1982	1981	
Bicycles	1	98	87	11
Sewing machines	1	73	66	7
Wristwatches	1	238	225	13
Television sets	1	63	46	17
Electric fans	1	71	55	16
Tape recorders	1	12	9	3

The housing condition of urban residents improved slightly. In 1982, 2.49 million square meters of housing construction were completed throughout the province.

II

In 1982, the major problems existing in the economic construction in Jiangxi were:

1. Poor Economic Results. These were manifested in industrial production and construction and the realm of circulation. In 1982, although we overfulfilled the plan for the gross value of industrial output, with increase over the preceding year, yet the gross amount of profits was lowered, the profits delivered to the state were reduced, capital turnover was slow and cost was up. The annual gross output value of the industrial enterprises within the provincial financial budget increased by 4.7 percent and the income from sales increased by 3.2 percent. However, the realized profits dropped by 4.8 percent

Major Economic Targets for Jiangxi Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	3,182.82	3,303.92	3,348.35	5.2	1.3	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	267.50	301.86	311.97	16.6	3.4	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	221.04	242.15	249.34	12.8	3.3	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	46.46	59.71	62.63	34.8	4.9	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person		22,838	42,931		88.0	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	116.98	170.68	184.29	34.9	7.9	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	46.13	79.04	87.11	33.8	10.2	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	70.85	91.64	97.18	34.9	6.0	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	31.08	46.61	49.39	58.7	5.9	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	39.77	45.03	47.79	16.4	6.1	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	93.01	107.19				(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	12.22	12.81	13.14		2.6	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	16.26	14.03	15.54	- 4.4	10.8	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		10.41	15.12		45.2	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	8.02	6.08	10.08	25.7	65.7	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		4.33	5.04		16.5	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	136.96	148.98	156.31	14.1	4.9	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	46.92	79.08	85.73	82.7	8.4	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	41.30	62.87	68.04	64.7	8.2	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	140.7	226.9	269.7	91.7	18.9	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	550	719	733	33.3	1.9	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	5,959	7,469	7,661	25.9	2.6	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	691.46	686.65	691.21	- 0.04	0.7	(8)
University students	10,000 people	2.18	3.79	3.57	63.8	- 5.6	
Secondary students	10,000 people	175.51	150.64	148.67	-15.3	- 1.3	(9)
Primary students	10,000 people	513.77	531.75	538.76	4.9	1.3	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	7.23	7.86	8.10	12.1	3.0	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	7.02	9.08	9.34	32.9	2.8	(10)

Note: 1978 gross value of agricultural and industrial output and the labor productivity of all industry personnel was calculated according to 1970 constant prices.

(1) The figures for 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures for the prices of that year were listed. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(5) Including the retail sales of peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure from investigation of peasant's livelihood included income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(9) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(10) Not including barefoot doctors.

and the profits delivered to the state dropped by 9.2 percent. The profit realized from 100 yuan of output value was lower than the average level throughout the country. Per-unit grain output and per-unit output of economic crops were lower than the average level throughout the country. Commercial economic results were also poor. From January to November, the net amount of sales by the state-run commercial enterprises increased by 4.52 percent. However, commercial profits dropped by 55.6 percent, and the cost of circulation increased by 9.91 percent. Other quotas of major economic results, such as the profit and tax rate on funds and the rate of use of circulatory funds without compensation, as well as some consumption quotas still showed definite gap with the average level throughout the country and with the advance provinces and municipalities. For this reason, a core issue in economic development is to try by each and every means to raise economic results, in particular the economic results of the industrial enterprises.

2. Energy Supply Was in Short Supply and Many Enterprises Operated Under Capacity. Some Raw Materials Were in Great Shortage. Although there was considerable reserve of steel products throughout the province, yet, the varieties suitable for use were insufficient. Cement, timber, vinegar, soda and diesel were all in relatively great shortage. In the future, we must give prominence to developing and saving energy, strictly fix the quota for energy consumption for all categories of products and carry out technological transformation on the facilities and production technology which consume high energy.

The year 1983 was pivotal to creating a new situation for the socialist modernization and implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round manner. The CPC Jiangxi Provincial Committee and the Provincial People's Government put the raising of economic results in the foremost position in economic work, and asked that the people throughout the province go all out and work hard in a down-to-earth manner to raise economic results on an all-round scale so as to make 1983 a year of economic results for the entire province. Under such a prerequisite, they asked that the gross value of industrial and agricultural output increase by 5.2 to 5.5 percent. In agriculture, we must continue to expand the realm of contracting in joint production, erect the viewpoint of large-scale agriculture, implement the principle of "actively launching diversified economy without relaxing grain production," "paint a fine painting of nature" and relentlessly emphasize the all-round development of agriculture. In industrial production, we must further readjust and rectify the existing enterprises, continuously perfect the economic system of responsibility within the enterprise, promote energy, communications and transportation, and carry out technological transformation on the existing enterprises in a planned manner. We must speed up the reform of the commercial system and vitalize commodity circulation in an all-round manner. We must vigorously develop science and technology and education. We must add new splendor to the effort to create a new situation for the socialist modernization in an all-round manner.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF SHANDONG PROVINCE

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[Text] In 1982, the whole province conscientiously implemented the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th National Party Congress, continued to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, and scored new achievements in the national economy and other social causes as well as made new progress in building a spiritual civilization. The gross output value in society throughout the province was estimated to reach 70,265,000,000 yuan, 9.5 percent higher than the preceding year, the widest margin of growth since the readjustment.

I. Relatively Great Changes Took Place in the Rural Economy. As a result of the implementation of the party's various rural principles and policies, in particular, the implementation of the system of contracting responsibility in joint production in various forms on a popular scale, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery registered increase in production and output in an all-round manner. The gross value of agricultural output was 22.59 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), fulfilling the annual plan by 107.6 percent and registering an increase of 11 percent over the preceding year. With the exception of jute, fruits, silkworm cocoon, live hogs and meat, which were reduced compared to the preceding year, the output of major agricultural products all registered increase by a relatively wide margin.

Name	Unit	1981	1982	Increase/ decrease
Grain	10,000 tons	2,312.5	2,375	62.5
Cotton	10,000 tons	67.5	96	28.5
Peanuts	10,000 tons	138.95	140	1.05
Fluecured tobacco	10,000 tons	20.81	33.7	12.89
Jute products	10,000 tons	6.47	5.61	- 0.86
Area of afforestation	10,000 hectares	5.62	6.65	1.03
Silkworm cocoon	10,000 tons	1.28	1.18	- 0.1
Fruits	10,000 tons	178.5	154.6	-23.9
Aquatic products	10,000 tons	59	65.77	6.77
Draught animals	10,000 head	351.28	363.96	12.68
Live hogs out of pen	10,000 head	1,296.8	1,213.2	-83.6
Gross output of meat	10,000 tons	96.25	95	- 1.5

After several years of readjustment, the following changes took place in the rural economy: 1) With the continuous perfection of the system of responsibility in agricultural production, the agricultural commodity rate further improved and commodity exchange further expanded. There were 1.85 million priority households and specialized households throughout the province which were engaged in farming, animal husbandry, breeding, processing of agricultural sideline products, construction, transportation and commercial services. They constituted 11.5 percent of the total number of peasant households throughout the province. Diverse economic integrated bodies and specialized service companies began to appear in large numbers. The agricultural commodity rate went from 32 percent of 1978 to 38 percent. The amount of procurement of the major agricultural sideline products increased considerably, with the procurement of 3.85 million tons of grain, 32.9 percent higher than 1978; of 261,000 tons of edible vegetable oil, up 87 percent; of 905,000 tons of cotton, up 5.7 times; of 316,500 tons of fluecured tobacco, up 88.3 percent; of 9.82 million live hogs, up 33.5 percent; and of 53,000 tons of fresh eggs, up 49.8 percent. 2) With the expansion of the realm of agricultural production, marked changes took place in the agricultural structure internally. Under the circumstance when the gross output of grain was 870,000 tons more than 1978, the proportion of economic crops in the output value for crop-growing rose from 15.7 percent in 1978 to 36.2 percent, while the proportion of grain dropped from 71 percent to 54.8 percent. The proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in the gross value of agricultural output rose from 29 percent to 33.2 percent. The changes in the output value and structure of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery were as follows:

Item	1982 (100 million yuan)	1981 percent of growth	Proportion in percent	
			1978	1982
Gross value of agricultural output	225.9	11.0	100	100
Agriculture	150.9	8.6	71	66.8
Forestry	5.3	11.9	1.5	2.3
Animal husbandry	30.4	5.9	10.3	13.5
Sideline occupations	33.7	29	14.1	14.9
Fishery	5.6	14.3	3.1	2.5

3) The development of agricultural production brought about more raw materials for industry. At the same time, it put forth new demands on industry, which in turn enhanced the development of industry. Because there were adequate raw materials, the proportion of the value of light industrial value which took agricultural products as the raw materials rose from 69.7 percent in 1978 to 73.9 percent in 1982. The value of textile industrial output was 76.1 percent higher than 1978. Food industry was 54 percent higher, and leather industry was 61.3 percent higher. At the same time, the demand of the rural areas for means of livelihood and means of production also increased by a wide margin. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of consumer products by residents at and below the county level totaled 6.56 billion yuan, 86.5 percent higher than 1978. The amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production was 4.16 billion yuan, up 54.3 percent. There was demand over supply with regard to chemical fertilizer, high-efficiency farm chemicals, bamboo and wooden medium-sized and small farm tools, construction materials and coal, diesel and small hardware for civilian use. The rapid development of the rural economy promoted the economic and social causes throughout the province.

II. New Development Was Made in Industrial Production, Communications, Posts and Telecommunications. Through further rectifying the enterprises, improving business management and readjusting the product structure and organizational structure, production grew steadily. In 1982, the gross value of industrial output was 36,758,000,000 yuan, 106.2 percent of the year's plan and 7 percent higher than the preceding year. On the basis of growth by a wide margin for 3 consecutive years, light industry developed in the direction of marketability, outstanding quality and wide variety. The speed of growth was steady. The gross output value was 20.61 billion yuan, 100.9 percent of the year's plan and 6.1 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, food industry was up 8.68 percent compared to the preceding year, textile industry (including processing of cotton) was up 7 percent, paper-making industry was up 5.42 percent, while sewing and leather industry were down 10.95 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Of the 42 major light industrial products, 29 registered increase in output compared to the preceding year. Of these, cotton yarn output was 267,000 tons, up 7.1 percent; cotton cloth output was 1.28 billion meters, up 9.3 percent; paper and cardboard totaled 368,000 tons, up 4.6 percent; cigarettes totaled 2.16 million boxes, up 9.5 percent; and bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches and synthetic detergent increased by around 20 percent, while tape recorders increased by 57.7 percent. The output of unmarketable chemical fiber cloth, television sets and radios dropped.

Instead of the situation of a drop for 2 consecutive years, heavy industry picked up again on a relatively large scale. In 1982, the gross output value reached 16.15 billion yuan, 113.7 percent of the year's plan and 8.1 percent higher than the preceding year. It surpassed the speed of development of light industry. The output value for the various sectors increased in an all-round manner. Several dominant undertakings developed even more rapidly. For instance, chemical industry increased by 13.1 percent, construction materials industry increased by 12.6 percent and machine-building industry increased by 11.1 percent. In energy industry, coal and petroleum, which for 2 consecutive years had dropped, began to pick up again. Coal, petroleum and electrical power industry increased by 1.3 percent, 2.6 percent and 5 percent over the preceding year, respectively. Of the 48 major heavy industrial products, 31 registered growth in output over the preceding year. Of this, raw coal totaled 42.57 million tons, up 3.1 percent; petroleum totaled 16.35 million tons, up 1.5 percent; electric energy production was 20.35 billion kWh, up 4.6 percent; cement totaled 6.89 million tons, up 14.8 percent; plate glass totaled 2.55 million standard boxes, up 13.8 percent, and steel products totaled 770,000 tons, up 6.4 percent. Other products such as machine beds, automobiles, small tractors, sulphuric acid, soda ash and plastic goods all registered increase in output to varying degrees.

After several years of readjustment, marked changes took place in the proportional relationships between heavy and light industry and among the various industrial sectors. In the gross value of industrial output, the proportion of light industrial output value rose from 45 percent in 1978 to 56.1 percent, while the proportion of heavy industrial output value dropped from 55 percent to 43.9 percent. In the industrial sectors, textile, food, machine-building, petroleum, coal, electrical power and chemical industries became undertakings of relatively large scale in our province, and they constitute more than 80 percent of the gross value of industrial output for the entire province. This trend of development reflects that Shandong's superiority was further brought into play.

Communications and transportation as well as posts and telecommunications developed rather rapidly. In communications and transportation, the passenger turnover for the entire year totaled 12 billion people/km, 5.7 percent higher than the preceding year, while the freight turnover totaled 34.6 billion tons/km, 8.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross amount of postal and telecommunications service fulfilled was 116.29 million yuan, 3 percent higher than the preceding year. These have played better roles in supporting industrial and agricultural production, promoting commodity circulation and serving the people's material and cultural livelihood.

III. New Achievements Were Made in Education, Science and Technology Serving Economic Construction. We strengthened the building of the teacher ranks, improved the factors of running schools and raised the quality of teaching. New developments were made in all types of schools. The institutions of higher learning enrolled 15,800 students, 1,605 students more than the preceding year. There was a total of 52,000 students. We continued to readjust the professional setups and expanded the enrollment of liberal arts subjects. The proportion of students in liberal arts and finance and economics rose from 5.5

percent of the preceding year to 6.8 percent. The secondary professional schools enrolled 29,000 students, 1,438 students more than the preceding year, giving a total of 67,000 students attending the schools. The reform of the structure of secondary education accelerated. The agricultural technological secondary schools, the agricultural secondary schools, various types of professional secondary schools and vocational classes run by regular secondary schools enrolled a total of 40,000 students for the entire year, giving a total of 65,000 students attending these schools, and showing an increase of 25,000 students over the preceding year. In the total number of secondary school students, the proportion of students attending the various types of secondary professional schools, vocational secondary schools (including vocational classes) and technicians schools rose from 22.8 percent of the preceding year to 30 percent. Education of staff members and workers developed rather rapidly. The number of students attending the broadcast and television universities reached 25,084 people, 8,701 people more than the preceding year. The number of students attending the worker-peasant institutions of higher learning, secondary technical schools and worker-peasant sparetime secondary schools totaled 246,000 people.

In scientific and technological work, we implemented the principle of serving economic construction, and scored relatively good results in organizing breakthroughs in scientific research, popularizing and applying scientific research results and expanding the realm of technological service. In 1982, we scored 626 important scientific and technological results throughout the province. Of these, 153 were projects involving agriculture, 432 involving industry, and 41 involving medicine and public health. They solved a number of key problems in industrial and agricultural production which needed urgently to be solved. The Huanghai Aquatic Products Institute, the Marine Institute of the CAS, the Shandong Marine Institute and the Provincial Sea Breeding Institute as well as other units made cooperative breakthroughs and successfully developed a new technology for breeding prawns in factories. The State Aquatic Products General Bureau organized an assessment and regarded the theory and method of breeding to have reached the world's advanced level. Included in the plan was the technological development and experiment to increase output of 1.36 million mu of farm crops. Preliminary exploration brought forth a complete set of technological measures to realize increase in output of crops under different water, fertilizer and weather conditions, and scored marked economic results in respect to increase in output and increase in income. In addition, we fostered and strengthened the rural scientific and technological ranks. The Dezhou City Industrial Scientific Research Institute completed the pilot experiment on the DH and DHF of the fabric softener, with results that reached the standard of imported products of the same category. The Qingdao Generator Plant successfully trial-manufactured the Model LJ6102-1 diesel engine, which embodied such outstanding qualities as high heat efficiency, low oil consumption, broad range of power output, long life expectancy of use and low exhaust and pollution rate. It became the factory's renewed and updated product.

IV. The Scale of Investment in Capital Construction Expanded. Revolving around such strategic focuses such as agriculture, energy and communications, we newly added a number of production capacities. The investment in capital

construction fulfilled by the system of ownership by all people was 2,674,000,000 yuan, 119.9 percent of the readjusted plan for the year and 48 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, 1.39 billion yuan of investment was used in the agricultural, energy, communications, education, scientific and technological sectors, 51.6 percent of the total investment in capital construction. The Chaili Mine coal excavation of the Zaoteng Mining Zone, the Taoyang Mine coal excavation of the Feicheng Mining Zone, the petroleum exploitation of the Shengli Oilfield, hydrofining of the Qilu Petrochemical General Co, the No 4 generator of the Shiliquan Power Plant, the laying of the tracks for the trunk line of the Jinan-Qingdao Multiple Tracks as well as the Jinan Huang He Highway Bridge and other large-scale and medium-scale projects were all completed or partially completed and put into production. Other projects under construction, such as the Gunzhou-Shijiusuo Railroad, the Shijiusuo Harbor, the Yantai Synthetic Leather Plant and the Huangtai Power Plant all overfulfilled their plans. The newly added fixed assets from the capital construction for the entire year totaled 1.84 billion yuan, 15.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The newly added major production capacities (or results) were: 1.92 million tons of coal excavation, 940,000 tons of crude oil exploitation, 140,000 kW of thermal power generators, 799 km of power transmission lines at and above 110,000 volts, 5,000 tons of synthetic fatty acids, 200,000 tons of petroleum cracking equipment and treatment, 800,000 tons of hydrogenization equipment and treatment, 5,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 3,000 tons of caustic soda, 245,000 tons of cement, 12,000 tons of beer, 12,000 tons of cold storage, 30,000 square meters of petroleum depot, 8 berths at the harbor, 250,000 tons of loading and unloading capacity, 180 commercial service network outlets with a total of 175,000 square meters, 264,000 square meters of school buildings of all kinds, and 77,000 square meters of hospital buildings.

V. Commercial Circulation Expanded, Purchase and Sales Increased, Urban and Rural Markets Prospered and Prices Remained Basically Stable. In 1982, the gross value of net purchase of commodities by the commercial departments was 19,987,000,000 yuan, 7.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the gross value of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 8.55 billion yuan, up 9.6 percent; and the gross value of procurement of industrial products was 11.33 billion yuan, up 6.0 percent. Commodity supply on the market became increasingly abundant, and quantity, design, color and variety continued to increase. People had greater room for choice. This was a fine situation which had not been seen for over 20 years. The amount of retail sales of social commodities throughout the province totaled 17.83 billion yuan, 8.2 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the amount of retail sales of consumer products by residents totaled 12.37 billion yuan, up 7.6 percent; and the amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production totaled 4.16 billion yuan, up 13 percent. In the volume of retail sales of consumer products in society, the food commodities increased by a wider margin. Grain increased by 8.8 percent, edible vegetable oil increased by 19.4 percent, aquatic products increased by 12.9 percent and sugar by 29.1 percent. The volume of retail sales of those commodities which were in shortage in the past, such as fresh eggs, beef and mutton, poultry, vegetables and pastries, also increased by a wider margin. Clothing commodities, such as cotton cloth, chemical fiber cloth, mixed cotton and chemical fiber

cloth dropped by 4.1 percent, 18.4 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively. The medium- and high-grade woolen fabric and silk increased by 12 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, while sneakers increased by 9.4 percent. Articles of use, such as bicycles, wristwatches, and television sets increased by 45.3 percent, 11.3 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. Detergent and thermos flasks increased by 17.8 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. The volume of retail sales of sewing machines, radios, machine-manufactured thin paper, soap and matches dropped by varying degrees compared to the preceding year. In the volume of retail sales of agricultural means of production, chemical fertilizer increased by 10.3 percent over the preceding year, while farm chemicals increased by 14.9 percent, and power-driven machinery for farm use increased by 11.4 percent. The gross retail price level on the market rose by 0.9 percent compared to the preceding year. Of this, the list prices of state-run units rose by 0.7 percent, the urban negotiated prices rose by 0.3 percent, and the prices of the fair trade rose by 3.6 percent. Prices remained basically stable.

With the reform of the system of commodity circulation, while persevering in the leading role of the state-run commerce, collective and individual commerce developed very rapidly. This has played an active role in making urban and rural economy prosperous and making things convenient for the people's livelihood. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of collective commercial and catering trades totaled 1.57 billion yuan, an increase of 86.9 percent. Its proportion in the gross amount of retail sales rose from 5.1 percent of the preceding year to 8.8 percent. The amount of retail sales of individual commercial and catering trades totaled 750 million yuan, up 108.3 percent. Its proportion in the gross amount of retail sales rose from 2.2 percent of the preceding year to 4.2 percent. Sales promotion by the industrial units themselves and urban and rural fair trade also developed to a certain extent.

Item	1981 (100 million yuan)	1982 (100 million yuan)	Percent of 1982 over 1981	Proportion in percent 1981	1982
Amount of retail sales of social commodities	164.8	178.3	8.2	100	100
Of this:					
Commercial and catering trades under the system of ownership by all people	127.6	126.8	- 0.6	77.4	71.1
Collective commercial and catering trades	8.4	15.7	86.9	5.1	8.8
Individual commercial and catering trades	3.6	7.5	108.3	2.2	4.2
Amount of sales by industrial units themselves	21.4	23.6	10.3	13	13.3
Amount of retail sales of other trades	3.8	4.7	23.7	2.3	2.6
Amount of retail sales of urban and rural fair trades	26.7	27.9	4.5		

VI. We Overfulfilled the Plans for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The sources of goods for export were expanded, and such services as compensation trade, processing of imported materials and installation of imported parts were developed. The gross value of procurement of export commodities for the entire year was 3.5 billion yuan, 109.4 percent of the year's plan and 9.1 percent higher than the preceding year. Changes took place in the structure of commodity procurement. The proportion of agricultural sideline products in the gross value of procurement dropped from 23.9 percent of the preceding year to 21 percent, textile products rose from 38.2 percent to 43.3 percent, handicraft products dropped from 15.5 percent to 14.1 percent, industrial and mining products dropped from 9.2 percent to 9.1 percent, and the commodities for boosting export with import rose from 25.4 percent to 25.6 percent. The gross value of export of commodities for the entire year was $1.66 billion, fulfilling 100.5 percent of the plan. Because of the economic depression in the capitalist world, the volume of export of some important materials was reduced. Taking out the factor of price changes on the international market, the actual volume of export dropped by 2.4 percent compared to the preceding year. New development was made in the tourist business. We received over 30,000 foreign tourists, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macau throughout the year.

In sum, in 1982, the national economy of Shandong Province developed healthily and the comprehensive economic results in society further improved. These were primarily manifested in the following:

1. The Economic Results of the Material Production Sectors Improved Somewhat. We scored results in the work of saving energy. The consumption of standard coal by 100 million yuan of output value dropped by 3.1 percent compared to the preceding year. We saved the use of 1.2 million tons of standard coal throughout the year. Product quality improved somewhat. There were 16 products throughout the province which won the state's quality award. Of these, 2 were gold medal awards and 14 were silver medal awards. There were 24 products which won the ministerial (general bureau) award for products of outstanding quality. In the national assessment and comparison of the same trade, 43 products won first place. Designs, colors and varieties increased. We trial-manufactured over 700 new products and new varieties, and increased over 15,000 new designs, colors and packagings for the entire year. Enterprise business management improved somewhat. The labor productivity by all personnel of the independent accounting industrial enterprises under the system of ownership by all people was 2.4 percent higher than the preceding year, and the fixed quota turnover of circulatory funds was 1.62 days faster. The labor productivity of the local communications and transportation enterprises was raised by 7.2 percent, and the turnover of fixed quota circulatory funds was shortened by 9.7 days, with a growth of 3 percent in the profits delivered to the state. The labor productivity by all personnel of the construction and installation enterprises was raised by 10 percent, and the rate of outstanding construction quality was raised by 3 percent. However, compared to the criteria of the state, the economic results in many aspects were still not ideal enough. For instance, the profits and taxes brought about by 100 yuan of output value of the local state-run industrial enterprises was reduced by 0.91 yuan, the profits brought about by 100 yuan of income from sales was

reduced by 1.08 yuan, while the cost of comparable products was up by 0.02 percent. In the realm of circulation, although the reserve of some marketable commodities dropped, the phenomenon of unmarketability and stockpiling of commodities still existed. The labor productivity of 33 key commercial enterprises dropped by 7 percent compared to the preceding year, fees rose by 11.8 percent, and profits dropped by 9.4 percent. The extrabudgetary self-raised investment in capital construction increased excessively. The front was lengthened. There was shortage in such construction materials as steel products, timber and cement. The rate of delivery of fixed assets dropped by 26 percent compared to the preceding year. The phenomenon of blind and overlapping construction was still rather prominent.

2. Financial Revenue Increased, Thus Realizing Balance Between Financial Revenue and Expenditure in the Localities. The gross financial revenue for the entire year was 4,929,000,000 yuan, 103.5 percent of the year's plan. Calculating from comparable specifications, this registered 7.5 percent increase over the preceding year. Local financial expenditure was 2,945,000,000 yuan, fulfilling 92.4 percent of the year's plan and registering an increase of 15.3 percent over the preceding year. In light of the existing financial system of organization, the accounts of the localities this year showed a favorable balance. The cash income of the banks increased 8.5 billion yuan over the preceding year, while the cash expenditure was 8.7 billion yuan over the preceding year. The net currency put into circulation was 900 million yuan, 50 million yuan less than the plan.

3. Urban and Rural People's Livelihood Improved Still Further. Due to the wide margin growth in agricultural production, the standard of living of the peasants improved by a relatively wide margin. In 1982, the per-capita income of the peasants from collective distribution was 186.3 yuan, 60.8 yuan (this included 28.8 yuan in price appreciation) over the preceding year. There were 1.5 million commune member households throughout the province who built new homes. In the cities, 275,000 people were employed throughout the year. As a result of the raising of the workers' wages in a planned manner by the state and the expansion of the scope of employment, the standard of living of the people in the cities steadily improved. The wage bill for the workers totaled 4.2 billion yuan, 250 million yuan more than the preceding year. The average wage of the workers was 770 yuan, 15 yuan more than the preceding year. The housing area for units under the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership completed was 7,036,000 square meters, some 2.3 million square meters more than the preceding year. This provided housing for 140,000 households of staff members and workers. The yearend balance of savings by urban and rural residents totaled 5.11 billion yuan, 30.4 percent more than the preceding year. The savings by rural commune members totaled 3.18 billion yuan, 28.2 percent more than the preceding year. The cultural life and medical and public health factors for the masses of people also improved somewhat. There were 150 new urban and rural cinemas and theaters, over 800 film projecting units and some 2,100 commune cultural stations and fair town cultural centers throughout the year. Professional literary and art troupes gave over 50,000 performances in the rural areas and factories. There was a total of 187,000 public health and technical personnel throughout the province, 8,200 people more than the preceding year.

Major Economic Targets for Shandong Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1978	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Remark
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	7,160	7,394.8	7,494.2	4.67	1.34	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	476.9	539.6	560.4	17.51	3.85	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	353.5	410.6	427.0	20.79	3.99	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	123.4	129.0	133.4	8.10	3.41	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person	2,400	19,448	25,346	956.1	30.33	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	398.00	548.1	593.5	30.1	8.5	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	113.45	203.5	225.9	38.3	11.0	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	284.55	343.6	367.6	26.4	7.0	(3)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	128.41	194.2	206.1	56.1	6.1	
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	156.14	149.4	161.5	1.98	8.11	
5. National income	100 million yuan	193.86	298.4	332.99	38.87	8.60	(4)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	35.7	29.7	34			(5)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	31.9	25.5	33.66			(6)
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	29.3	29.62	43.28	47.71	46.1	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	25.0	18.07	26.74	7.0	48.0	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	4.3	11.55	16.33	279.7	41.4	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	305.2	319.4	346.1	13.4	8.4	(7)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	82.7	113.7	120.2	45.34	5.72	(7)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	106.7	168.3	183.1	71.6	8.79	(8)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	89.2	231.6	304.0		16.2	(9)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	567	755	770	35.8	2.0	
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	12,772	13,817	14,153	5.55	2.43	(10
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,530.4	1,395.4	1,328.3	-13.21	- 4.81	(11
University students	10,000 people	3.5	6.0	5.2	48.57	-13.3	
Secondary students	10,000 people	485.1	371.8	344.4	-29.00	- 8.9	(12
Primary students	10,000 people	1,041.8	1,017.6	978.7	- 6.06	- 3.82	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	11	11.8	11.99	9	1.61	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	15	17.8	18.7	24.67	5.06	(13

(1) The figure for 1978 was calculated from the constant prices of 1970.
(2) The figures for 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(3) The percentage of growth of 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) The absolute figures for the prices of that year were listed. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(5) The national income for 1982 was an estimated figure.
(6) The financial revenue and expenditure for 1982 included the figures transferred from the preceding year and the figures transferred to the following year.
(7) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(8) Including the retail sales of peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(9) The figure from investigation of peasant's livelihood included income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(10) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(11) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(12) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(13) Not including barefoot doctors.

There was a total of 120,000 hospital beds, 1,900 beds more than the preceding year. The incidence of major infectious diseases was lowered by 11 percent. Most of the local diseases were basically kept under control.

In 1983, the people throughout the province will continue to implement the principle of readjustment, emphasize the reform in various aspects, bring the superiority of Shandong into fuller play and strive to make new progress in the national economy and other social causes.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF HENAN PROVINCE

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[Article by the General Office of the Henan Provincial People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, while continuously implementing the principle of readjustment, Henan Province continued to revolve around the key to improve economic results. The national economy developed steadily ahead. We again registered new growth in industrial production, scored bumper harvests in agriculture, maintained a basic balance between financial revenue and expenditure and further improved the people's livelihood.

I

1. Another Bumper Harvest Was Scored in Agriculture. In the summer of 1982, the whole province suffered from drought. In the fall, many regions experienced an unbroken spell of wet weather. Flood disasters affected over 90 counties with over 20 million mu of crops, and brought about serious calamities. However, the whole province conscientiously implemented the various principles and policies of the party regarding the rural areas. In particular, we popularly implemented the system of responsibility linking contracting with production and fully mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in production, thereby correspondingly minimizing the losses. Bumper harvests were still scored in summer grain and rapeseed. The gross output of summer grain again scored a record high. The output of fall grain, cotton and oilbearing crops dropped slightly. Although the gross output of grain for the entire year was slightly lower than 1981, 1982 was still the second high-yield year in history. The details are shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease over 1981
I. Sown acreage of crops	10,000 mu	16,164	16,520	+ 0.6
II. Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	168.2	167.6	+ 0.4
III. Output of major agricultural products				
Gross output of grain	100 million jin	443.4	462.9	- 4.2
Of this: Summer grain	100 million jin	249.6	222.3	+12.3
Fall grain	100 million jin	193.8	240.6	-19.5
Gross output of oil-bearing crops	10,000 dan	883	1,120	-21.2
Of this: Rapeseed	10,000 dan	504	391	+28.9
Peanuts	10,000 dan	278	370	-24.9
Output of cotton	10,000 dan	653	710	- 8.0
Output of tobacco leaves	10,000 dan	997	778	+28.1

Note: The gross value of agricultural output was calculated from the constant prices of 1980.

In 1982, we further relaxed our policy toward the rural economy, opened up possibilities for sideline occupation, actively launched diversified economy, and made new development in rural production brigade-run industrial sideline occupation and commune member family sideline occupation. The output value for sideline occupation totaled 3.32 billion yuan, 740 million yuan more than the 2.58 billion yuan of 1981, and an increase of 28.6 percent. In the output value for sideline occupation, the output value of production brigade-run industry was 1,655,000,000 yuan, 20.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The output value of production team-run industry was 570 million yuan, 9.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The commercial handicraft industry run by commune members' families totaled 731 million yuan, 79.1 percent higher than the preceding year.

2. All-round Growth in Industrial Production. In 1982, the industrial front throughout the province paid attention to emphasizing enterprise rectification and business management, further promoted the economic system of responsibility, persevered in emphasizing speed and results simultaneously, and scored relatively good results accordingly. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled throughout the province was 21.84 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 102.1 percent of the year's plan and 7.3 percent higher than the preceding year. This surpassed the speed of "guaranteeing 5 percent and striving for 6 percent." In the gross value of industrial output, the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people fulfilled 17.92 billion yuan, 7.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The enterprises under the system of collective ownership fulfilled 3.9 billion yuan, 6.2 percent higher than the preceding year. In 1982, the indications and characteristics of an all-round growth in industrial production were as follows:

(1) After 3 years of readjustment, heavy industry began to pick up again by a wide margin. The output value fulfilled for the entire year was 10.23 billion yuan, 11.4 percent higher than 1981. Of the 61 products with output comparable to that of the preceding year, 44 registered increase in output. The situation of growth of the major products was as follows:

Name of product	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Pig iron	10,000 tons	81	4.1
Steel	10,000 tons	64	14.7
Steel products	10,000 tons	60	20.6
Aluminum oxide	10,000 tons	47	10.5
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	75	14.8
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	5.23	11.6
Cement	10,000 tons	484	8.4
Plate glass	10,000 boxes	405	21.1
Pumps for farm use	10,000 sets	7.9	49.1
Walking tractors	10,000 sets	3.01	22.3

(2) Light industrial production grew steadily. The value of light industrial output fulfilled for the entire year was 11.61 billion yuan, 3.9 percent higher than the preceding year. Of the 35 products which were listed in the provincial plan, 21 fulfilled the plan for output. Of the 32 products comparable to the corresponding period of last year, 25 registered growth over the preceding year. The situation of the fulfillment of the major products is shown in the following table:

Name of product	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Bicycles	10,000	72.1	83
Sewing machines	10,000	47	25
Wristwatches	10,000	60	10.7
Chemical fiber	10,000 tons	2.23	45.7
Yarn	10,000 tons	23.3	1.7
Cloth	100 million meters	10.4	4.5
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	278	7.3
Drinking wine	10,000 tons	19.9	6.4

(3) The energy and communications tasks were fulfilled in a better manner. Output of raw coal was 59.68 million tons, 2.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Output of crude oil was 4.48 million tons, up 21.4 percent; natural gas was 27,723 cubic meters and electric energy was 17.8 billion kWh, up 4 percent. The freight volume fulfilled by the communications and transportation sectors totaled 178.11 million tons, 8.7 percent higher than the preceding year.

(4) The quality of industrial products was raised slightly, consumption was lowered, and labor productivity was raised. Assessment of the targets of 69 major products showed that 55 of them steadily improved their quality over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The rate of steady improvement was 79.7 percent. The rate of outstanding quality of industrial products rose from 4.2 percent of the preceding year to 6.5 percent. There were 160 products throughout the province which were appraised as products of outstanding quality. In the 57 targets of raw material, fuel and power consumption, 44 steadily dropped compared to the preceding year, with a rate of steady drop at 77.2 percent. The total cost of comparable products of industrial enterprises within the budget was lowered by 0.77 percent. Labor productivity by all personnel of industrial units under the system of ownership by all people was 10,056 yuan, 3.1 percent higher than the preceding year.

3. A Trend of Inflation Was Seen in Capital Construction and the Results of Investment Were Fine. The situation of investment in capital construction by the units under the system of ownership by all people is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease over 1981
Investment in capital construction	100 million yuan	19.9	18.9	+ 5.3
Of this: Investment within the state budget	100 million yuan	10.01	9	+11.2
Extrabudgetary investment	100 million yuan	7.66	5.64	+35.8
In the gross amount of investment:				
(1) Projects of the central authorities	100 million yuan	10.23	11.5	-11.0
Local projects	100 million yuan	9.63	7.4	30.1
(2) That used in productive construction	100 million yuan	11.40		-13.2
That used in nonproductive construction	100 million yuan	8.49		+44.5
Construction projects which were over 50,000 yuan	1	4,222	3,219	+31.2

There were two reasons for the inflation in capital construction in 1982. One was lack of proper management of and strict control over self-raised funds. Some localities used funds in launching overlapping construction, and others promoted projects which should not have been promoted. Another was the excessively fast speed of growth of investment in nonproductive construction. This portion of investment constituted 42.7 percent of the total investment, and was the highest in recent years. However, in view of the economic results

of investment, the situation this year was fine. The newly added fixed assets through capital construction of the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province totaled 1,787,000,000 yuan, with a delivery rate of fixed assets at 90 percent, 8 percent higher than the preceding year and the highest in recent years. There were 3,211 construction projects throughout the province which involved an investment of over 100,000 yuan each. Of these, 1,726 were completed and put into production. The rate of entry into production was 53.7 percent, 5 percent higher than the preceding year. The area of housing construction totaled 11.69 million square meters, with a rate of completion at 57.4 percent.

4. Urban and Rural Markets Thrived and Foreign Trade Developed Still Further. In 1982, because the overall situation of development of industrial and agricultural production was fine, society's commodity purchasing power also improved and the urban and rural markets were unusually lively. However, the reduction in agricultural production in the fall, coupled with the development of diverse economic components, diverse business modes and diverse channels of circulation in commodity circulation, the gross amount of procurement of commodities correspondingly decreased compared to the preceding year. See the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Targets	1982	Percent of increase or decrease over 1981
I. Amount of retail sales of social commodities	I39.1	+ 6.3
Of this: Consumer products	108.9	+ 6.0
Agricultural means of production	30.2	+ 7.5
II. Gross amount of procurement of commodities	122	- 3.5
Of this: Agricultural sideline products	53.5	- 7.3
Industrial products inside the province	56.1	- 2.3

In 1982, the gross amount of foreign trade procurement was 1.03 billion yuan, 1.9 percent lower than the preceding year. The gross amount of export was 255 million yuan, 2.1 percent higher than the preceding year.

5. Basic Balance Between Financial Revenue and Expenditure. In 1982, the financial departments at various levels took into consideration the means of generating money, accumulating money and using money; vigorously supported and encouraged the enterprises to work hard to develop production, practice strict economy and improve economic results; and realized a balance between financial revenue and expenditure throughout the province. The details are shown in the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	Percent of increase or decrease over 1981	Remarks
I. Financial revenue	33.47	- 2.2	*
Of this: Industrial and commercial taxes	29.45	+ 5	
Agricultural taxes	1.5	- 10.5	
Income of industrial units	4.77	- 5.6	
Income of supply and marketing cooperatives	0.7	+ 10.9	
Income of commercial units	0.58	- 69.2	
II. Financial expenditure	30.35	+ 17.5	
Special-item expenses	9.17	+ 41.2	
Administrative expenses	21.18	+ 9.5	

*Subsidies to price differences in grain, cotton, oilbearing crops and coal were already deducted from the gross reveunue.

In 1982, the increase in bank savings was greater than the increase in loans, thereby realizing a balance between credit and loans. The gross amount of currency put into circulation for the entire year was 16,045,000,000 yuan, the gross amount of currency withdrawn from circulation was 16,096,000,000 yuan, and net amount of currency withdrawn from circulation was 51.23 million yuan. This changed the situation of poor circulation and excessively large amount of currency circulation on the market for several years since 1978.

6. New Progress in Culture, Education, Public Health Work and Sports. In 1982, the literary and art workers in our province persevered in the principle of serving the people and serving socialism, and created and performed a number of fine-quality works and literary and art programs. In the readjustment, we continued to develop the educational cause and brought about changes in the structure of education. In 1982, there were 26 institutions of higher learning throughout the province. Of these, 11 were universities, with 46,200 attending students. There were 10,510 secondary schools with 3,614,100 attending students. There were 253 secondary professional and mechanics schools with 80,600 attending students. There were 96 agricultural vocational schools with 21,900 attending students. There were 46,542 primary schools with 10,984,700 attending students. There were 54 sparetime universities with 52,000 attending students, including 16,700 students attending television universities. There were 3,427 sparetime secondary schools with 301,700 attending students. The public health department strengthened the rectification and building of medical organs and launched on a popular scale the patriotic health movement and the work of preventing and treating illnesses, thereby lowering the incidence of illnesses. In 1982, our provincial athletic front scored great achievements and made great progress in mass athletic work. Large-scale athletic meets were held in 12 prefectures and cities throughout the province. There were 7.5 million participants in the

winter marathon for "10 million people in 100 days," and 6,228 units participating in such activities as boxing, drills, running and deep breathing exercises. The skill level in athletics was raised to a new height. In the national and international competitions, the athletes of our province won 1 world team title, 1 world singles title, 2 second place in Asia, and 27 national titles. Eight people broke world records, breaking the record in two events, tying in one, and well surpassing the record in three. Six people broke the Asian record, breaking the record in one event and well surpassing the record in two. Nine people broke national records, breaking the record in eight events and tying in two. One person broke the world record for secondary school students in one event. Our athletes carried off 32 gold medals, 24 silver medals and 24 bronze medals, and made the first 6 positions 141 times. There were 10 people who reached the criteria for master sportsman. The men's volleyball and women's tennis teams were promoted to Class A teams and the table tennis team remained a Class A team. The provincial people's government recorded merit and conferred awards to 26 athletes and 13 coaches.

7. People's Livelihood Continued To Improve. In 1982, under the circumstance when agriculture was afflicted by serious flood disasters and when there was a reduction in production of the major crops, the peasants' income still increased. Sample investigation of the income and expenditure of the peasants' families in the entire province showed that the net annual income per-capita agricultural population was 216.7 yuan, 0.5 percent more than the preceding year. The income from the collective was 110.3 yuan, 10.5 percent lower than the preceding year. The income from family sideline occupation was 69.8 yuan, 24.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The income from other sources was 36.6 yuan, 0.8 percent higher than the preceding year. In the year of serious disasters, the peasants' income still increased. This was the result of actively launching diversified economy, which realized the tremendous power of the party's economic policy in the rural areas. With the readjustment of the wage scale of staff members and workers in such sectors as culture and education, public health, sports, scientific research and administrative organs, the average wage level of the staff members and workers of these sectors improved still further. In 1982, through many means, we opened up opportunities for employment. The urban areas throughout the province placed 224,000 unemployed personnel. In 1982, the balance of savings of the urban and rural savings throughout the province was 3.29 billion yuan, 22 percent higher than the end of the preceding year. Of this, urban savings totaled 1.95 billion yuan, 25.4 percent higher than the preceding year; peasants' savings totaled 1.34 billion yuan, 18.3 percent higher than the preceding year.

The above-described facts proved that the economic situation in our province in 1982 was good, and that the national economy throughout the province has already embarked on the path of steady and healthy development.

II

In 1982, while continuously implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement and while creating a new

situation in economic work, our province emphasized the following aspects of work.

1. We Further Stabilized and Perfected the System of Responsibility in Agricultural Production, and Vigorously Promoted the Progress in Agricultural Technology. In perfecting the system of responsibility in agricultural production, we emphasized the implementation and perfection of contracting by various trades, correctly handled the relationship between unity and decentralization and between specialization and alliance, and brought the enthusiasm of the aspect of decentralized development into play. Currently, various forms of system of responsibility linking remuneration to production are being popularly implemented in the rural areas throughout the province. Of these, contracting by families in various undertakings constitutes roughly 90 percent. A total of 1.3 million specialized households and priority households emerged, constituting 10 percent of the total number of peasant households. At the same time, we strengthened agricultural scientific and technological work, and preliminarily formed an agricultural educational, scientific research and popularization system and a system for breeding fine strains throughout the province, thereby effectively promoting the development of agricultural production.

2. We Actively Launched All-round Rectification of the Enterprises and Continued To Improve the Level of Business Management. In 1982, in accordance with the spirit of the decision of the central authorities and the State Council, our province carried out all-round rectification and comprehensive treatment of 531 state-run industrial enterprises and raised their level of business management in a marked manner. Statistics of the 139 pilot enterprises in the rectification showed that, after rectification, compared to 1981, the output value for 1982 was up by 8.37 percent, the realized profits were up by 12.8 percent, the profits delivered to the state were up by 5.75 percent and the taxes delivered to the state were up by 3.2 percent.

3. We Vigorously Promoted the Technological Progress in Social Production and Raised the Level of Comprehensive Development of the National Economy. In 1982, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government decided to launch the activity of "science and technology year" throughout the province, and scored achievements in over 900 scientific research projects, which played important roles in the development of the national economy. The investment in labor and material fulfilled by the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people for the entire year was 1,326,000,000 yuan, 73.8 percent higher than the preceding year, and constituted 40.1 percent of the investment in fixed assets for the entire province. Under the principle of bringing the superior factors into play, offsetting weaknesses with strong points, maintaining equality and mutual benefit and striving for actual results, we launched technological exchange and materials cooperation with the five fraternal provinces and municipalities of Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong, and signed agreements on 130 projects accordingly. At the same time, we imported a number of advanced technologies from abroad, thereby improving to a certain extent the technologically backward situation of our province.

4. We Further Opened Up Channels of Circulation and Expanded Urban and Rural Materials Exchange. In the past year, the commercial and supply and marketing departments implemented the principle of division of labor according to commodities and opening up of urban and rural exchange and carried out reform on the commercial system of circulation. An open system of circulation with multiple channels, multiple modes and few links was gradually formed, promoting the development of commodities. Currently, many new characteristics are appearing on the market. Food commodities and commodities for daily use increased by a wide margin, while clothing commodities dropped slightly. In 1982, in the amount of retail sales of consumer products for daily use, food commodities constituted 5.2 billion yuan, 390 million yuan and 8.1 percent higher than 1981. Their proportion in the amount of retail sales of consumer products rose from 46.85 percent in 1981 to 47.65 percent. Commodities for daily use totaled 2,863,000,000 yuan, 9.27 percent higher than 1981. Their proportion in the amount of retail sales of consumer products rose from 25.51 percent in 1981 to 26.36 percent. Clothing commodities totaled 2,292,000,000 yuan, 2.3 percent lower than 1981. Their proportion in the amount of retail sales of consumer products dropped from 22.84 percent in 1981 to 21.1 percent. The industrial products sold to the rural areas increased by a wide margin. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of consumer products in the rural areas totaled 7.18 billion yuan, 6.5 percent higher than 1981. In terms of the proportion of retail sales in urban and rural markets, urban markets dropped from 34.3 percent to 33.8 percent and rural markets rose from 65.7 percent to 66.2 percent. The collective and individual commercial units catered to the rural areas and the amount of sales rose slightly. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of the collective commercial units rose by 33.5 percent compared to 1981, and the amount of retail sales of the individual commercial units rose by 56 percent compared to 1981.

In general, the economic form of our province in 1982 was very good. However, many problems left over from history were not completely solved, and new problems urgently requiring resolution again appeared in the course of advance. First, industrial economic results were relatively poor. In 1982, the profits realized by the industrial units within the budget were 7.2 percent lower than 1981, the profits delivered to the state were down 14 percent, the speed of turnover of circulatory funds was down 3 percent and the profit rate of output value was down 6.93 percent. Second, the scale of investment in fixed assets was excessively large. In 1982, the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province fulfilled 3.31 billion yuan in fixed assets, 24.5 percent higher than the preceding year, and the fastest rate of growth in recent years. This intensified the shortage of energy, communications and raw materials supply. The primary reason was the failure to impose strict control over self-raised investment and loans, which were estimated to reach 1.75 billion yuan, 340 million yuan more than 1981. Third, the speed of growth in light and textile industries slowed down and heavy industry picked up by a wide margin, resulting in the phenomenon of over-emphasizing heavy industry and relaxing light and textile industries in some localities. Fourth, the scale of improvement of the level of consumption far surpassed the scale of improvement of labor productivity. In 1982, the average income of the urban staff members and workers throughout the province was 5.8 percent higher than 1981, while the labor productivity of the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people was only 3.1 percent higher than 1981.

Fifth, having relatively numerous problems, the economic system of management was extremely unsuitable to the demands of the four modernizations in many links, and the tasks of reform were extremely arduous.

III

In 1983, in accordance with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th National Party Congress, we must persevere in regarding the improvement of economic results as the core of our economic work, and bring about new improvement, new changes and new progress in the various causes. We must guarantee 5 percent growth and strive for 6 percent growth in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output over 1982. As regards the industrial enterprises within the budget, the cost of comparable products should drop by 2 percent, the profit and tax rate on funds should reach 22 percent, the enterprises suffering losses should reduce loss by 50 percent, the number of days required for the turnover of circulatory funds should be reduced by 5 percent, the labor productivity by all personnel should be raised by 3 percent, the circulating fees of the state-run commerce should be lowered by 1.8 percent, and financial revenue should increase by 5 percent. The measures to attain the above-mentioned goals are:

1. Continue To Bring Into Play the Power of Policy and Science and Further Speed Up the Development of Agriculture. Henan is a large province with a population of 75 million people. It is of particular significance to speed up the development of agriculture. Under the present circumstance when the state is still unable to make large-scale investment in agriculture, we must still bring into play the power of policy and science in speeding up the development of agriculture. Currently many forms of the system of responsibility linking contracting with production are being popularized throughout the province. We must further stabilize, perfect and correctly handle the relationship between centralization and decentralization and between specialization and alliance. Under the prerequisite of "absolutely not relaxing grain production" and guaranteeing self-sufficiency in grain with surplus throughout the province, we must vigorously develop diversified economy, make full use of the 30 million mu of forests and 25 million mu of barren hills as well as all the land and water surfaces throughout the province to vigorously develop forestry, animal husbandry and tea as well as production of tea, silkworm cocoon, fruit, Chinese medicinal herbs and other mountain, native and special products. We must do a good job in building a base for commodity grain, and develop the former base into a base for food products and feed. We must adopt effective measures to vigorously strengthen the popularization and application of seed technology in agriculture and continue to carry out technical transformation of agriculture. We must strengthen the protection of forest resources, maintain ecological balance, make rational use of cultivated land and resolutely check the evil trend of building houses on cultivated land.

2. Impose Strict Control Over the Scale of Investment in Fixed Assets and Strengthen the Key Construction Projects and the Technological Transformation of Enterprises. We must use the limited funds on the key construction projects involving agriculture, energy, communications and science and education and on the technological transformation of enterprises. At the same time, we

must strengthen the management of extrabudgetary funds and make sure that the funds are used in the proper direction. As regards the projects which are definitely to undergo construction, we must fix the scale of capital construction, fix the gross amount of investment, fix the time frame of construction, fix the results of investment and fix the terms of external cooperation. At the same time, we must strictly implement the system of responsibility. Furthermore, in light of the situation when there is a considerable portion of fixed assets of the industrial enterprises which is on extended active duty and is in operation in spite of ill conditions, we must take the improvement of economic results as the goal, take the saving of energy and raw materials, the lowering of production cost, the improvement of product quality, the increase in design, color and variety, and the increase in the production of marketable products as the keys, and make great effort to emphasize the technological transformation of enterprises.

3. Rely on Scientific and Technological Progress To Revive Henan's Economy. A very important reason why Henan's economic development was slow and economic results were poor was because its science and technology were backward and its technological level was low. To change this backward situation, we must link science and technology closely with our economic plans and implement the principle of letting scientific and technological work cater to economic construction and economic construction rely on science and technology. We must practically and realistically strengthen applied research and developmental research, revolve around the important projects involving such scientific and technological realms as agriculture, energy, light and textile industries, development of resources, machinery and equipment, environmental protection, new materials and new technologies, and vigorously organize scientific and technological breakthroughs. At the same time, we must strive to do a good job of the popularization and transfer of scientific and technological results, and actively popularize scientific and technological results in such aspects as the high yield, stable yield and low yield fine-quality production modes of major crops; the rapid building of forests; the processing, storage and freshness preservation techniques of agricultural products; and the technology involving fine livestock and poultry strains and complementary methods of feeding; as well as technologies involving light and textile industries, machine-building, electronics, chemical industry and pharmaceutical industry. We must import advanced technology from abroad. At the same time, we must abide by the principle of bringing the superior factors into play, offsetting weaknesses with strong points, maintaining equality and mutual benefit and striving for actual results, adopt such diverse forms as joint operation, technological exchange, compensation trade, technological transfer and materials cooperation, and actively launch economic and technological cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities.

4. With the Spirit of Reform, Do a Good Job of Enterprise Readjustment and Rectification and Continue To Raise the Level of Business Management of the Enterprises. The organizational structure and product structure of the existing enterprises in Henan Province are not altogether rational and business management is relatively backward. We must carry out enterprise readjustment to gradually rationalize the organizational structure, product structure and technological structure of the enterprises, resolve the problems of overlapping

production, overlapping construction, crowding out of the superior by the inferior and the advanced by the backward, and poor socioeconomic results. In light and textile industries, we must improve old products, develop new products and develop marketable products. We must take the improvement of economic results as the core and the rectification of leading groups and perfection of the economic system of responsibility as the focuses, and carry out rectification properly on the existing enterprises by stages and in groups. In particular, we must carry out rectification properly on the large-scale and medium-sized core enterprises. There are 78 large-scale and medium-sized core enterprises throughout the province. Their output value constitutes over 50 percent of the enterprises within the budget, and their profits and taxes delivered to the state constitute over 70 percent. Emphasizing properly these enterprises is of extremely important significance to realizing a basic turn for the better in the financial and economic conditions throughout the province and to creating a new situation in economic work.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF HUBEI PROVINCE

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[Text] In 1982, taking the improvement of economic results as the key, Hubei Province persevered in carrying out reform. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 40,974,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 11.9 percent higher than 1981. New achievements were scored in the cause of social development. People's livelihood continued to improve. The national economy developed healthily.

I. A Rare Fine Situation Appeared in Agricultural Production Since the Nation's Founding. The gross output value was 13.72 billion yuan, up 14.7 percent. The major characteristics of agricultural production were:

1. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery all prospered. An all-round growth can be seen in the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Agriculture	93.77	82.57	13.6
Forestry	6.16	5.45	13.0
Animal husbandry	17.85	15.07	18.4
Sideline occupations	17.28	14.74	17.2
Fishery	2.14	1.82	17.6

The proportion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in the gross value of agricultural output changed from 69.01 percent, 4.6 percent, 12.6 percent, 12.3 percent and 1.5 percent in 1981 to 68.3 percent, 4.5 percent, 13.01 percent, 12.6 percent and 1.6 percent.

2. With the exception of cotton, the output of the major crops all surpassed the highest level in history. The gross output of grain was 39.92 billion jin, 5.78 billion jin and 16.9 percent higher than 1981, 2.9 billion jin higher than 1979--the year with the highest output, and the highest margin of increase in output since the nation's founding. Of the 72 counties throughout the province, 64 counties registered increase in output, with 19 counties registering increase of over 100 million jin in output. Mianyang, Xinzhou and Xiangyang registered increase of over 200 million jin in output. The number of counties with a gross output of over 1 billion jin increased from 4 to 6. There were 18 counties which yielded more than 100 million jin of net commodity grain, giving a total of 3.26 billion jin and constituting 65.4 percent of the net volume of grain procurement for the entire province. The output of the major crops is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Grain	100 million jin	399.2	16.9
Cotton	10,000 dan	682	- 3.3
Oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	1,149.36	46.3
Tobacco	10,000 dan	172.3	31.1
Jute products	10,000 dan	134.3	19.0
Tea leaves	10,000 dan	41.1	20.1
Silkworm cocoons	10,000 dan	15.5	9.0

New development was made in forestry production. We built 2.87 million mu of forests in the entire year, an increase of 260,000 mu and a growth of 9.8 percent. The major forestry products were: 3,784 dan of pine resin, up 748 percent; 658,000 dan of tangerines, up 50.6 percent; and 11,300 dan of raw lacquer, up 3.9 percent. In animal husbandry, 10,487,000 hogs were removed from inventory, an increase of 5.2 percent. In raising draught animals, we changed the situation from a drop for 9 consecutive years to a growth by 1 percent. The number of animals in inventory at yearend totaled 3,085,000 head. Of these, there were 3,005,000 head of farm cattle, an increase of 39,000 head and an increase of 1.3 percent. The private raising of farm cattle by peasants increased from 71,000 head in 1981 to 911,000 head. Its proportion in the total head of farm cattle rose from 2.4 percent to 30.3 percent. The output of aquatic products totaled 175,000 tons, up 16.1 percent, and 19,500 tons more than 1954, the year with the highest output. Of this, the output of fish products totaled 169,000 tons, 16.9 percent higher than 1981.

3. The system of responsibility linking contracting with production continued to improve and the "two households in one" developed thrivingly. Assigning responsibility for fixed quotas to each household became the major form of the system of responsibility linking contracting to production throughout the province. The production teams which implemented double contracting constituted over 94 percent of the total number of production teams throughout the province. There was a total of 750,000 specialized households, priority households and peasant households of all forms of economic alliance. This

This constituted over 9 percent of the total number of peasant households throughout the province. The perfection and improvement of the system of responsibility in agricultural production played a tremendous role in the all-round development of agriculture and the expansion of commodity production throughout the province. Jingmen, Jiangling, Jingshan, Jianli, Mianyang and Honghu Counties were six bases for commodity grain. Because the system of responsibility in agricultural production was launched in a better manner, agricultural production developed very rapidly. In 1982, grain output for the six counties totaled 6,647,000,000 jin, roughly 20 percent more than 1981. The rate of commodity grain constituted 33 percent. Throughout the province, 12,000 specialized households and priority households developed fish breeding. The water surface under contracting totaled some 50,000 mu, with a per-mu yield of some 800 jin of fish, more than 50 percent higher than the average per-mu output throughout the country.

4. The level of scientific farming was raised day-by-day. In 1982, 15 new agrotechnical results were popularized throughout the province. The acreage of fine-strain grain and oilbearing crops constituted over 85 percent of the sown acreage. The acreage upon which scientific application of fertilizer using the materials from soil survey constituted 70 percent of the total acreage of crops throughout the province. Other new techniques such as application of prescribed fertilizer, spraying of fertilizer over leaves and application of fertilizer with trace elements were all popularly used in the rural areas with fine economic results. In 1982, the acreage of grain throughout the province was reduced by 574,100 mu compared to 1981. Per-mu yield was 507 jin, an increase of 67 jin and a growth of 15.2 percent. This showed an increase of 58 jin more than the 449 jin of the record year of 1979, and hence a growth by 12.9 percent. Huanggang Prefecture vigorously popularized scientific farming, and scored a per-unit increase of 120 jin, up 25.1 percent. Xiangyang Prefecture, the major summer grain producing area in the whole province, was for a long time in a state of low yield. In 1982, it popularized a new variety, the "Xiangyang No 5 wheat." Consequently, the per-unit output and gross output of summer grain for the entire prefecture were 33 percent and 34.9 percent higher than the record year, respectively. In 4 years, it quadrupled its gross output. Relying on science created a new situation in summer grain production.

II. Industrial Production Grew Steadily in the Midst of Readjustment. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled for the entire year was 27,254,000,000 yuan, up 10.5 percent, and was promoted from the seventh position in 1981 to the sixth position nationally.

1. Light industry grew steadily and there was abundant commodities on the market. The value of light industrial output was 13.6 billion yuan, up 6.4 percent on the basis of an average annual progressive increase at 20 percent for 3 consecutive years. Of the 52 major light industrial products, 42 registered increase in output over 1981. At the same time, new designs, colors and varieties increased in large numbers. The situation of the growth of the major light industrial products is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Cotton yarn	10,000 tons	27.83	8.9
Cotton cloth	100 million meters	12.56	11.4
Printed and dyed cloth	100 million meters	7.21	1.7
Silk products	10,000 meters	2,492.21	23.0
Bicycles	10,000	107.15	99.8
Sewing machines	10,000	66.49	40.5
Wristwatches	10,000	68.45	27.4
Tape recorders	10,000	17.61	22 times
Washing machines for household use	10,000	13.96	56.0
Electric fans	10,000	27.35	23.4
Electric meters	10,000	81.31	20.0
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	129.74	26.3
Matches	10,000 pieces	82.25	21.0
Drinking wine	10,000 tons	19.53	18.9

2. Relying on intensive expansion of reproduction, heavy industry picked up again very rapidly. In 1982, the gross value of heavy industrial output fulfilled throughout the province was 13,639,000,000 yuan, up 15 percent. The output value increased by 1,778,000,000 yuan, constituting 68.7 percent of the net increase in industrial output value throughout the province. Of the 31 major heavy industrial products, 18 registered increase over 1981 in the rate of utilization of production capacity. They included rolled steel, automobiles, tractors, sulphuric acid and chemical fertilizer for farm use, and constituted 63.3 percent of the total. Of this, the rate of utilization of 10 products was above 90 percent. There were 7 products, including pig iron, steel, soda ash and farm chemicals, which maintained or reduced their production capacity but registered increase in output. The increased output as a result of the improvement of the rate of utilization of production capacity was equivalent to an output value of 700 million yuan, which constituted 72.1 percent of the newly added output value of the output of 31 products. The labor productivity by all personnel in heavy industry reached 10,450 yuan, 9.3 percent higher than 1981. The increased output value as a result of the improvement in labor productivity was 1.05 billion yuan, 71.2 percent of the newly added output value. The wide-margin increase in output of the major heavy industrial products is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Raw coal	10,000 tons	516.22	18.9
Crude oil	10,000 tons	101.21	same
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	153.65	12.0
Hydroelectricity	100 million kWh	102.79	54.7
Pig iron	10,000 tons	334.47	5.3
Steel	10,000 tons	364.84	6.6
Steel products	10,000 tons	305.40	10.1
Automobiles	10,000	5.52	38.5
Phosphate rock	10,000 tons	330.97	22.5
Soda ash	10,000 tons	9.03	42.8
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	66.89	8.1
Synthetic ammonia	10,000 tons	74.13	12.3

3. The situation of energy industrial production was relatively fine and new changes took place in the structure of electrical power. The eight key energy construction projects including electrical power and coal were all completed and put into production according to plan. In the electrical power industry, there were the No 3, No 4 and No 5 generators of the Gezhou Dam, the 500,000-volt high-tension power transmission line from the Gezhou Dam to the Zhongxiang Twin River, and the No 4 generator of the Jingmen Power Plant. They were completed, with a newly added power generating capacity of 575,000 kW. In the coal industry, we completed five pairs of mines with a newly added coal excavation capacity of 270,000 tons. In 1982, 15,365,000,000 kWh of electricity was generated throughout the province, up 12 percent. Of this, hydroelectricity constituted 10,279,000,000 kWh, up 54.7 percent. The proportion of hydroelectricity in the entire structure of electrical power rose from 48.4 percent in 1981 to 67 percent. For the first time, it surpassed thermal power by a wide margin in the structure of electrical power throughout the province.

4. Industrial economic results improved slightly. Of the 79 products throughout the province which were assessed, 81 percent showed improvement in the quality targets over 1981. Eleven products won the state's gold and medal awards for quality, and 169 products were appraised as products with outstanding quality in the province. The labor productivity by all personnel of the state-run enterprises throughout the province was 13,200 yuan, 1.4 percent higher than 1981. The income realized from sales was up 13 percent compared to 1981, the turnover of circulatory funds was accelerated by 8.3 percent, the comparable cost was lowered by 1.3 percent and the profits realized were up 7.6 percent. Through vigorously emphasizing enterprise rectification and scientific management, such large-scale enterprises as the Wuhan Iron and Steel Co and the No 2 Automobile Plant registered wide-margin growth in output, output value and profits. Since 1979, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Co registered an annual progressive increase of 100 million yuan in profit. In 1982, it again registered a progressive increase of 100 million yuan, and for the first time topped 500 million yuan in realized profits. The No 2 Automobile Plant

produced 53,600 cars throughout the year, registering a growth at 37.3 percent. The gross output value was 1.35 billion yuan, up 34 percent. It also topped 200 million yuan in profits and taxes delivered to the state for the first time.

III. We Further Changed the Direction of Investment in Capital Construction. Throughout the year, 2.16 billion yuan was used in productive investment up 9 percent. This was concentrated on such weak links as energy, raw materials, communications and transportation. In the capital construction under the system of ownership by all people, 67 projects were completed and some of them put into production according to plan. The rate of entry into production of the projects was 71 percent. Newly added fixed assets totaled 2.62 billion yuan, and the rate of delivery of fixed assets was 76.1 percent. The nonproductive investment used in improving the people's material and cultural livelihood totaled 1.28 billion yuan, up 31.8 percent. Investments in such sectors as urban construction, commerce, foreign trade, science and education, and public health increased by a wider margin. Of these, 780 million yuan was invested in residential quarters for civilians, 22 percent higher than 1981. The area under construction totaled 9.75 million square meters. The area completed totaled 5.86 million square meters, the highest level in history.

IV. Domestic and Foreign Trade Thrived on an Unprecedented Scale and a Scene of Prosperity Rarely Seen for Over 20 Years Appeared on the Urban and Rural Markets. In 1982, the gross amount of procurement of commodities by the commercial departments throughout the province was 12.33 billion yuan, up 8.5 percent. Of this, the procurement of industrial products totaled 7.41 billion yuan, 2.5 percent higher than 1981. The procurement of agricultural sideline products totaled 4.84 billion yuan, up 19.2 percent. The speed of growth of the procurement of agricultural sideline products was faster than that of industrial products. The amount of procurement of the major agricultural sideline products is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Amount of procurement of grain	100 million jin	98.9	48.7
Amount of procurement of edible vegetable oil	10,000 dan	278.81	39.2
Amount of procurement of fresh eggs	100 million jin	2.20	- 8.9
Amount of procurement of live hogs	10,000 head	624	11.0
Amount of procurement of aquatic products	10,000 tons	2.8	12.0

Through readjustment in industrial production, the product structure became more rational day-by-day. The amount of procurement of marketable commodities needed by the market doubled and redoubled compared to 1981. Wristwatches increased by 2.5 times, bicycles by 2.3 times, television sets by 1.7 times, chemical fertilizer by 42.5 percent, farm chemicals and machinery by 80.2 percent and laundry detergent by 22.4 percent.

The amount of retail sales of social commodities throughout the province was 11.35 billion yuan, up 9.5 percent. Of this, the amount of retail sales of consumer products was 9.41 billion yuan, up 9.8 percent. The amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production was 1.95 billion yuan, up 8.1 percent. There was abundant supply in most commodities, and a "buyer's market" appeared in regard to the demand for some industrial consumer products. The high-grade durable commodities, which were mainly sold in the cities, were shifted to the rural areas. The amount of retail sales of consumer products at and below the county level throughout the province was 4.2 billion yuan, up 10.2 percent. This was faster than the speed of growth at 9.5 percent in the cities and towns. The amount of sales of major consumer products is shown in the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over 1981
Grain	100 million jin	66.0	3.1
Edible oil	100 million jin	2.32	69.8
Edible sugar	10,000 tons	16	5.5
Wine	10,000 tons	13.66	7.6
Pork	10,000 head	589.3	0.4
Bicycles	10,000	70.33	98.5
Sewing machines	10,000	35.94	2.6
Wristwatches	10,000	155	70.8
Television sets	10,000	20.41	- 6.7
Radios	10,000	123.24	24.0

Collective and individual commerce and service trade developed relatively swiftly. There were already 143,000 commercial network outlets in the urban areas throughout the province. Of these, collective and individual network outlets constituted 79 percent. For the first time in 20 years, they surpassed the number of state-run commercial units. The amount of retail sales of social commodities of the collective and individual commerce and service trade also registered growth by a wider margin over 1981. See the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Proportion in percent 1981	1982
Amount of retail sales of social commodities	103.7	113.5	9.5	--	--
Of this:					
1. Commerce and service trades under the system of ownership by all people	83.5	88.2	5.6	80.5	77.7
2. Commerce and service trades under the system of collective ownership	6.3	8.9	41.3	6.1	7.8

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Item	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981	Proportion in percent 1981	1982
3. Individual commerce and service trades	1.0	2.0	100.0	1.0	1.8
4. Amount of self-promoted sales by industrial units	9.3	10.5	12.9	9.0	9.3
Amount of transactions concluded in urban and rural fair trade	9.4	11.5	22.3	--	--

We overfulfilled our fiscal plan for foreign trade procurement and export with a new level in history. We fulfilled 1.37 billion yuan in procurement, a growth of 13.7 percent. The amount of export totaled $360 million, up 8.9 percent. The amount of import was $30 million yuan, up 34.9 percent. The whole province established economic, technological and trade exchanges with 104 countries and regions, established relatively stable cooperative relations with over 3,000 business organizations. Over 1,300 kinds of commodities were exported. The first phase of the construction of the foreign trade special-purpose pier was completed in Wuhan. The provincial foreign trade ships involved in joint river-to-sea operations began direct service to Hong Kong and Japan. These will play important roles in improving the factors of transportation and developing foreign trade.

V. We Overfulfilled Our Tasks of Financial Revenue. The financial revenue fulfilled for the entire year was 3,923,000,000 yuan, up 6.4 percent. With the exception of the income of the enterprises, which dropped slightly due to the drop in price of cotton cloth, industrial and commercial taxes were up 13.25 percent, industrial and commercial income taxes were up 9 percent, income from agricultural taxes were up 13.9 percent, and the five local taxes were up 5.4 percent. Financial expenditure basically guaranteed normal needs. We fulfilled 340 million yuan of financial loans from the central authorities and organized the purchase of 173 million yuan of state treasury bonds, overfulfilling the targets by 3.6 percent. The accounts for the entire year showed a favorable balance.

VI. We Scored New Achievements in Scientific and Technological Causes in Serving the National Economy. In 1982, the local natural scientific and technological rank had a total of 259,400 people, a growth of 7.6 percent. By the end of 1982, there were 58,000 high- and intermediate-level intellectuals throughout the province who were promoted to the level of professional competence. Of this, over 2,800 people were full or associate professors, high-level engineers and researchers, and over 55,000 lecturers, engineers, agronomists and accountants. Twelve high-level intellectuals were appraised as special class labor models of the entire province. In 1982, 12 major scientific and technological research results were approved by the state, which were equivalent to the sum total of the preceding 2 years. There were 522 provincial Class 1 scientific research results. Most of these achievements

were applied in production with marked economic and social results. Eight institutions of higher learning separately set up 15 scientific and technological cooperative integrated bodies with the production sectors in Wuhan, Shashi, Yichang and Xiangfan cities. Mass scientific research and scientific popularization activities throughout the province developed still further. New achievements were also scored in education, culture, public health and sports.

VII. People's Livelihood Continued To Improve. The per-capita net income of the peasants throughout the province was 286 yuan, 31.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The per-capita income of 12 counties (cities and districts) was over 300 yuan, the highest level since the nation's founding. The average wage scale of the staff members and workers of the units under the system of ownership by all people was 760 yuan, 2.8 percent higher than 1981. Employment was arranged for 174,000 urban unemployed personnel. The rate of employment reached 98.1 percent. Of this, the collective and individual units placed 132,700 people, constituting 76 percent of the total number of placements. A new situation of diverse forms of employment was created. The gross amount of urban and rural savings throughout the province was 2.37 billion yuan, an increase of 36.8 percent. Per-capita savings amounted to 50 yuan, the highest level in history.

In 1982, new developments were made in the economy and various causes of social development of Hubei Province. However, some problems still exist, the primary one still being the low economic results in the realms of production, capital construction and circulation. Some products lack competitive ability and lag far behind the advanced level nationally. In the latter 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the guiding ideology for economic development in Hubei Province is to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement in a better manner, and conscientiously do a good job of the various preparations for long-range development. We must make rational use of the superiority of the natural conditions and rich resources of this province, bring the potentials of the existing economic basis into full play, learn from Jiangsu and catch up with the advanced, and strive to bring about marked improvements in the economic results in various aspects during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, enable industrial and agricultural production to maintain a definite speed of growth and strive to put Hubei Province in the front rank of socialist modernization.

First, we must further perfect and improve the system of responsibility linking contracting with production in agriculture, strengthen the scientific and technological work involving agriculture, and, under the prerequisite of the growth in grain production year after year, emphasize diversified economy, particularly in aquatic, forestry and fruit production. We must strive for an annual average progressive increase at 7.5 percent in agriculture, and emphasize the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery and the comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce. We must enable agricultural production to basically satisfy the needs of the people's livelihood and industrial production.

Major Economic Targets for Hubei Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	4,574.90	4,740.35	4,801.00	4.94	1.3	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	457.34	531.62	551.90	20.7	3.8	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	371.56	421.58	435.20	17.1	3.2	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	85.78	110.04	116.70	36.1	6.1	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.70	3.78	5.12	631.4	35.5	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	247.86	366.18	409.74	49.4	11.9	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	85.88	119.65	137.20	23.3	14.7	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	161.98	246.53	272.54	67.3	10.5	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	74.12	127.91	136.15	82.5	6.4	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	87.86	118.62	136.39	54.4	15.0	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	135.89	197.11	217.80	45.9	10.5	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	31.37	36.87	39.23	25.1	6.4	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	29.98	23.61	25.47	-15.0	7.9	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (all people)	100 million yuan	33.19	29.51	34.46	3.8	16.8	
Investment in capital construction (all people)	100 million yuan	--	23.05	25.46	--	10.5	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (all people)	100 million yuan	--	6.46	9.00	--	39.3	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	260	336	376	44.6	11.9	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	67	104	116	73.1	11.5	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	75.32	107.89	120.08	58.4	11.3	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	110.6	217.4	286.1	158.7	31.6	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	564.0	695.8	723.8	28.3	4.0	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (all people)	yuan/person per year	9,880	13,000	13,200	33.3	1.4	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,148.41	1,028.11	980.28	-14.6	- 4.7	(8)
University students	10,000 people	4.94	7.41	6.81	37.9	- 8.1	
Secondary students	10,000 people	377.74	290.39	265.58	-29.7	- 8.5	(9)
Primary students	10,000 people	765.73	730.31	708.14	- 7.4	- 3.0	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	10.34	11.49	11.70	13.2	1.8	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	14.06	16.75	17.36	23.5	3.6	(10)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(5) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income of the peasants from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(9) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary school.
(10) Not including barefoot doctors.

Second, we must rely on technological progress, improve the scientific level of management, and rectify and readjust the existing 4,778 industrial enterprises under the system of ownership by all people. We must carry out technological transformation in a planned manner on some key enterprises, continue to readjust the industrial structure, product structure and organizational structure of the enterprise. We must persevere in putting light industrial production in an important position, continue to implement the policy of "six priorities," and work hard to open up new departments and develop new products. We must have a number of products which reach the advanced level nationally.

Third, we must actively carry out reform of the economic system of the industrial and commercial enterprises. We must establish and perfect the various forms of economic system of responsibility inside the enterprises. We must vitalize commodity circulation and expand foreign trade. We must bring into full play the role of Wuhan, Huangshi, Shiyan, Shashi, Xiangfan and Yichang cities as economic centers, and gradually transfer the enterprises under provincial jurisdiction down to be administered by the cities.

Fourth, we must impose strict control over the scale of investment of fixed assets, put emphasis on strengthening the construction involving agriculture, energy, communications, education, science and technology and short-line raw materials industry, and rationally arrange the relationship between productive construction and nonproductive construction. We must emphasize doing a good job of making all kinds of preparations for long-range development, in particular the preparations for the early stage of the construction of some major projects during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF HUNAN PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 117-V 122

[Article by the Research Office of the General Office of the Hunan Provincial People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, our province continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement. Under the prerequisite of improving the economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation, the national economy developed steadily. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 33,935,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 9.8 percent higher than the preceding year. New achievements were scored in the various causes.

Agriculture. In 1982, our province implemented the system of responsibility linking contracting with production in agriculture in an all-round manner. The number of "double contracting" households totaled 10,502,100 households, constituting 96.9 percent of the total number of peasant households. Although agriculture suffered from such natural calamities as snow, hail, flood and wind from Cold Dew, yet, through conscientiously implementing the correct policies of the party and government, while emphasizing grain production, we actively carried out diversified economy, popularized agricultural science and technology through various means, popularized advanced production experiences, brought the production potentials further into play and scored an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery.

The situation of the gross value of agricultural output was as follows:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease over preceding year
Gross value of agricultural output	147.27	132.76	10.9
Of this: Value of agricultural output	95.95	86.05	11.5
Value of forestry output	6.45	6.70	-3.7
Value of animal husbandry	26.26	23.32	12.6
Output value of sideline occupations	16.15	14.51	11.3
Value of fishery output	2.46	2.18	12.8

The output of the major agricultural products were as follows:

Name	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over preceding year
Grain	100 million jin	475	9.4
Cotton	10,000 dan	196.11	4.6
Oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	915.22	28
Sugarcane	10,000 dan	1,928.85	8.1
Fluecured tobacco	10,000 dan	225.59	49.3
Tea leaves	10,000 dan	149.38	16.3
Tangerines	10,000 dan	244.49	54.4
Aquatic products	10,000 dan	400.28	12.1
Silkworm cocoon	10,000 dan	5.39	19

The output of major livestock products and the number of livestock were as follows:

Item	Unit	1982	Percent of growth over preceding year
Output of pork, beef and mutton	10,000 tons	101.1	1.7
Hogs removed from inventory	10,000 head	1,738.17	1.9
Hogs kept in inventory at yearend	10,000 head	2,078.06	5.8
Draught animals kept in inventory at yearend	10,000 head	328.92	0.6

In forestry production, because we emphasized the work of setting up and perfecting the system of responsibility in production and the "three fixes," we did a relatively good job of fulfilling our tasks. We fulfilled 2,020,600 cubic meters of timber, 33,500 cubic meters more than the preceding year; and fulfilled 12,476,700 pieces of nanmu, 1,362,400 pieces more than the preceding year. We planned to build 3 million mu of forests, and fulfilled 2,803,000 mu. We planned to plant 200 million trees on all sides, and fulfilled 223 million trees.

Through readjustment and rectification, the commune and production brigade enterprises reduced their personnel and increased their income. A new situation of steady and healthy development appeared. In 1982, the gross income of the commune and production brigade enterprises throughout the province reached 3.52 billion yuan, 11 percent higher than the preceding year. We fulfilled 2.12 billion yuan in the value of industrial output, 8 percent higher than the preceding year. We paid 157 million yuan to the state, 18 percent higher than the preceding year.

Through stabilizing and perfecting the system of responsibility in production, commune members' family sideline occupation developed on a large scale. A large number of specialized households and priority households appeared. In 1982, there were over 830,000 "two households," constituting 7.7 percent of the total number of peasant households. More and more households sold to the state 10,000 jin of grain, 1,000 jin of cotton, 100 jin of oilbearing crops, 100 dan of fish, 100 dan of eggs and several dozens of hogs.

While supporting the development of specialized households and priority households throughout the province, we actively launched the work of supporting the poor. In 1982, 67 counties and cities throughout the province launched 88 pilot projects to support the poor. Through aid, roughly 60 percent of the households with serious hardships were able to catch up with or even surpass the level of livelihood of the average commune members in their own localities, and roughly 40 percent of the households took a marked turn for the better in livelihood. Many places and "three dependent teams" which were beset with poverty for a long period of time began to change their backward outlook.

Industry, Communications. In 1982, the industrial and communications fronts of our province took the improvement of economic results as the key, carried out enterprise rectification, learned from the experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Co, promoted the economic system of responsibility, and further mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers in production. Production grew steadily with relatively solid speed and product quality improved somewhat. The gross value of industrial output throughout the province was 19,208,000,000 yuan, 1,583,000,000 yuan more than the preceding year, up 9 percent.

Heavy industrial production picked up again rapidly after readjusting the product structure, rendering service to agriculture, light industry and technological transformation of the enterprises, and increasing the investment in capital construction. In 1982, the value of heavy industrial output throughout the province was 10,374,000,000 yuan, 9.6 percent higher than the preceding year. On the basis of a wide-margin of growth for 3 consecutive years, light industry continued to develop. Its output value was 8,834,000,000 yuan, up 8.2 percent. The speed of development of heavy industry surpassed that of light industry. The proportion of heavy industrial output value in the gross value of industrial output rose from 53.7 percent of the preceding year to 54 percent.

Of the 75 major products listed in the key assessment by the province, 57 registered growth in output compared to the preceding year, constituting 76 percent of the total.

The output of major industrial products was as follows:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of growth over preceding year
Steel	10,000 tons	84.88	73.09	16.1
Pig iron	10,000 tons	90.67	84.16	7.7
Finished steel products	10,000 tons	80.87	82.66	- 2.2
Raw coal	10,000 tons	2,531.021	2,409.48	5.0
Electric energy	100 million kWh	131.04	122.36	7.1
Of this: Hydroelectricity	100 million kWh	79.72	63.77	25.0
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	61.09	57.21	6.8
Chemical fertilizer (net output)	10,000 tons	93.55	89.78	4.2
Cement	10,000 tons	578.68	534.27	8.3
Alternator	10,000 kW	127.18	97.44	30.5
Walking tractor	set	13,207	9,145	44.4
Bicycles	10,000	59.17	39.43	50.1
Sewing machines	10,000	40.81	32.04	27.4
Television sets	10,000	6.18	5.11	20.9
Chemical fiber	ton	14,373	15,395	- 6.6
Cloth	10,000 meters	44,656	41,600	7.3

The industrial and mining enterprises throughout the province continued to implement all-round quality control and worked hard to improve product quality. Of the 72 quality targets, 86 percent made improvement or maintained stability compared to the preceding year. Throughout the province, 13 products obtained the state's award for product of outstanding quality, 34 received the ministerial title for product of outstanding quality and 188 received provincial title for product of outstanding quality.

Of the 42 major energy consumption targets listed in the key assessment by the province, 36 steadily dropped compared to the year before last. The comprehensive energy consumption by every 100 yuan of output value dropped by 500 kg. The whole province saved a total of 750,000 tons of raw coal, 230 million kWh of electricity and 28,000 tons of finished oil products.

In respect to industrial economic results, the industrial enterprises under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province used without repayment 28 yuan of fixed quota circulatory funds for every 100 yuan of output value. This was 0.4 yuan less than the preceding year. The number of days of turnover for fixed quota circulatory funds was 100 days, 2 days faster than the preceding year. The profits and taxes realized by every 100 yuan of funds amounted to 19.9 yuan, 1.1 yuan less than the preceding year. The labor productivity by all personnel of the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people was 10,761 yuan, 4.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The labor productivity by all personnel of the construction units under the system of ownership by all people was 4,163 yuan, 18.5 percent higher than the preceding year.

The passenger volume of the communications and transportation departments throughout the province was 352.42 million people, 17.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The passenger turnover was 15,106,000,000 people/km, 9.1 percent higher than the preceding year. Freight loading and unloading volume was 88,397,000 tons, 116.2 percent of the year's plan and 7.6 percent higher than the preceding year. Freight turnover was 32.36 billion tons/km, 106.9 percent of the year's plan and 6.2 percent higher than the preceding year.

Capital Construction. In 1982, the units under the system of ownership by all people fulfilled 2,534,000,000 yuan of investment in fixed assets, 667 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 35.7 percent and the largest scale of investment in our province since the nation's founding.

In the gross amount of investment in fixed assets by the units under the system of ownership by all people, the investment in capital construction amounted to 1,762,000,000 yuan, 470 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 36.4 percent. Of this, the state fulfilled an investment of 474 million yuan, 12.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The proportion of state investment in the total investment in capital construction dropped from 32.6 percent of the preceding year to 26.9 percent. Domestic loans amounted to 343 million yuan, 165 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 92.7 percent. Self-raised funds and other kinds of investment amounted to 881 million yuan, 191 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 27.7 percent. In the investment in capital construction, the investment in productive construction grew more rapidly. The investment fulfilled for the entire year amounted to 907 million yuan, 275 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 43.5 percent. The investment in nonproductive construction in order to satisfy the needs of the people's material and cultural livelihood amounted to 855 million yuan, 195 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 29.5 percent. In 1982, the investment in industrial sectors, particularly energy industry, increased more rapidly. The investment in capital construction fulfilled by the industrial sectors for the entire year amounted to 696 million yuan, 38.7 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, investment in energy industry amounted to 365 million yuan, up 48.4 percent. Investment in food industry amounted to 55 million yuan, up 1.2 times.

The investment in renewal and transformation and in labor and material by the units under the system of ownership by all people amounted to 772 million yuan for the entire year, 197 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 34.3 percent. The proportion of investment in technological transformation and labor and material in the investment in fixed assets dropped from 30.8 percent of the preceding year to 30.5 percent.

The newly added fixed assets for the entire year amounted to 1,822,000,000 yuan, 29.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The rate of delivery of the newly added fixed assets dropped from 75.5 percent of the preceding year to 71.9 percent, and results dropped slightly. The newly added production capacities and results through the investment in fixed assets were primarily the following: There were 80 items, including 600,000 tons of coal excavation capacity, 42,550 kW of generator capacity, 310 km of high-tension transmission lines, 536,100 tons of cement, 430 tons of chemical fiber, 40,000 spindles of cotton yarn, 150,000 sets of sewing machines, 120,000 bicycles, 2,100 tons of cold storage capacity, and a daily supply of 434,500 tons of water.

Commerce, Foreign Trade. In 1982, with the development of industrial and agricultural production, the urban and rural markets of our province were very lively. Commodity supply was abundant and prices were basically stable. The gross value of procurement of commodities for the entire year was 10,475,000,000 yuan, the highest level in the history of our province, 834 million yuan more than the preceding year and a growth by 8.7 percent. Of this, the procurement of agricultural sideline products amounted to 4,681,000,000 yuan, up 10.8 percent. The procurement of industrial products amounted to 5,738,000,000 yuan, up 7 percent. The statistics of 10 major agricultural sideline products showed that 7 registered growth in the amount of procurement compared to the preceding year, constituting 70 percent. Of this, 8,543,000,000 jin of grain (commodity grain) were procured, up 17.9 percent; 369,900 dan of aquatic products, up 18.9 percent; 2,091,300 dan of fluecured tobacco, up 48.7 percent; and 1,262,000 dan of tea leaves, up 25.7 percent. The nine agricultural sideline products such as grain, edible vegetable oil, fluecured tobacco, ramie, silkworm cocoon, tea leaves and tangerines and the eight major industrial products such as cigarettes, thermos flasks, wristwatches, bicycles and television sets all registered the highest level in history in the amount of procurement.

The amount of retail sales of commodities for the entire year totaled 10.71 billion yuan, 726 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 7.3 percent. Of this, the amount of retail sales of consumer products totaled 8,815,000,000 yuan, 8.6 percent higher than the preceding year. In particular, the rural market went from its previous desolate state to one of full vitality. The amount of retail sales of consumer products at and below county level totaled 4,385,000,000 yuan, 11.4 percent higher than the preceding year, which was higher than the 7.3 percent growth in the cities and the 4.6 percent growth in the townships. Marked changes also took place in the structure of the sales of commodities. Compared to the preceding year, the amount of sales of the various major consumer products showed that 8 out of 10 food commodities registered growth. Of these, edible vegetable oil was up 17.8 percent, aquatic products were up 11 percent, and wine was up 23.3 percent. Although the amount of sales of fresh eggs by the state-run commercial units dropped by 8.1 percent compared to the preceding year, the amount of sales at the fair trade increased by a wide margin. Of the nine clothing commodities, four registered increase in the amount of sales. Of these, mixed cotton and chemical fiber cloth was up 7.5 percent, and cotton and woolen shirts and pants were up 9.7 percent. Of the 11 commodities for

daily use, 7 registered increase in the amount of sales, constituting 64.7 percent. Of these, wristwatches were up 35.7 percent, sewing machines 12.4 percent, bicycles 36.4 percent and television sets 64.3 percent. The supply of name brand products was still inadequate. In 1982, we implemented the reform of the commercial system of organization, actively opened up all channels of circulation and greatly promoted the activities of purchase and sales in commerce. The amount of retail sales of social commodities of the system of collective ownership totaled 1,578,000,000 yuan, 27.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The amount of retail sales of social commodities of individual businesses totaled 295 million yuan, 87.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The proportion of the amount of retail sales through collective and individual businesses in the total amount of retail sales of social commodities also rose from 14 percent of the preceding year to 17.5 percent. Fair trade also developed. The amount of transactions totaled 1.5 billion yuan, 3.4 percent higher than the preceding year.

Foreign trade also developed on a relatively large scale. The gross value of procurement of foreign trade commodities for the entire year was 1,197,000,000 yuan, 5.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross amount of foreign trade export was $384 million, 8.2 percent higher than the preceding year.

Finance, Banking. After 1 year of hard work, we maintained balance between financial revenue and expenditure. The financial revenue throughout the province totaled 3,033,000,000 yuan, 7.4 percent higher than the preceding year. This was primarily due to the increase in taxation. The various types of taxation for the entire year totaled 2,448,000,000 yuan, up 14.5 percent. Income from the enterprises, however, only amounted to 511 million yuan, 17.8 percent lower than the preceding year. Through inspecting financial discipline, we discovered various violations of financial discipline involving a total of 160 million yuan, 120 million yuan of which was already returned to the treasury. The financial expenditure for the entire year amounted to 2,326,000,000 yuan, 8.8 percent higher than the preceding year. This year, after delivering revenue to the central authorities and shouldering the loans of the central authorities, the accounts showed a favorable balance.

The banking departments played an active role in supporting production and promoting circulation. The cash receipts of the banks in our province totaled 10.07 billion yuan, 15.7 percent higher than the preceding year. Cash payments totaled 10,162,000,000 yuan, 15.7 percent higher than the preceding year. A balance was maintained between receipts and payments. The net amount of money put into circulation was 91.74 million yuan. Savings of urban and rural residents increased. By the end of 1982, urban and rural savings throughout the province showed a balance of 2,081,000,000 yuan, 550 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 36 percent. Of this, savings of urban residents totaled 1.29 billion yuan, up 55.6 percent, and savings of peasants totaled 790 million yuan, up 43 percent.

Science and Technology, Education, Culture, Public Health and Sports. In 1982, 19 scientific research results throughout the province won awards of the national scientific and technological conference, and 153 projects won

the provincial awards for scientific and technological results. Most of them were popularized and applied in production. New progress was again made in hybrid paddy research. A major step achievement was scored in power generation using bone coal and the comprehensive utilization of intermediate experiment, thus shattering the rule that in our country fuel under 3,000 Kcal/kg could not generate electricity. Academic and technological exchanges and scientific popularization activities were launched on a popular scale. The policy toward intellectuals was further implemented. Throughout the province, 26,000 misplaced professionals had their jobs readjusted, 12,900 had their technical titles restored, 66,900 had their technical titles changed, and 45,500 were newly assessed and promoted to appropriate technical titles.

Education developed relatively rapidly. There were 43 institutions of higher learning throughout the province with 48,200 attending students, 6,567 fewer than the preceding year. There were 13,700 students attending television universities, 3,400 students more than the preceding year. There were 117 secondary professional schools with 43,700 attending students, 1,249 students fewer than the preceding year. There were 2,435,900 students attending regular secondary schools, 83,600 students fewer than the preceding year. There were 8,106,400 students attending primary schools, 198,400 students fewer than the preceding year. There were 389,200 kindergarten children, 128,400 children fewer than the preceding year. The percentage of basic-level units in launching education on staff members and workers increased from 42 percent of the preceding year to 70 percent. Attending cultural and technological makeup lessons were 787,000 staff members and workers, 44.4 percent of the number of staff members and workers who should attend makeup lessons.

There were 3,302 cultural centers and stations, 91 public libraries and 13 museums throughout the province. There were 6,219 film projecting units of all kinds, projecting 2,425,700 shows throughout the year, 0.4 percent more than the preceding year. New development was made in both literature and art. Two novels won the "Mao Dun Literary Award."

Public health work and sports advanced in the readjustment. There were 10,262 medical and health organizations throughout the province. There were 142,900 full-time health and technical personnel, 3,200 people more than the preceding year. There were 126,500 hospital beds throughout the province, 1,967 beds more than the preceding year. There were 23 hospital beds for every 10,000 people. In 1982, in the international and domestic athletic competitions, we carried off 19 gold medals (6 from international competitions), 15 silver medals (2 from international competitions) and 34 bronze medals (7 from international competitions). At the Ninth Asian Games, we won two team titles in water polo and shooting. In the national competitions, seven people broke seven national records on four occasions.

Other causes such as news, broadcast, filmmaking, television, publications and documents all continued to develop ahead.

Urban Construction. In 1982, we invested 56 million yuan in the urban construction of 16 cities throughout the province. We built and expanded 14

waterworks and increased the water supply capacity by 435,500 tons/day. We increased 90 public vehicles and built and repaired 12.72 km of road. We newly repaired 26,000 members of drainage pipes and increased 361 environmental health facilities. We built over 6.4 million trees. In launching the activity of civilization and courtesy on a broad scale, the various cities all formulated certain rules and regulations to consolidate the professional ranks in urban management and bring into play the roles of the neighborhood offices and residents committees. Toward the small cities and towns, we continued to adopt measures to support the further development of urban neighborhood industry, commerce and service trade.

People's Livelihood. In 1982, the urban and rural people's livelihood continued to improve. We placed 185,300 urban unemployed personnel throughout the province. The number of staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership throughout the province totaled 4,414,800 people, 146,000 people more than the preceding year, up 3.4 percent. Through active development and support, the number of individual laborers totaled 96,600 people by the end of 1982, 51.6 percent more than the preceding year. The wage bill of the staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership was 3,247,000,000 yuan, 7.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The annual average wage scale of the staff members and workers was 749 yuan, 24 yuan more than the preceding year. In particular, for many years, the wage level of the staff members and workers of the educational, cultural and public health systems was low. After readjustment of the wages on a general scale, the annual average wage scale of the staff members and workers of the educational, cultural and public health sectors under the system of ownership by all people increased from 716 yuan to 821 yuan, an increase of 105 yuan, up 14.7 percent. An investigation of the family livelihood of 280 households of urban staff members and workers showed that, in 1982, the scope of employment of urban staff members and workers reached 59.1 percent, 0.7 percent higher than the preceding year. On the average, every employed individual shouldered the burden of 1.69 (including himself) persons instead of the 1.71 persons of the preceding year. The per-capita annual actual income of a family of staff members and workers was 519 yuan, 14 yuan more than the 505 yuan of the preceding year.

Peasants' income was raised even more rapidly. An investigation of the family livelihood of 1,530 peasant households showed that, in 1982, the annual per-capita net income was 284.38 yuan (including income from family sideline occupations), 42.67 yuan more than the 241.71 yuan of the preceding year, up 17.6 percent, the highest in terms of the increase in the peasant's income in our province since the nation's founding.

The people's living conditions continued to improve. In 1982, the state invested 606 million yuan in residential construction throughout the province, 20 percent more than the preceding year. The residential area completed totaled 5.56 million square meters, 9.4 percent more than the preceding year. An investigation of the family livelihood of the staff members and workers showed that, at yearend, the per-capita livelihood area was 6.86 square meters, 0.58 square meters more than the preceding year.

Major Economic Targets for Hunan Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	5,165.91	5,360.05	5,452.12	5.5	1.7	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	363.78	426.88	441.48	21.4	3.4	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	282.06	332.46	344.41	22.1	3.6	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	81.72	94.42	97.07	18.8	2.8	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.35	3.43	5.21	1,388.6	51.9	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	227.37	309.01	339.35	32.9	9.8	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	88.79	132.76	147.27	26.5	10.9	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	138.58	176.25	192.08	38.3	9.0	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	52.65	81.62	88.34	66.6	8.2	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	85.93	94.63	103.74	20.8	9.6	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	127.69	181.73	202.94	30.7	10.2	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	27.98	28.23	30.33	14.4	7.4	(4)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	24.46	21.37	23.26	- 4.9	8.8	(4)
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	14.71	18.67	25.34	72.3	35.7	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	13.51	12.92	17.62	30.4	36.4	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	1.20	5.75	7.72	543.3	34.3	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	281.20	304.76	323.60	15.1	6.2	(5)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	77.50	138.48	151.06	94.9	9.1	(5)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	68.84	104.18	112.40	63.3	7.9	(6)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	142.6	241.71	284.38	99.4	17.7	(7)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	567	725	749	32.1	3.3	(8)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	9,200	10,295	10,761	15.9	4.5	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,184.17	1,096.26	1,066.66	9.9	- 2.7	(9)
University students	10,000 people	2.91	5.47	4.82	65.6	-11.9	
Secondary students	10,000 people	350.61	257.16	248.76	-29.0	- 3.3	(10)
Primary students	10,000 people	829.32	830.48	810.64	- 2.3	- 2.4	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	11.14	11.26	11.41	2.4	1.3	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	11.54	13.96	14.29	23.8	2.4	(11)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) Calculated from comparable specifications.
(5) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(6) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(7) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income of the peasants from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(8) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(9) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(10) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(11) Not including barefoot doctors.

Population. By the end of 1982, the population throughout the province was 54,521,200 people, 920,700 people more than the end of the preceding year. Throughout the year, 1,188,200 people were born, with a rate of birth at 2.198 percent; and 365,700 people died, with a rate of death at .677 percent. The net increase was 822,500 people, with a natural population growth rate at 1.521 percent. Compared to the preceding year, it was up .113 percent. The various localities have already attached importance to this rising trend.

In the last year, many problems also existed in the economic construction in our province. Some sectors and units still pursued output value in a onesided manner and neglected economic results. The gross value of industrial output throughout the province grew very rapidly, but the cost of comparable products of the enterprises within the budget was up by 0.57 percent and the area of deficit rose from 27.8 percent of the preceding year to 30.6 percent. The amount of deficit totaled 230 million yuan, 13.2 percent more than the preceding year. The profits delivered to the state dropped by 2.1 percent. The investment in capital construction increased too sharply. The extrabudgetary investments were out of control in some cases. We fulfilled an investment of 1,762,000,000 yuan in capital construction throughout the year. Of this, the state investment totaled 474 million yuan, only 84.7 percent of the plan. But the self-raised and other investments totaled 1,288,000,000 yuan, 45.1 percent over the plan. Although the investment in capital construction increased, the large-scale and medium-sized projects as well as the key projects were not completed properly. In the 27 large-scale and medium-sized construction projects this year, we planned to put 5 into production. However, only three were completed and put into production. Of the 25 key construction projects throughout the province, we planned to complete 6 projects and put them into production. However, only one was completed and put into production. The phenomenon of obstruction in commodity circulation was still serious. The statistics of the commercial sectors showed that, compared to the beginning of the year, the reserve of mixed cotton and chemical fiber cloth increased by 16.1 percent, bicycles increased by 1.4 times, sewing machines increased by 1.9 times and wristwatches increased by 10.8 percent. The problem of inconsistent supply of vegetables to the market was still basically unresolved. The prices of the rural trade markets were on the high side and the masses had a lot of complaints about that. In many respects, the economic leading organs and the style of work failed to meet the needs of economic construction.

In respect to the trend of Hunan's economic development in 1983, we must, under the prerequisite of improving economic results, "guarantee 4 percent and strive for 5 percent" in overfulfilling industrial and agricultural production, work hard to accelerate the pace of economic reform and create the factors for developing the economy in the future.

9335
CSO: 4006/214

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF GUANGDONG PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 122-V 126

[Article by the Investigation and Research Office of the General Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government]

[Text] I. The Basic Situation of the National Economy

In 1982, the national economy of Guangdong Province maintained a relatively high speed of development and developed steadily and healthily ahead.

1. An all-round bumper harvest in agriculture. The output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery all registered growth by over 12 percent. The gross output of grain, oilbearing crops, sugar, hogs and tea all surpassed the highest level in history. Throughout the province, 15 counties scored an increase of over 100 million jin of grain. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million jin	142.81	123.07	16.04
Grain output	100 million jin	388.6	331.1	17.4
Peanut output	10,000 dan	1,301.99	1,189.45	9.46
Sugarcane	10,000 tons	1,722.88	1,335.23	29.03
Live hogs kept in pen	10,000 head	2,172.77	1,970.82	10.25
Tea output	10,000 dan	32.07	27.19	17.95
Aquatic products output	10,000 tons	82.9	70.57	17.47

Note: The gross output value was calculated from the constant prices of 1980--same for the following tables.

2. Industry grew steadily. On the basis of an annual average progressive increase at 8.8 percent for 3 consecutive years, the gross value of industrial output again went up by 8.7 percent in 1982. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	272.18	250.48	8.7
Value of light industrial output	100 million yuan	175.91	161.15	9.16
Percentage		64.6	64.7	0.1
Value of heavy industrial output	100 million yuan	96.27	89.33	7.77
Percentage		35.4	35.3	-0.1

The output of the major products, in particular the products which were closely related to energy production and to the people's livelihood, registered growth by a relatively wide margin. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
Raw coal	10,000 tons	812.6	723.5	12.3
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	136.3	122.4	11.4
Crude oil processing	10,000 tons	622.30	581.38	7.04
Plate glass	10,000 standard boxes	65.35	46.78	39.7
Cement	10,000 tons	616.9	532.3	15.9
Walking tractors	set	23,223	21,148	9.8
Bicycles	10,000	174.55	130.31	33.95
Sewing machines	10,000	110	80	37.5
Washing machines	10,000	18.07	6.24	189.6
Refrigerators	10,000	2.14	1.34	60

Economic results improved somewhat. The situation of the 10 comprehensive economic targets in 1982 is shown in the following table:

Gross value of industrial output (100 million yuan)	1982	272.18
	Percent of growth over 1981	8.6
Output of major products	Items inspected	118
	Rate of steady rise	83
Income from sales (100 million yuan)	1982	135.95
	Percent of growth over 1981	5.4
Realized profits (10,000 yuan)	1982	149,075
	Percent of growth over 1981	4.1
Labor productivity by all personnel of industrial enterprises (yuan)	Average for 1982	11,529
	Percent of growth over 1981	3.72
Number of casualty of staff members and workers (person)	1982	185
	Percent of decrease over 1981	18.14
Consumption of major raw materials, fuel and power	Items inspected	107
	Percent of stable and lowered consumption	65.4
Profits delivered to the state (10,000 yuan)	1982	81,496
	Percent of growth over 1981	- 3.4
Turnover of circulatory funds (day)	1982	102.17
	Rate of speed increase in percent	- 2.8
Cost of comparable products (10,000 yuan)	Amount lowered over 1981	up 9.924
	Rate lowered in percent	up 1.36

3. New progress was made in foreign economic activities. Foreign trade procurement increased. Export dropped. However, taking out the factor of the changes in the average prices internationally, a slight increase was still registered. "Three imports and one subsidy" and joint investment and cooperative operation continued to expand. Foreign exchange receipts increased. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of foreign trade procurement	100 million yuan	51.57	48.15	7.1
Gross value of foreign trade export	$100 million	22.74	23.21	-3.0
Three imports and one subsidy, joint investment and cooperation and exclusive investment	New contracts signed	8,198	6,853	19.6
Gross foreign exchange	$100 million	25.02	26.43	-5.3

4. Financial revenue increased, the money put into circulation dropped. A rare scene of prosperity since the nation's founding appeared on the urban and rural markets, prices remained basically stable and the people's livelihood improved still further. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
Financial revenue	100 million yuan	41.8	41.01	1.9
Money put into circulation	100 million yuan	6.52	11.53	-43.5
Amount of retail sales	100 million yuan	203.18	176.1	15.4
Commercial network outlets	10,000	30.4	23.94	26.98
Price index of retail sales (based on 100 of preceding year)		102.3	109.3	--
Average wage scale of staff members and workers	yuan	937	854	9.7
Per-capita net income of peasants	yuan	381.79	325.27	17.4
Balance of urban and rural savings at yearend	100 million yuan	61.6	46.5	32.6

II. Major Measures in Developing the National Economy

In 1982, Guangdong continued to implement the line and principle of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, acted in accordance with the policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and continued to implement specific policies and flexible measures. The work in the following aspects was primarily emphasized:

1. Deal resolute blows against economic criminal activities and strengthen management and supervision in economic work.

In order to smoothly implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and vitalizing the economy internally and guarantee the healthy development of economic construction, we launched a struggle to deal blows against economic criminal activities throughout the province in accordance with the "Decision on Dealing Blows Against the Serious Criminal Activities Within the Economic Realm" of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. We dealt specific blows against such criminal activities as smuggling, corruption and bribery, speculation and fraud, and stealing committed against state and collective properties. In addition, we sentenced a number of criminal elements in accordance with the laws of the state. In particular, by adopting effective measures and with coordination from all aspects, we dealt relentless blows against the criminal activities of smuggling. We intercepted and captured 693 smuggling ships in the entire year, obtained a gross value of 97 million yuan in fines and confiscations involving smuggled money and goods, and brought the smugglers under the law. At the same time, we carried out education on a popular scale toward the broad masses of cadres and people on abiding by discipline and the law and on anticorruption, and raised the consciousness of struggling against the act of violating the law and other criminal acts. We also adopted measures to strengthen the legislature, readjust policies and set up and perfect systems, in order to strengthen the planned guidance, management and supervision in economic work.

2. Resolutely implement the policy of opening up to the outside world and vitalizing the economy internally, and maintain the stability and consistency of the policy.

In the struggle to deal blows against economic crimes, we must persevere from beginning to end in taking economic construction as the key, and emphasize the need for the leading groups at various levels to simultaneously emphasize economic construction and the struggle to deal blows against economic criminal activities. We must emphasize the need to continuously implement special policies and flexible measures in foreign economic activities. We must persevere in all the existing policies which were in accordance with the principle of opening up to the outside world and vitalizing the economy internally. We must improve and perfect the imperfect policies through summing up experiences. In foreign economic activities, we should attach importance to contracts, keep our promise and protect the proper interests of foreign businessmen in their economic and trade exchanges with us. Internally, we must continue to relax our policies, vitalize the economy and perfect the various forms of economic system of responsibility with contracting as the key. In

agriculture, the various forms of system of responsibility linking contracting with production extended to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. Over 520,000 specialized households and priority households appeared, constituting 5.5 percent of the total number of peasant households. In industry, over 90 percent of the enterprises throughout the province implemented the various forms of system of responsibility for one's own profits or losses. Besides trial-implementing the "substitution of tax payment for profit delivery" in the eight enterprises directly under provincial jurisdiction, a number of new pilot projects were launched. In addition, 64 counties and cities (15 more counties than the preceding year) implemented the "Qingyuan experience" with the deduction of a percentage from the above-quota profits as the major content. Some localities even trial-implemented collective contracting with the small enterprises. In the commercial and supply and marketing systems, 31,000 retail stores throughout the province implemented various forms of system of responsibility in business results. They constituted 70.8 percent of the total number of retail stores. Of this, 2,242 retail stores were under collective or individual contracting. While implementing the economic system of responsibility, we launched all forms of economic joint operations on a popular scale, and expanded the scale of production and business. In terms of sectors, there were joint operations among production sectors. For instance, there were already 100,000 agricultural economic integrated bodies of all forms throughout the province, in which 400,000 peasant households participated. There were joint operations among the sectors of circulation. For instance, the state-run commerce and the basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives trial-ran "state-cooperative joint operations." There were also joint operations between the production sector and the sector of circulation, for instance, the industrial and commercial production-sales joint operation, the agricultural and commercial production-procurement joint operation, as well as the industrial-trade and agricultural-trade joint operations. In terms of the system of ownership, there were individual joint operations, joint operations involving individuals and collectives, as well as joint operations involving individuals, collectives and state-run units. In terms of economic spheres, there were joint operations involving rich areas and economically backward areas, and there were also joint operations inside and outside the province. Joint operations formed a multilevel and multiform economic structure which brought into play all kinds of superior factors, created new production forces, expanded production and business and improved economic results.

3. Apply science and technology in developing production and improve economic results.

We should popularize scientific research results and all measures of increasing output, and promote stable and high yields in agriculture. First, we should popularize fine strains. Last year, we planted hybrid paddy on 9.9 million mu throughout the province, which almost doubled that of the preceding year. The average per-mu output was some 100 jin more than the regular rice. Fine strains of potato, sugarcane and peanut also scored increase in output on a general scale. Second, we should popularize scientific application of fertilizer, emphasize fertilizer application in line with the soil condition, and use nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers in a coordinated manner.

Third, we should accelerate the popularization and application of agricultural science and technology through the system of technological contracting. Throughout the province, 96 counties and cities launched the system of agro-technical contracting. Nearly 300,000 peasant households signed technological contracts with local agricultural departments and scientific and technological service organizations. The area under contracting totals 2.7 million mu. Wide-margin increase in output was generally scored, hence playing an exemplary role in applying agricultural science and technology.

In industry, we accelerated technological transformation, used advanced technology to develop new products and new techniques, and created new results accordingly. Last year, the whole province invested 880 million yuan in tapping potentials and carrying out renewal and transformation on the industrial and communications systems. Of this, 190 were key projects of technological transformation involving over 1 million yuan each. They constituted 40 percent of the scale of investment. After fulfilling the investment, the newly added production capacity, output value and energy saving capacity each year were as follows:

Item	Unit	Quantity
Bicycles	10,000	30
Sewing machines	10,000	20
Wristwatches	10,000	50
Beer	10,000 tons	5.5
Knit coats	10,000	3,000
Cement	10,000 tons	48
Newly added output	100 million yuan	24.7
Energy saved converted into standard coal	10,000 tons	25.7

In 1982, the whole province completed 14,943 technological transformation projects, popularized and applied 336 items of new technology, and successfully trial-manufactured 4,202 new products and 24,886 new designs, colors and varieties. Statistics of the 9 industrial bureaus of Guangzhou city alone showed that, of the new varieties which were successfully trial-manufactured, 101 items fulfilled the national gap and 250 items fulfilled the provincial gap. At the 1983 provincial experience exchange meeting on technological transformation of the industrial and communications systems, 112 items were appraised and awarded. They could increase over 50 million yuan of profits within the year, save 38,000 tons of oil and over 58 million tons of coal, increase some 23 million kWh of electricity through generating more electricity and saving electricity, save some $5 million in foreign exchange and cut down expenses by some 2.5 million yuan.

We actively imported advanced technology and equipment. Last year, we used $60 million in foreign exchange to import technological equipment and scientific research equipment. This constituted 8.57 percent of the total amount of foreign exchange used throughout the province. In bringing in foreign capital, we paid attention to importing advanced technological equipment.

Major Economic Targets for Guangdong Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	5,593	5,884	5,986.7	7.04	1.7	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	595.74	678.02	703.18	18.03	3.71	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	442.84	506.08	530.75	19.85	4.87	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	152.9	171.94	172.43	12.77	0.28	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	3	12.93	13.5	350	4.4	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	276.86	373.55	414.99	38.65	11.09	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	78.39	123.07	142.81	40.82	16.04	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	198.37	250.48	272.18	36.88	8.66	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	114.1	161.15	175.91	15.51	9.16	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	84.37	89.33	96.27	12.16	7.77	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	164.8	251.64	279.8	69.78	9.1	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	41.82	41.01	41.8	- 0.04	1.9	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	28.7	29.6	33.48	16.66	13.1	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people	100 million yuan	24.1	38.221	156.3	133.6	47.5	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	21.8	31.82	137.5	72	17.9	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	2.3	6.4	18.8	717.4	1.94 times	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	1,123,59	1,182.10	1,239.36	10.3	4.84	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	58.19	130.22	139.85	140.33	7.4	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	102.23	166.5	191.25	87.7	14.81	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	220.91	325.37	381.79	72.8	17.3	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	611	854	937	53.36	9.7	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	9,904	11,102	11,436	15.46	3.01	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	1,186.48	1,079.84	1,049.58	-11.54	- 2.8	(8)
University students	10,000 people	3.5	4.76	4.45	27.14	- 6.49	
Secondary students	10,000 people	351.17	249.85	233.48	-33.51	- 6.55	(9)
Primary students	10,000 people	831.81	825.23	811.7	- 2.42	- 1.64	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	10.27	10.54	10.7	4.19	1.5	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	14.63	17.56	18.6	27.14	5.9	(10)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices. The national income was calculated from the prices of that year, and was an estimated figure.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(5) Not including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income of the peasants from family handicrafts of a commodity nature.
(7) Including the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(9) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(10) Not including barefoot doctors.

Last year, we signed with foreign businessmen a number of productive projects, including the microwave communications between Guangzhou and Shantou and Guangzhou and Haikou, food processing, textile industry, elevators, tires for automobiles, beer, refrigerators, plastic materials and colored tiles. We imported a number of more advanced production lines and key equipment, improved product quality and scored relatively good economic results. For instance, in building the ceramics factory, Foshan imported the 600-ton automatic hydraulic tile-making machine, the high-speed dryer and automatic enamel application production line from abroad, and raised efficiency by 240 times. The rate of Class 1 finished products was raised by 20 percent, cost was lowered by 33 percent and profits doubled compared to the preceding year.

We closely integrated scientific and technological work with economic construction, and put forth a number of scientific research results for industrial and agricultural production. There were 138 key scientific research results (21 in agriculture, 97 in industry and 20 in medicine and health) which won awards, and 120 of them were popularized and applied. Of these, 25 created an output value of over 47 million yuan within a year after application.

In the development of the national economy of Guangdong, some rather prominent difficulties and problems exist. Energy and communications are still weak links. Education and science are still far from meeting the needs of the development of economic construction. The economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation are still generally poor. All these seriously inhibited the development of the national economy. In addition, the amount of foreign trade deficits is large, the financial revenues of some counties and cities poor, and funds insufficient. We are working hard to solve these difficulties and problems step-by-step.

9335
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RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN THE BUILDING OF THE SHENZHEN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 132-V 133

[Article by the General Office of the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government]

[Text] Basic Situation and Prospect of Development

The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in Guangdong Province is marked by Beizhijiao of Dapeng Bay on the east, Shekou on the west and Yijia Village on the south. The length from east to west is 49 km and the width from south to north measures 7 km. The south touches the New Territories of Hong Kong. This is a narrow and long strip of land. The total area is 327.5 square km and is under the jurisdiction of Shenzhen City. The special zone provides 110 square km of land for urban construction. The administrative line between the special zone and the nonspecial zone is 84.6 km. By the end of 1982, the population inside the special zone was 113,000, with an agricultural population of 35,000. In addition, there were roughly 100,000 people who were temporary residents and construction workers. The state required that the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone be built into a comprehensive special economic zone with industry as the key and other concomitant operations as commerce, agriculture, animal husbandry, housing development and the tourist business.

In accordance with the demand of the state policy and the goal of construction of the special zone, Shenzhen will gradually develop into a modern socialist border city with advanced culture, advanced production, thriving foreign trade, a prosperous market, well-to-do-people, advanced science, fine environment and social stability.

A Preliminary Scale Was Established in Capital Construction

The capital construction in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is developing ahead at an unprecedented speed. In the past, Shenzhen was merely a small town in the southern tip of the motherland. Now, it has already taken on the preliminary scale of a modern city. Presently, the capital construction involving roads, water supply, electricity supply, gas supply, telecommunications, drainage, sewage leveling of land and other livelihood service facilities, is completed. Over 800 buildings under 18 stories high are completed, and the construction of 37 buildings 18 to 40 stories high is underway. The rudimentary form of a modern city appeared with the newly developed 20 square km of

land at Shenzhen and Luohu. We built and expanded 18 urban asphalt roads, 32 km of asphalt highways in the suburbs, 15 bridges and 5 on-the-sea north-south transportation lines to Zhanjiang, Wuhan, Shanghai, Dalian and Lianyungang. Active preparation is underway to build an airport in the special zone and expand the Luohu Train Station. The tourist business developed very rapidly also. By 1982, we completed the following six tourist spots: The Xili Resort, the Xiaomeisha Resort, the Yinhu Tourist Center at Bijia Shan, the Xiangmihu Resort, the Shiyanhu Hot Springs Resort, and the Shenzhen Reservoir. Under construction also are the Xichong Yacht Resort and four other tourist spots. The number of guesthouses, hotels and hostels which serve tourists developed from 7 to 127, capable of serving meals to over 10,000 people and accommodating over 6,000 people every day. Today's Shenzhen is one of the 13 advanced tourist regions nationally. New progress was made in culture, education, public health work and science and technology. Presently, there are 24 middle schools and 242 primary schools. The ground for school buildings increased from 151,400 square meters to 238,900 square meters. Students and teachers doubled and redoubled. The number of scientific research organs developed from 4 in the past to 11 at present, and the number of people in the scientific and technological ranks increased from 130 to 5,200. Presently, the city has 26 hospitals and clinics and 724 hospital beds. Medicine continues to improve. Recently, the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government also decided to build the following eight cultural facilities, namely, a science center, a museum, a television station, a library, a theater, the Shenzhen University, a sports stadium, and a news center. These will involve a total investment of over 200 million yuan. Ground has already broken for the construction of the library, the sports stadium and the museum.

The capital for building the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was primarily obtained through bringing in from the outside and cooperating from the inside. Presently, instead of small enterprises and small businessmen, the investors in the Shenzhen Special Zone are large enterprises, consortiums and transnational companies. The imported projects went from the processing and installation of imported materials in the past to comprehensive large-scale projects involving joint investments and cooperative operations. By the end of 1982, the special zone signed over 1,600 agreements with foreign businessmen. The actual funds put into use totaled HK$1.7 billion. We signed 552 projects involving an investment of HK$1,286,000,000 in foreign capital in 1982. The actual funds put into use totaled HK$579 million, 15.7 percent more than the preceding year. The income from profits totaled HK$182 million, 77.6 percent more than the preceding year. We imported over 15,000 pieces (sets) of equipment of all sizes. For instance, the color printing equipment for the Shenzhen Printing Factory, the mechanized and automated equipment for the Wushigu Stone Quarry, and hog-raising, milk and dairy product processing equipment for the Guangming Livestock Farm are all of relatively advanced technology. The role of these facilities in production and export was brought into play. In addition, the Shekou Industrial Zone imported 41 projects, 20 of which are already in operation. The imported projects involving exclusive or joint investment are: a yacht factory, a flour mill, a cracker factory, a feed factory, a container factory, a waterworks, a lead manufacturing plant, a paint factory, a synthetic materials plant and an electronic toy factory, involving a total investment of HK$600 million. Of these, the Haihong Paint

Factory and the Microwave Telecommunications Station are of world advanced technological level. In terms of the volume of sales of mattresses, the Jiale Furniture Factory ranks first among its counterparts on the Hong Kong market. The Vita fresh milk produced by the Guangming Livestock Farm constitutes 60 percent of the volume of sales of the same category of product in Hong Kong. The enterprises in the special zone involved in cooperation domestically are also developing continuously. Presently, over 100 such enterprises are being built, involving over 2,000 commodities produced through cooperation domestically. Through cooperation domestically, we set up a cement products factory, a concrete mixing factory, an asphalt processing factory and over 30 mechanized sand and stone quarries, thereby promoting the high-speed development of the capital construction in the special zone. In addition, through bringing in money from the outside and cooperating domestically, we set up over 1,700 commune and production brigade enterprises in the rural areas. The gross income is over 80 million yuan, which constitutes 42 percent of the three-level income of the rural areas, and 3.4 times more than that prior to the building of the special zone.

Rapid Development in Industrial and Agricultural Production

From 1979 to 1982, the industrial and agricultural production in Shenzhen City registered an annual average progressive increase of 81 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. The gross value of industrial output in 1982 was 359 million yuan, 47.8 percent higher than the preceding year, and almost six times that of 1978 before the building of the special zone. Labor productivity was 17,700 yuan, 19.2 percent higher than the preceding year and more than one time that of 1978. After implementing the various forms of system of responsibility, we scored an all-round development in agricultural production. In 1982, the per-unit output of grain and oilbearing crops and the gross output of peanuts, vegetables, live chickens, and pond-bred fish all scored an all-time high. There were already 1,300 specialized households and priority households throughout the city. The labor productivity by all personnel of the chicken farm of the Gongming Commune was 43,600 yuan, the highest record nationally. In 1982, the net procurement and net sales of the commercial units registered increase by 10.4 percent and 37 percent over the preceding year, respectively, and registered increase by 1.3 times and 3.2 times over 1978, respectively. Financial revenue totaled 163 million yuan, 25.3 percent higher than the preceding year and 6.5 times higher than 1978. Local foreign exchange receipts totaled $56.4 million, 40.6 percent higher than the preceding year and 115.8 percent higher than 1978. The per-capita annual net income of the peasants in the special zone was 685 yuan, 3.2 times more than 1978. There were over 2,000 households with 10,000 yuan of income. They constituted 3 percent of the total number of peasant households. There were 1,870 households with an income of more than 10,000 yuan. They constituted 18 percent of the number of peasant households in the special zone. There were 102 households in the Yumin Village, Yunong Village and the Luofang Production Brigade in Luohu District. Every household had an income of more than 10,000 yuan. The average wage scale of the staff members and workers in the special zone in 1982 was 1,359 yuan, 38.8 percent higher than 1978. In some more well-run enterprises, the monthly wage per person was more than 300 yuan. In 1982, 29,000 people throughout the city were placed.

As a result of development in production, increase in employment and improvement in livelihood, not only has the large number of secret attempts to leave the mainland stopped, but over 300 personnel who went to Hong Kong voluntarily returned to their home country to take part in productive labor.

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SURVEY OF THE SHANTOU SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 133-V 135

[Article by the General Office of the Administrative Committee of the Shantou Special Economic Zone]

[Text] I

The Shantou Special Economic Zone is situated in Longhu, the east suburb of Shantou City, on 1.6 square km of land.

Shantou City is situated on the southeast coast of our country and has an area of 245.5 square km and a population of 720,000 people. It enjoys a subtropical maritime climate and a fine natural environment. Shantou is more advanced in the electronics industry, light industry, drawnwork and embroidered clothing, arts and crafts and plastic goods, with relatively good standard and foundation of production technology. It is a light industrial city. Shantou is also an important harbor in the southern part of our country which enjoyed a long history of foreign trade. It can utilize overseas Chinese investments and foreign capital to develop export processing industry and transform the existing enterprises in order to increase export. In 1982, the gross value of industrial output for the entire city was some 800 million yuan. Of this, the gross value of export commodity procurement was $110 million, 14.4 percent of the gross value of industrial output for the entire city. There were over 130 industrial products for export which were popularly sold in 106 countries and regions all over the world.

II

The state stipulated that the Shantou Special Economic Zone be built into a special zone which takes processing and export as the key with simultaneous development of other undertakings such as tourism. On this basis, the overall plan for the development of the Shantou Special Economic Zone embodies the following four major aspects:

1. The Longhu Export Processing Zone. The Longhu Processing Zone plans to have 104 hectares of land for use in production. This area can hold 200 to 250 factories. It is estimated to have a total of 45,000 workers. The short-term plan is to import and build labor-intensive enterprises which have low

energy consumption and little pollution, which carry out primary processing at lower levels, which involve high employment and a large number of marketable products, and which score rapid results. They include such projects as light industry, electronics, textiles, clothing, leather and plastic goods, arts and crafts, foodstuffs and precision instruments. Then, we will gradually develop technology-intensive enterprises of a higher value. At the same time, we are making plans for and carrying out in a planned manner and step-by-step the construction of public facilities of the processing zone, including roads, bridges, water supply, electricity supply, posts and telecommunications, as well as administrative management and livelihood services.

2. The Transformation of the Old Enterprises in the Urban Areas. In order to bring into full play the favorable factors and roles of the existing enterprises in Shantou City, the Shantou Special Economic Zone will transform the old enterprises in the city through utilizing foreign capital. Presently, we are carrying out investigation and analysis on some 100 old enterprises which are involved in producing products for export in the whole city. Accordingly, we will make proposals on transforming projects by stages and then publicize them to the outside. In accordance with the state's related policies, all the enterprises which bring in foreign capital in order to carry out transformation and which take export as the goal in the production of products will enjoy the same favorable treatment as the special zone in respect to income taxes and the import of the means of production and the raw materials for production needed by the enterprise.

3. Development of the Tourist Business. Shantou is a coastal city. It is situated beside a hill and overlooks the sea. At the heart of the city is the famous Zhongshan Garden. Looking out to the sea, we see a scenic area with rocks. The Mayu Island at the entrance to the Shantou Harbor is picturesque, and is a natural swimming and summer resort. Other fine tourist spots are the Qingyun Rocks at Dahao in the south suburb, the Longquan Rocks at Sangpushan in the north suburb, the east and west rocks and the large and small north rocks inside the neighboring Chaoyang County, the Haimen Lotus Peak and the ancient city of Chaozhou. We have a rather good foundation for developing the tourist business. In accordance with the spirit of the relevant directives of the central and provincial authorities, the Shantou Special Zone should make full use of the favorable factors for establishing a special economic zone and, in coordination with the concerned departments in Shantou City, actively launch tourist services, increase and run more tourist spots, and open up tourist lines which embrace the characteristics of Chaozhou and Shantou, the Shantou Special Economic Zone set up the Shantou Special Economic Zone Tourist Co.

4. A Zone for Agricultural Development in the Special Zone. To meet the needs of the development and construction of the special zone and to render service to export, we should fully utilize the favorable factor that Shantou is relatively advanced in agricultural production, and plan to use the large area east of the Longhu Processing Zone as an agricultural development zone for the special zone. We intend to bring in foreign capital and advanced agricultural science and technology as well as fine strains, so as to develop vegetables, fruits, flowers, livestock breeding and rearing of aquatic products.

III

The construction of the Shantou Special Economic Zone has just begun. Since 1982, over 400 people, including traveling businessmen, experts, scholars and politicians from the 9 countries of the United States, England, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Canada and Denmark as well as from Hong Kong and Macau, successively visited the special zone, conducted studies and took part in talks on business investments. Investment in some 40 projects in the special zone is planned. Among these projects, we have already signed agreements on the following eight projects: A carpet factory, minibuses, big buses, furniture decorations, a feed factory, a joint petrochemical enterprise, the Dongfang Plastic Products Plant and the remodeling of the Tuodao Guesthouse. The carpet factory and the Dongfang Plastic Products Plant entered production, with an actual investment of HK$3.5 million. In order to enhance the technological transformation of the existing enterprises, in 1982, the special zone signed 352 agreements on importing materials for processing with foreign businessmen. Of these, 267 were put into production. We imported some $900,000 of equipment of all kinds. To do a good job of building the special zone, Shantou City also readjusted the proportionate relationship between light and heavy industries and implemented the policy of bringing in from the outside and cooperating from the inside.

In 1982, over 11 million yuan was invested in the capital construction in the Shantou Special Zone. Some 200,000 square meters of land were leveled. The three complementary facilities outside the Longhu Processing Zone were completed. The water pipes and power lines inside the zone were put into operation and the telecommunication wires were set up. We are stepping up the construction of two five-storied light industrial all-purpose factory buildings, each having an area of 10,000 square meters, as well as the garden-style guesthouse in the special zone. They will be delivered for use in June or July this year. We are speeding up the construction of the 5,000-ton modern passenger pier at the Shantou Harbor. Preparations for the air route from Shantou to Hong Kong are also actively underway. In regards to the agriculture in the special zone, we completed the soil improvement on 50 mu of sandy soil and planted papayas, mandarin oranges, flowers and other industrial crops as well as ornamental plants. We imported and reared two batches of fine-strain chickens from the United States. Our aquatic rearing business entered production also, with a total of 500 mu of fish, shrimp and crab ponds. In short, the Shantou Special Economic Zone entered a new stage of development.

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THE DEVELOPING ZHUHAI SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 135-V 136

[Article by the Administrative Committee of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone]

[Text] The Zhuhai Special Economic Zone is situated on the west coast of the estuary of the Zhu Jiang. Its land is linked with Macau, and is a narrow strip of land in the shape of a half moon. There are 11 islands, including the Jiuzhou Islands and the Damalou Island and Xiaomalou Island along the coast. The total area is 6.8 square km and is under the jurisdiction of Zhuhai City in Guangdong Province. In accordance with the "Regulations on the Special Economic Zones in Guangdong Province," passed by the Standing Committee of the Fifth National Party Congress, preparations for the establishment of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone began in 1980. In light of the economy, geography and natural resources of Zhuhai itself, and in light of the demand of the state to build the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone into a comprehensive special zone with diverse forms of undertakings such as industry, commerce, agriculture, livestock breeding, housing and tourism, the building of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone developed on a relatively large scale over the last few years.

I

In order to create a fine environment for investment, since the beginning of its preparation for establishment, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone carried out a series of programs and designs on the infrastructures and public facilities, and tried by all means to bring about rapid economic results through carrying out simultaneous planning and construction on some projects. In 1982, the entire special economic zone entered into the building of the infrastructures on an all-round scale. In planning, the concerned departments of the special zone first emphasized the building of the infrastructures on the 2.63 square km of land in the east. Also, they took the building of the Jiuzhou Harbor as the key, established links with Hong Kong and offered convenience to the flow of personnel and freight transportation. In just 1 year, passenger transportation between Jiuzhou and Hong Kong was realized. In addition, the building of the supermarket before customs and the tourist service center and the Zhuqi Transportation Co after customs which served the traffic only took 6 months from design to completion and entry into operation. We also made very rapid progress in other construction

projects. For instance, the temporary electricity supply and water supply facilities in the eastern part of the special zone were completed. Construction of the 110,000-volt transformer station was stepped up. Construction of the four highways through the eastern part of the special zone was begun. Of these, the Gangbin Highway which led to Jiuzhou Harbor was completed and put into use. The rudimentary form of the highway linking the special zone with the nonspecial zone, which was 8 km in length and 40 meters in width, was seen. Currently, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone preliminarily formed a better environment for investment, with increasingly stronger appeal to foreign investors.

II

For over 3 years, while emphasizing the building of the infrastructures, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone actively brought in foreign capital and scored marked results accordingly. Up till the present, a number of industrial projects suitable to the geography, communications, and natural resources characteristics of the special zone were brought in. The special zone has a large supply of such resources as quartz sandstone and porcelain clay. The markets in Hong Kong, Macau and Southeast Asia, on the other hand, have a sustained stable demand for the above resources. In 1982, the special zone and the Hong Kong businessmen signed contracts on three projects involving the development of the central industrial zone, the small eastern industrial zone and the western tourist resort with the development of construction materials industry as the key. The area totals 4.17 square km, 60 percent of the total area of the special zone. According to the contracts, our side will provide the land and the traveling businessmen will provide the capital. A joint development company was set up accordingly, and both sides are responsible for the building of the infrastructures, the public facilities, as well as the factories, offices and resorts to be sold or leased inside the zone. The company will handle the income, and profit-sharing will take place after the principal with interest is paid and will last till the termination of the contracts. The abovementioned industrial zone and tourist facilities formally entered the stage of preparation for construction. In 1982, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone also successively carried out talks with over 10 relatively large companies from abroad and Hong Kong on such projects as the construction of a timber factory, beer factory, glass factory, sanitary chinaware factory, yacht factory, petroleum supply center and freight transportation at Jiuzhou Harbor. Contracts were signed with regard to some projects. Negotiations were reached with regard to others, and preparations for the signing of contracts were made with regard to still others. Currently, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone brought in a total of over 14 projects. Some projects under contract are being stepped up, while others are near completion. For instance, of the 37 mansions and a country club under construction, 25 mansions were completed and the interiors are being fixed up. The civil engineering work of the Gongbei Guesthouse is basically completed. The 5 principal buildings and 30 mansions are being fixed up. It is estimated that the guesthouse will begin operation in July 1983.

III

In 1983, the pace of construction of the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone will be further accelerated. The concerned departments will continue to concentrate their forces on doing a good job of building the infrastructures and work hard to improve further the investment environment. The roads, water supply, electricity supply, sewage and telecommunications in the entire eastern part of the special zone will basically be completed. The work of leveling 100,000 square meters of land in the small zone in the eastern part will also be completed. While emphasizing the building of the infrastructures, the special zone will absorb foreign capital and develop industry on an even broader scale. It will emphasize preparations for building projects serving the infrastructures, such as masonries, prefabricated components factories, brickworks, and semicured cement factories. We plan to gradually bring in a glass factory, a ceramics factory, a plastic construction materials factory, a hardware construction materials factory and an aluminum products factory. We should vigorously develop such undertakings as the processing and installation of imported materials involving electronics, light and textile industries, and electrical appliances for household use, and develop the foodstuff processing industry. We must strengthen control over the projects which are already in production and raise their economic results accordingly. As for the projects under construction, we should step up construction and strive to put the projects into production as early as possible. It is estimated that by August 1983, freight transportation will begin between Jiuzhou Harbor and Hong Kong with an annual handling capacity of 250,000 tons in the near future and 600,000 tons in the far future. Jiuzhou Harbor will become a relatively fully equipped harbor to the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone which is open to the outside. The condition of communications of the special zone will be greatly improved. In addition, a number of joint enterprises will begin operation in 1983. They are primarily the following: The 37 mansions for lease of the Zhuhai special zone resort, the country club and the three-storied mall will be put into operation soon. The entire Gongbei Guesthouse will be opened also. We will complete 357 units of the scenic Yinhai New Village, the Haibin New Village and other residential areas, which are neighbors to Macau, and they will be ready for occupancy by the end of the year. In the near future, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone will be built into a special zone with definite industrial production capabilities, thriving tourism and commerce, and socioeconomic prosperity.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN GUANGXI'S ECONOMY

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 136-V 141

[Article by the Economic Research Institute of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Planning Committee]

[Text] The Overall Situation of the National Economy Is Fine

In 1982, Guangxi's national economy continued to advance in the midst of readjustment. An all-round bumper harvest was scored in agriculture. Industry developed continuously and steadily. Progress was accelerated in the capital construction projects. Prosperity was experienced in commercial purchase and sales. There was a basic balance between financial revenue and expenditure. Development was made in culture, education, public health and sports. Urban and rural people's livelihood improved still further. The overall situation was fine. Calculating from the constant prices of 1980, in 1982, the gross value of social output throughout the region was 21.03 billion yuan, 11.8 percent higher than 1981. Of this, the gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 17.38 billion yuan, 12.2 percent higher than the preceding year.

First, an All-round Bumper Harvest in Agriculture. There were 308,000 agricultural production teams throughout the region. They implemented in an all-round manner the system of responsibility linking remuneration with production. Of this, 296,000 production teams implemented assigning responsibility for fixed quota to each household. They constituted 96.1 percent of the total. The enthusiasm of the peasants in production was mobilized. Furthermore, the climate was favorable. In 1982, both the gross output and per-unit output of grain scored the highest level in history. A bumper harvest was scored in economic crops. Diversified economy developed on a relatively large scale. The gross value of agricultural output was 8.51 billion yuan. The planned growth was 4 percent. The actual growth was 161 percent. Of the nine major agricultural products, grain, oilbearing crops, sugar cane, fluecured tobacco, tea leaves and fruits all overfulfilled their year's plan.

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Gross output of grain	100 million jin	270.6	229.9	117.7
Gross output of sugar cane	10,000 tons	722.8	527.5	137.0
Gross output of oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	348.7	284.75	122.4
Output of tobacco leaves	10,000 dan	106.2	69	135.2
Output of jute and bluish dogbane	10,000 dan	107.3	211	50.85
Output of tea leaves	10,000 dan	18.6	16.85	110.2
Output of cassava	10,000 dan	936.2	968.6	96.7
Output of silkworm cocoon	10,000 dan	5.2	4.89	106.3
Output of fruits	10,000 dan	632	553	114.3
Live hogs kept in inventory at yearend	10,000 head	1,284.20	1,125.29	114.1
Hogs removed from inventory in the year	10,000 head	610.2	514.7	118.6
Draught animals kept in inventory at yearend	10,000 head	480	445	107.8
Output of aquatic products	10,000 dan	296	234.9	126.0
Area of afforestation	10,000 mu	255.2	251	101.6

In the rural areas, all forms of economic integrated bodies, specialized households and priority households began to appear in large numbers on the basis of production development, hence promoting the development of commodity production. The broad rural areas were a picture of prosperity and vitality.

Second, Industrial Production Rose Steadily and Economic Results Improved Slightly. In 1982, we implemented the principle of readjustment in industry, carried out rectification of enterprises in groups and developed the production of consumer products. Light industry continued to grow by a wide margin. After readjusting its direction of service, heavy industry began to pick up again in 1982. The speed of its development surpassed that of light industry. The gross value of industrial output was 8,876,000,000 yuan. The planned growth was 5 to 6 percent. The actual growth was 8.8 percent. Of this, the value of light industrial output was 5.67 billion yuan, 8.6 percent higher than the preceding year. The value of heavy industrial output was 3,206,000,000 yuan, 9 percent higher than the preceding year. Of the 75 major products listed in the state plan, 57 products, which constituted 76 percent of the total, either fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plans. The output of the major products was as follows:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Sugar	10,000 tons	49.8	48.5	102.5
Yarn	10,000 tons	3.9	3.4	114.7
Cloth	100 million meters	1.76	1.47	119.7
Gunnysack	10,000	3,739	2,782	134.4
Synthetic detergent	ton	10,318	7,720	133.7
Bicycles	10,000	44.4	21.1	210.4
Wristwatches	10,000	16.3	13.1	124.4
Sewing machines	10,000	36.9	20.2	182.7
Television sets	10,000	10.6	10.9	97.2
Raw coal	10,000 tons	643.3	560.9	114.7
Steel	10,000 tons	24.5	22.8	107.6
Steel products	10,000 tons	23.4	20.6	113.6
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	60.3	55.8	108
Cement	10,000 tons	274.5	245.9	111.6
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	19.7	18.4	107.1
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	3.5	3.3	106.1
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	28.9	30.5	94.8

Enterprise management improved to varying degrees, product quality improved slightly, design, color and variety increased, the situation in which the supply of industrial consumer products on the market was inadequate and plain changed to a great extent, and economic results improved slightly. In 1982, energy consumption by every 100 yuan of industrial output value was lowered by 3.4 percent over the preceding year. Of the 57 unit products assessed by the state, 35 lowered their fuel and power consumption targets. Of the 50 products assessed by the state, 40 improved their product quality targets. Labor productivity of the industrial enterprises under the system of ownership by all people was 9,333 yuan, 5.08 percent higher than the preceding year. The profits delivered to the state by the industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the region were 9.3 percent higher than the preceding year. In communications and transportation, compared to 1981, in 1982, the passenger turnover fulfilled by all kinds of transportation vehicles totaled 7.46 billion people/km, up 11.2 percent. The freight turnover fulfilled totaled 17.82 billion tons/km, up 7.9 percent. Good results were also scored in posts and telecommunications.

Third, Investment in Fixed Assets. In 1982, we carried out key construction projects in respect to energy and communications. In addition, we brought the superiority of Guangxi's sugar cane into play and built and expanded a number of sugar mills. As a result, the investment in fixed assets throughout the region increased compared to 1981. Of this, the investment within the state budget decreased compared to the preceding year, while the extrabudgetary investments increased. Of this, self-raised funds increased by 36.9 percent over the preceding year. Through strengthening leadership, progress in the key construction projects was accelerated. The first 100,000-kW generator of the Dahua Hydroelectric Power Station on the Hongshui He began

installation according to plan and was estimated to enter production and generate electricity in 1983. Nine sugar mills with a daily capacity of extracting 650 tons of sugar were built and will be completed and put into production successively before the extracting season. Our country's first lysine factory with an annual production capacity of 600 tons was built in Shangsi County. The principal part of the project of the seven 10,000-ton deepwater berths of Fangcheng Harbor at the new harbor of the Beibu Bay was completed. Construction was resumed on the Nanning-Fangcheng Railroad. Another railroad trunk line linking the south and the north of our country--the Zhijiang-Liuzhou Railroad--passed the state's inspection and it was agreed that operation would formally begin on New Year's Day of 1983. Construction of the Tianshengqiao Hydroelectric Power Station with a generating capacity of 800,000 kW was being stepped up, and was estimated to be completed for electricity production in 1989. Construction was begun on the Yantan Hydroelectric Power Station with a generating capacity of 1.2 million kW. Several renewal and transformation projects were successively put into production and their roles were brought into play. Relatively good results were scored in urban construction, environmental protection, geological survey, mapping, design and other work. The water pollution of the Li Jiang and Yong Jiang and the urban pollution of Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin and Wuzhou were alleviated.

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Amount of investment in fixed assets	100 million yuan	13.5	10.19	132.48
Of this: Amount of investment in capital construction	100 million yuan	8.6	6.83	125.92
Amount of investment in renewal and transformation	100 million yuan	4.9	3.36	145.83
Of this: Productive investment	100 million yuan	8.4	3.76	223.4
Nonproductive investment	100 million yuan	5.1	3.08	165.6
Rate of delivery of newly added fixed assets	percent	69.4	77.7	89.3

Fourth, Prosperity in the Purchase and Sales of Products and Increasing Prosperity on the Market. With the development of industrial and agricultural production, urban and rural purchasing power was raised. In addition, readjustment was carried out in the commercial structure. While giving play to the leading role of the state-run commerce, we implemented diverse economic forms and diverse channels of circulation, and reduced the links of circulation. There were over 37,000 urban state-run commercial network outlets throughout the region, 4.6 times more than 1978. There were over 2,500 collective commercial network outlets, an increase by more than 1 time. There were some 68,000 individual industrial and commercial households, an increase of 6.5 times. Rural fair trade prospered and the transactions concluded grew by a wide margin. With the exception of name brand bicycles, sewing machines and a few commodities which were still in short supply, the supply of most of the

industrial consumer products was relaxed and the industrial products sold to the rural areas were increased. New changes appeared in the trend of society's purchasing power. The sales of high- and medium-grade durable consumer products, particularly electrical appliances for household use, increased. The demand for chemical fertilizer, small farm implements, hardware, construction materials and communications equipment in the rural areas increased markedly, and demand over supply appeared in some cases

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Gross amount of procurement of commodities by commercial departments	50.55	47.86	105.62
Of this: Agricultural sideline products	20.26	17.52	115.64
Industrial products	30.10	30.34	99.20
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	65.22	59.09	110.4
Gross value of foreign trade procurement	7.4	7.0	105.6
Gross value of foreign trade export	6.6	5.97	110.5

By the end of 1982, Guangxi carried out negotiations with over 20 countries and regions on the utilization of foreign capital, and signed contracts on 52 projects, involving the use of a total amount of some $123 million in foreign capital. Throughout the region, 113 enterprises signed 274 contracts with 59 foreign businessmen on importing 3,510 pieces (sets) of special-purpose equipment, involving the amount of $3.88 million in equipment and $13.84 million in foreign exchange receipts. The processing of imported materials and the processing of imported samples increased year after year. Furthermore, we also launched step-by-step construction contracting and labor cooperation abroad.

Fifth, Development Was Made in the Tourist Business. Guangxi's Guilin has the finest mountains and waters under heaven and is a key tourist spot at home. In recent years, we accelerated the construction of tourist facilities. In 1982, the tourist business developed still further.

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Tourists received	10,000 people	21.24	17.72	119.86
Income from tourism	10,000 yuan	2,915	2,642	110.3

Sixth, New Development Was Made in Science and Technology, Culture and Education, Sports and Public Health Work. In 1982, there were 16 institutions of higher learning throughout the region with 21,100 attending students.

Television universities and universities for staff members and workers were also run and correspondence education was resumed. There were 185 secondary professional schools with 31,900 attending students; and 2,398 regular secondary schools with 1,093,000 attending students. New development was made in nationalities education. Five key secondary schools had attached senior secondary classes for minority nationalities. Five urban key secondary schools were counterparts to five key secondary schools in the autonomous counties. Seven institutions of higher learning started preparatory classes for minority nationalities. Zhuang language schools were resumed, and the Zhuang language was popularized among 22 counties where there was a concentration of Zhuang nationality population. The rate of entry to primary schools rose gradually. The quality of secondary education improved gradually. After implementing the system of responsibility in agricultural production, an upsurge to learn and apply science was whipped up in the broad rural areas. Some production teams and peasant households in over 60 counties throughout the region set up contracts regarding scientific farming and rearing with the agrotechnical departments. Social science and natural science research and cultural work also developed. In 1982, the units under the system of ownership by all people had 174,000 technical personnel who were engaged in the natural sciences, 25,100 people more than the preceding year. There were 213 projects throughout the region which scored results in scientific and technological research and popularization and which also won awards from the autonomous region. On the sports front, new achievements were also scored in 1982. A large number of athletes with Asian and world levels appeared and won glory for the country. In 1982, seven world titles were won. At the Asian Games, 14 athletes won first place. Nationally, 32 athletes won 1st place, and broke 14 national records.

We held athletic meets at and above the county level throughout the region on 723 occasions. There were 251,000 participating athletes. In 1982, 204,200 people throughout the region reached the "national athletic training criteria."

Seventh, People's Livelihood Improved Still Further. In 1982, through various means, we placed 156,600 unemployed young people and all kinds of personnel. On the basis of the readjustment of the wage scale of some staff members and workers in 1979 and 1981, in October 1982, we again readjusted the wage scale of the staff members and workers of government organs and professional units. In the enterprise units, we popularly implemented the system of awards. The income of the staff members and workers increased and livelihood improved slightly.

Item	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Number of staff members and workers throughout the region at yearend (10,000 people)	267.53	260.08	102.8
Of this: Staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people (10,000 people)	223.38	215.67	103.6

[continued]

[continuation]

Item	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Staff members and workers under the system of collective ownership (10,000 people)	44.15	44.41	99.4
Urban individual laborers (10,000 people)	7.76	5.42	143.2
Wage bill of the staff members and workers throughout the region (100 million yuan)	19.75	18.27	108.2
Of this: The system of ownership by all people (100 million yuan)	16.97	15.73	107.9
The system of collective ownership (100 million yuan)	2.78	2.54	109.4
Average wage scale of the staff members and workers throughout the region (yuan)	760	721	105.4

An investigation of the income and expenditure of 240 families of staff members and workers of the 5 cities of Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin, Wuzhou and Behai showed that the per-capita cost-of-living income of a family of staff members and workers was 468.7 yuan, 39.7 yuan more than the preceding year, an increase of 9.3 percent. Taking out the factor of the rise in cost of living, the per-capita actual income was raised by more than 5 percent. In 1982, the units under the system of ownership by all people and the units under the system of collective ownership in the urban areas built housing quarters on 3.02 million square meters of land. In the rural areas, because of the increase in the output of grain and economic crops and the development of family sideline occupation, the material livelihood of the broad masses of peasants improved. An investigation of the economic income and expenditure of 1,020 commune member families in 17 counties showed that, in 1982, the per-capita net income of the peasants was 235 yuan, 31 yuan more than 1981, an increase of 15.2 percent. The per-capita cost-of-living expenditure was 206 yuan, 38 yuan more than the preceding year, an increase of 22.6 percent. Of this, food was up 20 percent, clothing 23.7 percent and daily necessities 19.2 percent. In 1982, 19.54 million square meters of houses were built by private individuals in the rural areas. A sample investigation showed that the number of households with new houses constituted 6.3 percent of the number of households being investigated. Most of the houses had brick and wood structures. Some also had reinforced concrete and mixed brick and wood structures. Very few houses had bamboo walls and thatched roofs. The per-capita living area in the rural areas was 10.8 square meters, 2 square meters more than the preceding year. Urban and rural people's savings increased, with a total of 1,305,000,000 yuan, 36.1 percent higher than the end of the preceding year.

However, the livelihood of some peasants in the remote mountainous regions was still relatively difficult. There was still a housing shortage for some staff members and workers in the urban areas. Due to the rise in prices, the living standards of those staff members and workers who had no or very little bonus were affected.

The economic development in Guangxi in 1982 proved that the party's principle of readjusting the national economy attained preliminary results.

New Changes and Existing Problems

In 1982, in the midst of readjustment, although industry maintained a definite speed of development at 8.8 percent, yet, due to the even faster speed of development of agriculture, which was 16.1 percent, the structure of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in Guangxi in 1982 presented new changes as follows:

Item	Proportion in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output (in percent)	
	1982	1981
Gross value of agricultural output	48.94	47.32
Value of light industrial output	32.62	33.70
Value of heavy industrial output	18.44	18.98

Inside industry, in 1982, heavy industrial production picked up again and its speed of development surpassed that of light industry. While the speed of light industrial development was 8.6 percent, the speed of heavy industrial development was 9 percent. Some changes also took place in the structure of light and heavy industry within the industrial structure:

Item	Proportion in the gross value of industrial output (in percent)	
	1982	1981
Value of light industrial output	63.9	63.98
Value of heavy industrial output	36.1	36.02

Inside agriculture, in 1982, although a bumper harvest was scored in grain and diverse economic crops, with the value of agricultural output (cultivation) at 5.23 billion yuan and an increase of 15.1 percent over the preceding year, yet, diversified economy developed rapidly also. Of this, the value of forestry output was 520 million yuan, up 4.6 percent compared to the preceding year; the value of livestock output was 1.51 billion yuan, up 23.9 percent compared to the preceding year; the output value of sideline occupation was 1.12 billion yuan, up 15.3 percent compared to the preceding year; the value of fishery output was 130 million yuan, up 26.3 percent compared to the preceding year. The changes in the internal structure of agriculture were as follows:

Item	Proportion in the gross value of agricultural output (in percent) 1982	1981
Agriculture (cultivation of crops)	61.50	61.98
Forestry	6.09	6.75
Animal husbandry	17.77	16.66
Sideline occupation	13.17	13.2
Fishery	1.47	1.36

In the economic development in 1982, some problems deserved our attention. They were primarily the following:

First, although the economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation improved slightly through hard work, the development was still unbalanced. In industrial production, some enterprises and localities still pursued output value and output in a onesided manner, neglected variety, quality and the changes according to society's needs. In addition, the channels of circulation were not smooth with too many links, and the prices of some consumer products were irrational. Consequently, unmarketability and stockpiling appeared with regard to some products. What warranted our attention was the relatively wide-margin drop in the income of the commercial enterprises. The income of 1982 was only 35 percent that of 1981. This is an indication of not only problems in business management in commerce itself but also problems in the overall social results. Because the scale of overall investment in capital construction and technological transformation projects was too large, there was shortage in the supply of the three materials. The rate of delivery of fixed assets dropped from 77.7 percent of the preceding year to 69.4 percent in 1982, a drop of 8.3 percent. Cost was too high and the use of funds also presented a phenomenon of waste.

Second, the output of the major raw materials and fuel, such as coal, the three materials, and soda-acid increased compared to 1981. However, demand still exceeded supply. In particular, coal was in short supply, thus affecting the development of chemical fertilizer, cement, chemical industry and machine building industry on a larger scale.

Third, although the supply of nonstaple foodstuffs in the urban areas and industrial and mining areas improved somewhat, there was still shortage. The fair trade prices of meat, poultry, eggs, fish and vegetables were too high. This was a problem of utmost concern for the urban residents and staff members and workers of the industrial and mining areas which required solution.

Fourth, in respect to birth control, the control of population growth still failed to achieve marked results. In 1982, the population of Guangxi was 36.84 million people, 710,000 people more than the preceding year, a growth of 19.7 percent. The natural growth rate was 15.6 percent. The planned target was not realized.

Major Economic Targets for Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	3,401	3,613	3,684	8.32	1.97	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	237.51	260.08	267.53	12.64	2.86	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	159.59	215.67	223.38	39.97	3.57	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	37.92	44.41	44.15	16.43	- 0.58	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person	0.55	5.42	7.76	1,310.9	43.17	(1)
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	112.02	154.92	173.8	35.78	12.2	(2)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	42.12	73.31	85.1	45.22	16.1	(3)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	69.91	81.61	88.76	26.82	8.8	(3)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	37.47	52.21	56.70	53.45	8.6	(3)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	32.44	29.40	32.06	- 2.94	9.0	(3)
5. National income	100 million yuan	68.52	99.6	112.64	42.35	11.6	(4)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	14.9	13.03	13.32	-10.6	2.23	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	20.78	16.00	17.19	-17.28	7.44	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	9.6	10.19	13.5	40.63	32.48	(5)
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		6.83	8.6		25.92	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		3.36	4.9		45.83	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	183.72	165.2	178.2	- 3.0	7.9	(6)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	41.2	67.1	74.6	81.07	11.2	(6)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	39.07	59.09	65.22	66.90	10.4	(7)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	67.5	204	235	248.15	15.2	(8)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	551	721	760	37.93	5.41	
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	7,846	8,882	9,333	18.95	5.08	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	738.97	634.49	628.40	-14.91	- 0.9	(9)
University students	10,000 people	2.09	2.43	2.11	0.1	-13.17	
Secondary students	10,000 people	225.19	129.06	112.49	-50.05	-12.83	(10)
Primary students	10,000 people	511.69	504	513.8	0.04	1.94	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	4.88	4.91	5.12	4.9	4.28	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	5.58	7.37	7.88	41.22	6.9	(11)

(1) No statistics for 1978. The figure was 1979's.
(2) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(3) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(5) The investment in fixed assets in 1978 was primarily investment in capital construction, and the spending in renewal and transformation and in labor and material was not accounted for separately.
(6) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(7) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(8) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood. The income for 1978 was from collective distribution and did not include the other income of the peasants.
(9) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(10) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary school.
(11) Not including barefoot doctors.

Major Tasks and Measures in 1983

In 1983, we must further implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, put the improvement of economic results in the foremost position, do a good job of industrial and agricultural production, vitalize circulation, control the scale of investment in fixed assets, guarantee key construction projects, develop science, culture, education, public health and sports, strictly control population growth and, on the basis of developing production, improve the people's livelihood and guarantee the steady development ahead of the economic and social causes.

First, we must guarantee the steady increase in grain output and actively develop diversified economy. We must not only run properly some 40 million mu of cultivated land throughout the region, but must at the same time develop some 220 million mu of land and water surface for production in order to realize the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery. Under the planned guidance of the state, we must establish the viewpoint of developing socialist commodity production, suit measures to local conditions and bring the superior factors into play. A county, a commune or even a production unit must work hard to form one or several "easily marketable" products with competitive ability. We must vigorously emphasize the rearing business and do a good job in vegetable production in the suburbs.

Second, we must carry out further readjustment and all-round rectification on the existing industrial enterprises, carry out technological transformation in a planned manner and with emphasis, and work hard to improve the management level and economic results of the enterprises.

Third, we must strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets. In 1983, we must concentrate our funds on guaranteeing the key construction projects involving energy and communications and on carrying out technological transformation of the existing enterprises. We must cut down self-raised funds.

Fourth, we must further develop science and technology, culture and education, and public health work. In 1983, the planned spending in these aspects increased somewhat. However, it still fails to meet the needs. We must mobilize the enthusiasm of the localities and sectors to develop sources of funds and improve the results of investment and spending. Our scientific and technological work must cater to economic construction. We must organize breakthroughs and popularize scientific and technological results.

Fifth, we must do a good job of birth control. In 1983, the planned natural population growth should be under 14 percent. We vigorously advocate one child per couple, strictly control second births and prevent additional births by all means. The rural areas are the focus of the work of birth control. We must also implement birth control in areas with a concentration of minority nationalities.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SICHUAN PROVINCE

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[Article by the Planned Economy Research Institute of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Planned Economy and the Economic Research Institute of the Sichuan Provincial Institute of Social Sciences]

[Text] In 1982, after suffering from an unusually big flood disaster in the preceding year, Sichuan Province encountered another serious flood disaster. Under such a circumstance, the people throughout the province united in struggle, overcame all kinds of hardship and realized the sixth year of increase in output and revenue since the smashing of the "gang of four." The gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province was 53.46 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980), 4.77 billion yuan more than the preceding year, registering a growth of 9.8 percent and far surpassing the goal of struggle put forth at the beginning of the year.

Results Were Seen in Economic Readjustment, and Reform of the System of Organization Was Deepened

In 1982, Sichuan Province continued to carry out the work of economic readjustment, and strengthened agriculture and light industry, which were relatively weak in the past. Under the circumstance when there was growth in both industry and agriculture, the proportion of the gross value of agricultural output in the gross value of industrial and agricultural output was roughly 2 percent higher than 1978, and the proportion of light industry was roughly 3 percent higher than 1978. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	1978	1981	1982
Gross value of industrial and agricultural output	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of the gross value of agricultural output (in percent)	41.91	43.4	43.62
Proportion of the value of light industrial output (in percent)	24.84	29.1	28.00
Proportion of the value of heavy industrial output (in percent)	33.3	27.5	28.38

After several years of readjustment of the internal structure in agricultural production, great changes took place in the previous overemphasis in the cultivation of crops, in particular the condition of taking grain as the key in an isolated manner and neglecting diversified economy. Compared to 1978, in 1982, the proportion of the output value of grain crops in the gross value of agricultural output dropped from 57.5 percent to 48 percent, while the proportion of the output value of diversified economy in the gross value of agricultural output rose from 42.5 percent to 52 percent. In particular, the output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery in the gross value of agricultural output rose rather rapidly from 26.7 percent to 35.7 percent. Such a change in the structure of agricultural production enabled agriculture to follow the road of all-round development.

After several years of readjustment, the internal structure in industrial production also became more rational. The ratio for light and heavy industry in the gross value of industrial output generally went from 4:6 to half and half. In particular, in 1978, the mining industry and raw materials industry only constituted some 11 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the value of heavy industrial output. By 1982, the mining industry rose to 12.8 percent, and the raw materials industry rose to 36.6 percent. Inversely, the proportion of the manufacturing industry dropped from 60 percent to 50.6 percent. Heavy industry developed a more consolidated foundation and could therefore render more service to agriculture and light industry.

While readjusting the economy, greater progress was made in the reform of the economic system. In particular, in the rural areas, comprehensive pilot projects in the reform of the rural economic system were launched in Guanghan, Xindu and Gionglai, and they were expanded to other counties in various prefectures throughout the province with new experiences being scored. On a general scale, the system of responsibility linking contracting with production with assigning fixed quota of work to each household as the major form developed rapidly. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	By the end of 1981	November 1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Proportion (in percent) 1981	1982
Total number of production teams	615,463	617,625		91 100.00	100.00
Teams under fixed quota assignment of work to each household	269,119	550,594	104.59	43.73	89.15
Teams under fixed quota assignment of production to each household	114,547	54,546	-52.38	18.61	8.83
Teams under other systems of responsibility	229,317	11,268	-95.09	37.26	1.82
Teams not yet implementing the system of responsibility	2,480	1,217	-50.93	0.40	0.20

The system of responsibility linking contracting with production with assigning fixed quota of work to each household as the key enabled the concrete form of the agricultural production relations to basically meet the demand of the development of the productive forces. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in production rose to an unprecedented height, and a scene of prosperity and vigorous development appeared in the rural areas. With the implementation of the system of responsibility in production and the development of the productive forces, a large number of specialized households and priority households also appeared in the rural areas. An investigation of the 16,418,000 peasant households throughout the province in November 1982 showed that there were already 666,700 specialized households and priority households, which constituted 4.06 percent of the total number of households. Of these households, specialized households under contracting constituted 6.7 percent, self-operated specialized households constituted 18.1 percent and priority households constituted 75.2 percent. In Wenjiang Prefecture, the number of specialized households and priority households constituted 11.6 percent of the total number of peasant households. Of the 666,700 specialized households and priority households, 324,300 households had a per-capita gross income between 500 and 1,000 yuan for 1982, constituting 48.63 percent of the total; 42,000 households had a per-capita income of over 1,000 yuan, constituting 6.29 percent of the total. All forms of economic alliance and service organizations which met the needs of specialization and socialization also appeared one after another. The rural areas began to move from a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy to commodity production, and from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture.

On the basis of the pilot projects launched in the previous stage on expanding decision-making power, a considerable number of industrial enterprises throughout the province gradually implemented contracting linking remuneration and tasks with production, and set up and perfected the system of personal responsibility. In particular, we carried out rectification on 475 large-scale and medium-sized core industrial enterprises and promoted reform with rectification. While readjusting and strengthening the leading groups, we perfected the economic system of responsibility inside the enterprise, and implemented the economic responsibility assigned by the state to the enterprises at every level. We further strengthened the vitality of the enterprises and improved economic results accordingly. The statistics from January to October 1982 of 27 large-scale enterprises showed that the output value was 10 percent higher than the corresponding period of the preceding year. The realized profits and the taxes delivered to the state were up 22 percent and 7 percent, respectively. The various other economic targets were also fulfilled in a better manner.

In the reform of the system of organization, the supply and marketing cooperatives among the commercial enterprises persevered in the principle of serving rural production and livelihood, and conscientiously learned from the experience of the Dazhu County Supply and Marketing Cooperative in strengthening mass character, democratic character and flexible character through reform. Over 70 percent of the cooperatives already sorted out the shares, paid shares and bonuses retroactively, and convened commune member congresses to increase shares. Diverse forms of joint agricultural-commercial operations were launched in 130 counties. For instance, the comprehensive joint operation and

single-item joint operation in the purchase and sales of agricultural sideline products, joint operation in the agricultural production, joint operation in the processing and storage of agricultural products, and the joint running of processing factories by the grain enterprises and the commune and production brigade enterprises, as well as the joint involvement in the rearing undertaking of other family sideline occupations by peasants were launched to assist the peasants in bringing about increased production, marketability and income.

In the reform, we also revived and developed individual industry and commerce. By the end of 1982, there were 152,000 individual industrial and commercial units throughout the province, 37.4 percent more than the preceding year and 1.24 times more than the year before last. The amount of business totaled 367 million yuan, 75.75 percent higher than the preceding year and 3.58 times higher than the year before last.

Item	1980	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1980
Number of individual industrial and commercial households	67,643	110,604	151,973	37.40	124.67
Urban	55,572	93,686	118,264	26.23	112.81
Rural	12,071	16,918	33,709	99.25	179.26
Funds (10,000 yuan)	982	1,881	4,892	160.07	398.17
Urban	815	1,700	4,452	161.88	446.26
Rural	167	181	442	144.20	164.67
Amount of business (10,000 yuan)	8,000	20,880	36,698	75.75	358.43
Urban	7,200	18,822	32,287	71.54	348.73
Rural	800	2,058	4,410	114.29	451.25

Note: The amount of business for 1980 was calculated from relevant materials.

Of some 150,000 individual industrial and commercial households, the commercial households constituted 52.2 percent, the households in the catering trade constituted 12.6 percent, the households in the service trades constituted 12.4 percent, and the households engaged in handicrafts and repairs separately constituted 11 percent. In addition, some households were engaged in communications and transportation and in house repairs. These individual households supplemented the inadequacy of the all-people's and collective economies, and played the role of helping production, making things convenient for livelihood and vitalizing the economy.

Grain Output Increased by a Wide Margin and Diversified Economy Developed Relatively Rapidly

In 1982, Sichuan Province scored an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, the best in 33 years since the nation's founding. While the area was reduced compared to the past and under the circumstance when some counties in the eastern part of Sichuan suffered from calamities, the gross output of grain was more than 70 billion jin, registering at 74.69 billion jin, 5.38 billion jin more than the preceding year, up 7.8 percent. Of the four staple grain crops, paddy rice, wheat and corn all registered increase in output. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	1978	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1978
Sum total of grain output (100 million jin)	639.6	693.1	746.9	7.8	16.8
Of this: Paddy rice	286.3	327.8	354.1	8.0	23.7
Wheat	92.7	102.8	127.2	23.7	37.2
Corn	97.6	118.8	122.5	3.1	25.5
Sweet potato	101.6	82.0	81.0	- 1.2	-20.3

While grain output increased by a wide margin, economic crops and diversified economy also developed on a relatively large scale.

Among the economic crops, oil-bearing crops, sugar cane, tobacco, tea leaves and silkworm cocoon scored a new level in history in output. The output of oilbearing crops totaled 27,127,000 dan, 7,626,000 dan more than the preceding year, up 39.11 percent. The output of sugar cane totaled 43,378,000 dan, 9.21 million dan more than the preceding year, up 26.9 percent. The output of tobacco totaled 3,245,000,000 dan, 1,472,000 dan more than the preceding year, up 83.02 percent. The output of tea leaves totaled 745,000 dan, 87,000 dan more than the preceding year, up 13.2 percent. The output of silkworm cocoon totaled 1,987,000 dan, 185,000 dan more than the preceding year, up 10.3 percent. Due to a reduction of cultivated area, cotton output was 1,645,000 dan and jute output was 2,459,000 dan, 5.1 percent and 7.6 percent less than the preceding year respectively.

Item	1978	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1987
Gross value of agricultural output (100 million yuan)	164.50	211.35	233.20	10.4	41.8
Output value of grain crops	94.57	102.73	111.93	9.0	18.4
Output value of economic crops	15.55	16.56	21.22	28.1	36.5
Output value of tea, silkworm cocoon and fruits	10.52	16.64	18.73	12.56	78.04
Output value of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery	43.86	75.41	81.32	7.8	85.4

The output of meat for the whole province totaled 1,974,500 tons, 1.5 percent more than the preceding year. Of this, pork output was 1,902,500 tons, 4.6 percent more than the preceding year.

The income of the rural commune and production brigade enterprises throughout the province totaled 3.3 billion yuan, 10 percent more than the 3 billion yuan of the preceding year. Peasant family sideline occupation also developed on a relatively large scale. Sample investigative materials showed that the per-capita net income increased from 89.56 yuan of the preceding year to 99.35 yuan, up 10.93 percent.

Light Industry Continued To Develop and Heavy Industry Picked Up Again Relatively Rapidly

In 1982, industrial and communications production in Sichuan Province grew steadily. In particular, toward the end of the year, inspired by the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the respective monthly output value was 2.73 billion yuan and 2.89 billion yuan, setting new records for monthly output. The gross value of industrial output for the entire year was 2.61 billion yuan more than the preceding year. Light industry continued to develop and heavy industry picked up again relatively rapidly. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1978
Gross value of industrial output (100 million yuan)	275.3	301.4	9.5	32.2
Light industry	141.5	149.7	5.8	53.3
Heavy industry	133.8	151.7	13.4	16.2

In the last few years, light industrial production in Sichuan Province developed relatively rapidly. From 1977 to 1981, the annual average progressive increase was at 16.2 percent. By the latter half of 1981, some light and textile industrial products, such as polyester cotton cloth, chemical fiber cloth, radios, electric fans and clocks were overstocked. In 1982, production was restricted on these products. This was an important reason why the speed of growth of the value of light industrial output slowed down. In the readjustment, heavy industrial production was once affected to a relatively great extent. Production dropped for the 2 consecutive years of 1980 and 1981. In 1982, through actively expanding the realm of service and readjusting the product structure, heavy industry went from serving itself and serving capital construction to serving agriculture, light industry, the market and technological transformation. In addition, appropriate arrangements were made in regard to energy supply and transportation forces. Heavy industry therefore changed its trend of reduction and picked up again by a wide margin. The value of heavy industrial output not only increased compared to the preceding year, but even surpassed the record year. In heavy industry, machine-building industry picked up most rapidly. In 1982, it was up 17 percent compared to the preceding year. The next in line were the construction materials industry and the metallurgical industry, which registered increase by 15 percent.

Of the 100 major industrial products throughout the province, 67 registered increase in output over the preceding year. The situation of 14 products is shown in the following table:

Item	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
Raw coal (10,000 tons)	3,939.8	4,111.3	4.4
Natural gas (100 million cubic meters)	57.8	52.5	- 9.2
Electric energy production (100 million kWh)	164.1	172.5	5.1
Steel (10,000 tons)	302.5	337.6	11.6
Steel products (10,000 tons)	219.9	238.0	8.2
Pig iron (10,000 tons)	269.7	285.3	5.8
Timber (10,000 cubic meters)	344.1	345.9	0.5
Cement (10,000 tons)	510.6	640.9	25.5
Chemical fertilizer (10,000 tons)	128.2	128.2	
Of this: Nitrogenous fertilizer	102.1	102.3	0.2
Cloth (10,000 meters)	66,516	72,495	9.0
Crude salt (10,000 tons)	131.7	133.7	1.5
Edible sugar (10,000 tons)	14.8	15.4	4.1
Cigarettes (10,000 boxes)	66.8	72.6	8.7
Drinking wine (10,000 tons)	45.2	46.9	3.8

Communications and transportation throughout the province grew still further. In 1982, we fulfilled 25.56 billion tons/km in freight turnover, 11.9 percent more than the preceding year.

New achievements were scored in energy development and energy saving. Through hard work, we changed the state of reduction in energy production. The energy output throughout the province was equivalent to 39.46 million tons of coal, 840,000 tons more than the preceding year, up 2.2 percent. With the exception of reduction in natural gas output, raw coal, hydroelectricity and crude oil continued to grow. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	1978	1980	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1978
Energy output converted to standard coal (10,000 tons)	3,698	3,878	3,862	3,946	2.2	6.7
Raw coal converted to standard coal	2,709	2,783	2,813	2,935	4.34	8.34
Natural gas converted to standard coal	738	762	701	636	-9.3	-13.8
Hydroelectricity converted to standard coal	237	319	333	360	8.1	51.9
Crude oil converted to standard coal	14	14	14	I5	7.1	7.1

More results were scored in energy saving. On the basis of saving 2 million tons of standard coal in 1981, we again saved 1.8 million tons of standard coal. The energy consumption by 100 million yuan of gross industrial output value dropped from 82,600 tons of the preceding year to 78,900 tons. Of this, the utilization of surplus heat and the technological transformation carried out by the light industrial departments throughout the province reduced energy consumption by 700,000 tons.

Investment in Capital Construction Was Increased and Progress Was Made in Environmental Protection Work

For several consecutive years, the investment in capital construction under the system of ownership by all people in Sichuan Province was cut down in the midst of readjustment. In 1982, it was increased. In particular, the proportion of nonproductive investment continued to rise. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Proportion in percent 1981	1982
Amount of investment in capital construction (100 million yuan)	19.4	25.27	30.3	100.0	100.0
Investment in productive construction	9.55	11.47	20.1	49.2	45.4
Of this: Energy industry	3.2	3.2		16.5	12.6
Light and textile industries	1.3	1.4	7.69	6.7	5.5
Investment in nonproductive construction	9.85	13.8	39.39	50.8	54.6
Of this: Investment in housing	6.66	9.33	39.9	34.4	36.9
Newly added fixed assets	20.3	21.2	4.43	104.6	83.79

In the newly added fixed assets, with the exception of a number of energy projects and light and textile industrial projects which were put into production, there were 255 km of newly added highways. We completed 7.01 million square meters of housing quarters for use by 200,000 residential households, the largest volume of housing construction completed in recent years. Modern equipment was installed in the Dujiang Weir, a famous water conservancy project. We put in remote and automatic control of the seven check gates of the main and trunk channels of the old irrigated zone and the two intake points of the new irrigated zone. The construction of the principal part of the dam of the Shengzhong Reservoir, the largest reservoir in the southwest with a storage capacity of 1.34 billion cubic meters and an irrigated area of 2 million mu, was completed. The longest highway bridge on the Chang Jiang was completed in Luzhou. At the Emei Shan, a tourist spot, we completed a freight power-driven cable path, the highest above sea level in our country.

In carrying out construction, Sichuan Province carried out all-round planning on environmental protection work in integration with technological transformation, made rational plans and carried out comprehensive treatment, and made heartening progress accordingly. In the 8 years from 1975 to 1982, the enterprise and professional units throughout the province invested roughly 350 million yuan in handling pollution, and arranged for some 4,000 treatment projects. Most of the projects were completed and put into production. A large number of units became involved in civilized production, planted trees all over the factory zones and did a good job of treating the "three wastes." For instance, due to backward technology and equipment in the past, 60 to 70 percent of the chemical industrial raw materials of the chemical industrial enterprises in Chongqing City were drained away as "three wastes." Through comprehensive utilization and treatment, these enterprises successively completed over 120 transformation projects, and formed the capacity to handle 130 million cubic meters of waste gas, 500,000 tons of waste water, and 30,000 tons of waste residue. In addition, we carried out transformation to eliminate smoke and dust on over half of the kilns. Using the "three wastes" as raw

materials, we produced over 20,000 tons of chemical industrial products such as naphthol, chloromethane and sulphur alkalies, increasing the annual output value by 10 million yuan and taxes and profits by 1.5 million yuan. We scored results not only in improving the environment but also in utilizing wastes.

Both Purchase and Sales in Commerce Prospered and People's Livelihood Improved Still Further

With the development of industrial and agricultural production on a relatively large scale and the improvement in commercial work, the amount of procurement in commerce increased correspondingly. The situation is shown in the following table.

Item	1978	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1978
The net amount of procurement of the commercial units under the system of ownership by all people (100 million yuan)	95.70	138.68	149.35	7.7	56.1
Of this: Agricultural sideline products	38.54	60.70	70.25	15.7	82.3
Industrial products	56.49	77.27	78.33	1.4	38.6
Amount of retail sales of social commodities (100 million yuan)	107.51	165.50	175.44	6.0	63.2
Of this: Consumer products for daily use	80.05	130.33	138.24	6.1	72.7
Agricultural means of production	18.87	23.29	24.10	3.5	27.7

Of the purchased agricultural sideline products, grain totaled 12.19 billion jin, 14.5 percent more than the preceding year. Edible oil totaled 820 million jin, up 39.4 percent. Fresh eggs totaled 440,000 dan, up 63.1 percent. Of the purchased light industrial products, bicycles were up 237 percent, television sets up 50.8 percent and sewing machines up 63.1 percent. Due to limited production and limited purchase, polyester cotton knit products and chemical fiber cloth dropped by 24.2 percent and 53.3 percent, respectively, over the preceding year.

The amount of procurement for foreign trade export throughout the province continued to grow, totaling 1,109,000,000 yuan for the entire year, 169 million yuan more than the preceding year, up 18.2 percent.

In the commodities which the commercial departments under the system of ownership by all people supplied to the market, there were nine food commodities.

With the exception of a drop in pork due to the increase in the sales of pork in the rural areas, grain increased by 10.3 percent, edible vegetable oil increased by 44.9 percent, and fresh eggs increased by 1.3 times. The commodities for daily use, in particular, the durable consumer products, increased by a wide margin. The margin of growth for name-brand bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches ranged from 25 percent to 38 percent. In respect to clothing commodities, because the varieties, styles and quality failed to catch up with the needs of the urban and rural residents, there was a drop in output, in particular the chemical fiber products, which were down 24.4 percent.

In 1982, the annual average wage scale of the staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership in Sichuan Province was 761 yuan, 13 yuan more than the preceding year, up 1.7 percent. In the rural areas, sample investigative materials showed that the annual per-capita net income of each peasant was 233.7 yuan, 38.03 yuan more than the preceding year, up 19.23 percent and more than double that of 1978.

The balance of savings of urban and rural residents throughout the province at yearend totaled some 3.6 billion yuan, 800 million yuan more than the preceding year and 2.6 billion yuan more than 1978. In particular, in those rural areas which were for a long time relatively poor, livelihood improved markedly. Compared to the preceding year, the expenses in purchasing food in the rural areas were up 13.13 percent, and the expenses in repairing and building houses were up 35.59 percent. The clothing commodities and daily necessities further went from low grade to medium and high grade. On the average, every 100 households own 13.5 bicycles, 1.7 bicycles more than the preceding year; 7.4 sewing machines, an increase of 1.2 machines; 46.2 wristwatches, an increase of 14 watches; 28.4 radios, an increase of 8.4 sets; 0.7 television sets, an increase of 0.5 sets; and 0.4 tape recorders, and 0.7 electric fans.

Economic Results Improved and Financial Conditions Began To Take a Turn for the Better

In 1982, both the industrial and agricultural economic results in Sichuan Province improved. Of the 10 economic targets of the industrial enterprises, 8 were better than previous years. Of the 100 products, we attained 88 percent in the rate of steady improvement in product quality. Of the 100 unit consumption targets, 44 dropped compared to the preceding year. Industrial labor productivity was 9,146 yuan, 4.26 percent higher than the preceding year. In particular, through rectifying product quality, the metallurgical industrial system actively launched activities to upgrade quality and create outstanding products, and attained 100 percent in the rate of steady improvement of product quality. The 23 key enterprises realized 389 million yuan in profit for the entire year, 21.3 percent higher than the preceding year, and 55.9 percent over the plan. The profits delivered to the state were also up by 20.7 percent compared to the preceding year. The profits realized by the machine-building industrial system for the entire year were up almost 40 percent compared to the preceding year, with a growth of 51 percent in profits delivered to the state. The results in agricultural production also improved markedly. The situation is shown in the following table:

Item	1978	1980	1981	1982	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1978
Industrial and agricultural labor productivity (yuan)	1,019	1,143	1,188	1,309	10.19	28.45
Industrial labor productivity	8,271	8,432	8,772	9,146	4.26	10.58
Agricultural labor productivity	461	557	559	621	11.09	35.00

Note: Calculated from the number of staff members and workers of the enterprises under the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership and the agricultural laborers at yearend.

In 1982, financial revenue for the whole province picked up again, with a total of 3.55 billion yuan. Although this was 4.8 percent less than the revenue of 1978, it was 12.7 percent higher than 1981. The accounts of that year showed a favorable balance.

We Made Developments in Culture, Education and Public Health Work and Scored Marked Achievements in Scientific and Technological Research and Popularization

In 1982, the number of attending students in Sichuan Province dropped. However, the quality of education improved still further. Due to the school system, college students from 2 different years graduated in the same year. Although the number of attending students dropped compared to the preceding year, the number of graduate students attending school increased markedly compared to the preceding year. As a result of readjustment and merging, the number of attending students in secondary professional and regular secondary schools also dropped.

We made development in cultural and public health work. We continued to emphasize the propaganda and education as well as policy implementation on birth control throughout the province. In particular, in the rural areas, in light of new situations and new problems, we set up a system of responsibility in birth control, the system of responsibility in the technique of birth control and other systems. The population throughout the province at yearend was 0.99 percent more than the preceding year.

We readjusted and strengthened scientific and technological work. Taking applied research and developmental research as the key, we made breakthroughs in a cooperative fashion and accelerated our pace in popularization and application, with marked achievements. The whole province scored results in 3,121 scientific and technological projects, most of which were applied in production, thus promoting the development of the economy. In recent years, Chengdu City brought into play the superiority of scientific research and technology in the city, strengthened the meticulous research on chemical industrial

products, and put over 30 varieties into the market, thereby bringing about a new state of chemical industrial production throughout the city. The chemical industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the city fulfilled the production plan for 1982, 60 days ahead of time, and overfulfilled the plan for profits delivered to the state by 81.5 percent.

In the rural areas, we restored and set up a number of organizations for popularizing agrotechnology. The technical forces throughout the province increased by more than 30 percent. In recent years, every year, there was an average of 3 to 5 million peasants and rural cadres who underwent technical training. Thus, we were able to smoothly popularize fine strains and fine methods. Hybrid paddy rice developed from 300,000 mu in 1977 to 15.6 million mu in 1982, and the per-mu output rose from 758 jin to 931 jin. There was 6 million mu of hybrid paddy rice in 44 counties with a per-mu output of more than 1,000 jin. Fine strain wheat constituted more than half the sown acreage, with a per-mu output of almost 100 jin. The high-yield techniques with strong seedlings and sprouts as the key, such as the two-stage nurturing of paddy rice in the greenhouse, growing strong seedlings with multiple tillers, nurturing corn seedlings in fertilizer patches, and nurturing sweet potato seedlings with film covers, were basically popularized. These measures played a significant role in improving per-mu output. In recent years, the per-mu grain output throughout the province increased some 20 jin on the average annually.

In 1982, the tourist business in Sichuan Province developed to a great extent also. We received 49,627 tourists from abroad throughout the year, 46 percent more than the preceding year.

The major problems which existed in the development of the economy in Sichuan Province were: Economic results were still poor, and the growth in profits of the industrial enterprises throughout the province was still lower than the growth in output value. For many products, unit consumption was high and waste was extensive. The situation of some enterprises suffering from deficits still failed to take a turn for the better. Commodity stockpiling for some commercial enterprises increased. The investment in capital construction went too far beyond the plan, thus intensifying the situation of shortage in construction materials and lowering the rate of delivery of fixed assets. In agriculture, production was excessive in some agricultural products, such as rapeseed, while some agricultural sideline products, such as pork, were still inadequate. The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government adopted effective measures to solve these problems.

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NEW ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF GUIZHOU PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 151-V 153

[Article by the Economic Policy Research Office of the General Office of the Guizhou Provincial People's Government]

[Text] Overall Improvement in the Economic Situation

In 1982, revolving around the improvement of economic results and conscientiously implementing the 10 principles put forth by the central authorities on economic construction, the overall situation of the national economy of Guizhou Province improved. Agricultural production steadily ran high, industrial production rose on an all-round scale, economic results improved to a definite extent, local financial revenue increased by a wide margin, both purchase and sales on the market thrived, prices remained basically stable and the people's livelihood continued to improve.

Over the last year, the national economic development of Guizhou Province included the following new achievements.

I. The System of Responsibility Linking Contracting With Agricultural Production Was Further Consolidated and Perfected, and the Gross Value of Agricultural Output and the Gross Output of Grain Both Scored the Highest Level Since Liberation. In 1982, while continuously perfecting the system of responsibility linking contracting with production in respect to cultivation of crops, we actively promoted the system of responsibility linking contracting with production in respect to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery and industry, as well as the system of responsibility in managing and maintaining water conservancy projects and farm machinery. Throughout the province, 99.7 percent of the production teams implemented the system of responsibility contracting families in production. A large number of priority households, specialized households and all kinds of economic integrated bodies emerged, engaging in commodity production; 86.9 percent of the forestry production teams fulfilled the task of "three fixes" in forestry. We implemented the system of responsibility in management and maintenance on all the medium-sized water conservancy projects and most of the small water conservancy projects. Over 90 percent of the commune and production brigade enterprises implemented the system of responsibility in production, and we implemented the system of responsibility in business

results on most of the farm machinery units. With the consolidation and perfection of the system of responsibility in agricultural production, the enthusiasm of the peasants in production was increasingly heightened and the productive forces were further liberated. At the same time, we continued to implement the principle of "sparing no effort in promoting grain production and actively developing diversified undertakings." The gross value of agricultural output reached 4.91 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980), 19.52 percent higher than 1981. Of this, the output value from diversified undertakings totaled 2,993,000,000 yuan, up 23 percent. The gross output of grain reached 13.08 billion jin, 15.2 percent higher than 1981. The output of rapeseed totaled 9,125,000 dan, up 43.36 percent. The output of cured tobacco totaled 3,282,000 dan, up 37.6 percent. The output of tea leaves totaled 1,682,000 dan, up 9.93 percent. The number of live hogs kept in inventory at yearend totaled 9,451,000 head, up 4.72 percent. The number of live cattle kept in inventory at yearend totaled 4,256,700 head, up 6.57 percent. A scene of prosperity appeared all over the rural areas.

II. Industrial Production Rose on an All-round Scale and Economic Results Improved to a Definite Extent. In 1982, in industrial production, we persevered in taking the improvement of economic results as the key, organized production in light of society's needs, strengthened the management and command over production, paid attention to maintaining a comprehensive balance, did relatively adequate preparations for production, and emphasized the work in various aspects without delay. At the same time, we carried out all-round rectification on 255 enterprises. The situation in production improved season after season. Light industrial production grew steadily, and heavy industry picked up again rapidly. Both the value of light industrial output and the value of heavy industrial output registered the highest level in history. Compared to 1981, the output of the major industrial products was as follows: Raw coal was up 19.7 percent, electric energy production was up 32.83 percent, steel was up 23.49 percent, steel products were up 82.4 percent, pig iron was up 17.03 percent, cement was up 10.46 percent, cotton cloth was up 5.1 percent, cigarettes were up 15.29 percent, and drinking wine was up 4.89 percent. The product quality improved somewhat. The industrial gallic acid of the Zunyi No 2 Chemical Industrial Plant won the state's silver medal. In addition, 24 products were appraised as products of outstanding quality by either the province or the ministry. The gross amount of profits and the taxes from the sales of products realized by the local state-run industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the province increased by 36 percent compared to 1981, surpassing the speed of growth at 21.3 percent of the gross output value. The taxes and profits realized by 100 yuan of output value was 20.33 yuan, 12.13 percent more than 1981. Of this, the profits realized by 100 yuan of output value was 4.1 yuan, up 485.71 percent. The circulatory fund used without repayment by 100 yuan of output value was 42 yuan, down 19.28 percent. After balancing profit and loss, the enterprises realized a total profit of 89.6 million yuan, up 6.17 times. The labor productivity by all personnel was 6,619 yuan, up 16 percent.

III. Several Key Construction Projects of Important Significance to the National Economy Were Completed and Put Into Production. In 1982, the capital construction front throughout the province concentrated its manpower and

material and financial resources on speeding up the construction of several key projects. The projects which were completed and put into production either fully or partially were: The Wujiangdu Hydroelectric Power Station, the 80,000-ton electrolytic aluminum project of the Guizhou Aluminum Plant, and seven other large-scale and medium-sized projects. The newly added fixed assets from the capital construction of the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province totaled 985 million yuan, 111.7 percent more than 1981. The rate of delivery of fixed assets rose from 52.6 percent in 1981 to 136.19 percent.

IV. Urban and Rural Markets Thrived. With the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement in the level of consumption by the urban and rural people, in 1982, both purchase and sales on the urban and rural markets throughout the province thrived. The gross amount of commodities procured and transferred in was 4,285,000,000 yuan, 13.65 percent higher than 1981. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities was 3,843,000,000 yuan, up 13.03 percent. Because the situation of supply on the urban and rural markets has taken a turn for the better, some commodities which were in short supply in the past now have unlimited supply. Some commodities even developed into a buyer's market. Statistics showed that, prior to 1980, of the commodities under provincial control, 154 were in short supply. In 1982, there were only nine. In order to further open up channels of circulation, expand exchange between industrial and agricultural products and send more industrial products to the rural areas, in 1982, we set up 36 state-cooperative run shops in the rural areas throughout the province, extended 46 wholesale points to the lower level, set up 219 full-time sales teams responsible for sending industrial products to the rural areas, and set up 14 retail and public companies selling industrial products. Consequently, the sales of such consumer products as sewing machines, bicycles, chemical fiber cloth and polyester-cotton cloth as well as such agricultural means of production as chemical fertilizer and farm implements in the rural areas rose by a wide margin. The amount of retail sales of consumer products in the rural areas throughout the province was 1,157,000,000 yuan, 11.01 percent higher than 1981. The amount of sales of agricultural means of production totaled 387 million yuan, up 10.11 percent.

V. Financial Revenue Increased by a Wider Margin. With the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement in economic results, in 1982, the local financial revenues throughout the province totaled 670 million yuan, 20.24 percent higher than 1981.

VI. The Rate of Natural Population Growth Dropped by a Relatively Wide Margin. In 1982, through integrating ideological education with administrative measures and economic measures, we scored better results in birth control work. The rate of natural population growth throughout the province was 1.281 percent, .214 percent lower than 1981, fulfilling the population plan for the first time.

In 1982, the economic situation in Guizhou Province improved in an all-round manner. This was because, under the guidance of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the people of all nationalities

Major Economic Targets of Guizhou Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	2,686.4	2,826.8	2,875.2	7.03	1.72	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	171.2	185.7	191.03	11.58	2.87	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	137.7	153.5	158.08	14.80	2.98	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	33.5	32.2	32.9	- 1.79	2.17	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person	--	41,165	59,850	--	45.39	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	79.58	85.14	101.89	28.03	19.67	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	37.63	41.34	49.41	31.28	19.52	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	41.95	43.81	52.48	25.11	19.82	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	13.99	18.44	20.94	49.67	13.52	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	27.96	25.36	31.54	12.82	24.37	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	41.62	56.90	63.92	31.60	15.1	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	6.25	5.60	6.73	7.68	20.18	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	12.30	12.56	14.14	14.96	12.58	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	8.81	11.62	20.87	136.88	79.60	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	8.81	8.85	7.24	-17.82	-18.19	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	2.76	3.63	--	31.52	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	7.03	103.92	111.09	1,480.22	6.90	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	9.59	24.35	47.99	400.42	97.08	(5)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	23.51	34.00	38.43	63.46	13.03	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	109	209	229.7	110.73	9.9	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	616	767	784	27.27	2.22	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	6,447	6,099	7,336	13.79	20.28	(8)
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	564.35	605.18	506.8	-10.20	-16.26	(9)
University students	10,000 people	1.34	1.34	1.67	24.63	- 7.73	
Secondary students	10,000 people	139.4	99.94	92.85	-33.39	- 7.09	(10)
Primary students	10,000 people	423.6	403.49	412.28	- 2.67	2.18	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	4.03	4.48	4.62	14.64	3.12	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	5.82	8.52	8.73	50.03	2.47	(11)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation vehicles.
(5) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income from family handicrafts of a community nature of the peasants.
(7) Includes the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) The labor productivity here refers to the labor productivity of the independent accounting industrial units under the system of ownership by all people.
(9) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(10) Includipg secondary professional and regular secondary schools.
(11) Not including barefoot doctors.

throughout the province implemented the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the central authorities. After several years of readjustment, the proportionate relationship between agriculture and light industry on the one hand and heavy industry on the other, and the proportionate relationship between accumulation and consumption improved in a more extensive manner. The major economic targets of Guizhou Province for 1982 can be seen in the attached table.

Existing Problems and Future Tasks

In 1982, although Guizhou Province made greater achievements in the development of the national economy, many difficulties and problems still exist. We failed to impose strict control over the extrabudgetary capital construction projects. The supply of materials still lagged far behind. Roughly 70 percent of the investment in technology, labor and material of the industrial enterprises was used in capital construction, and insufficient attention was paid to technological transformation. We still failed to handle properly the relationship among the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual in distribution. The problems of egalitarianism and "eating out of the same big pot" were not fully corrected. The thinking of exclusive operation by the state-run commerce in the realm of circulation was not fully overcome and some old rules and regulations were not shattered. Our economic results were still not ideal enough. In particular, there was still a relatively wide gap in the commercial and grain sectors. In order to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of Guizhou, the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee and provincial people's government decided to continuously emancipate thinking, proceed from reality, rely on the masses, take the improvement of economic results as the key, resolutely reform the economic system of management in an orderly fashion, continue to readjust the national economy, promote the all-round development of agriculture, launch properly the key construction projects and the technological transformation of the existing enterprises, accelerate the pace of the all-round rectification of the enterprise, work hard to increase financial revenue and raise the economic construction of Guizhou Province to a new level.

Appendix: Brief Introduction of the Wujiangdu Hydroelectric Power Station

The Wujiangdu Hydroelectric Power Station is situated in Zunyi County at the middle reaches of the Wu Jiang and is the first high-dam hydroelectric power station built in a limestone region in our country. The large dam of the power station stands 165 meters, the highest dam for a power station in our country at present. The reservoir has a water storage capacity of 2.1 billion cubic meters. The total generating capacity is 630,000 kW, which is composed of three generators, each having a capacity of 210,000 kW. The Wujiangdu Hydroelectric Power Station was begun in 1970. It was completed and put into production in 1982. The entire project was built by our country and the major equipment was manufactured and installed by our country.

The completion and entry into production of the Wujiangdu Hydroelectric Power Station greatly increased the electricity generating capacity of the power network of Guizhou Province. This not only satisfied the needs of the industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood in Guizhou Province, but also supported the neighboring Sichuan Province in electricity supply.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF YUNNAN PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 153-V 158

[Article by the General Office of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, Yunnan Province continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement. The situation in the implementation of the national economic plan was fine. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 14.49 billion yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 11.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Economic results improved. The economic situation throughout the province got better and better.

I. On the Basis of a Bumper Harvest for 2 Consecutive Years, We Again Scored an All-round Increase in Agricultural Output. In 1982, the climate throughout the province was changeable and natural disasters occurred frequently. The central Yunnan region encountered a drought not recorded since 1901. Some regions suffered from serious disasters brought about by frost, hail, flood, pests and mice. A total of 16 million mu was affected. However, due to the popular implementation and continuous perfection of the system of responsibility linking contracting with production with assigning fixed quota work to each household as the major form (97.4 percent of the total number of production teams throughout the province implemented the system of responsibility assigning fixed quota work to each household), we greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in production and enhanced the development of production. The gross output of grain registered an all-time high. Diversified economy developed in an all-round manner, and the output value was 17 percent higher than the preceding year. Its proportion in the gross value of agricultural output rose from 52.7 percent of the preceding year to 56 percent. There were over 189,000 specialized households and priority households throughout the province. They constituted 3.6 percent of the total number of peasant households. New development was made in commodity production in the rural areas. The peasants' family sideline occupation developed even faster. With the development of production, the income of the peasants increased by a wide margin. The sample investigation of the income of 610 commune member families showed that the per-capita net income was 231.8 yuan, 30.2 percent higher than the preceding year.

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
I. Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	59.16	65.2	10.2
Of this: Output value for diversified economy	100 million yuan	31.2	36.5	17.0
II. Gross income of commune and production brigade enterprises	100 million yuan	6.39	8.25	29.1
III. Output of major agricultural products:				
Grain	100 million jin	183.42	189.18	3.1
Oilbearing crops	10,000 dan	214.17	276.25	29
Of this: Peanuts	10,000 dan	52.35	59.9	14.4
Rapeseed	10,000 dan	145.09	199.04	37.2
Sugar cane	10,000 dan	4,495	6,142	36.6
Cured tobacco	10,000 dan	327.13	502.06	53.5
Tea leaves	10,000 dan	40.73	45.53	11.8
Silkworm cocoon	10,000 dan	1.65	2.38	44.2
Rubber	10,000 tons	2.12	2.41	13.7
Pork, beef, mutton	10,000 tons	35.22	39.39	11.8

II. Industrial Production Maintained a Relatively High Speed of Growth, and Economic Results Improved Markedly. Under the guidance of the principle of readjustment, the industrial sectors throughout the province took the improvement of economic results as the key, continued to readjust the product structure, and developed the production of consumer products. At the same time, we strengthened enterprise rectification, promoted the economic system of responsibility and promoted the all-round growth in industrial production. The gross value of industrial output was 7,974,000,000 yuan, 12.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Of the 444 enterprises which formed the first group to undergo rectification throughout the province in 1982, 61 passed inspection. They constituted 13.7 percent of the total. Over 90 percent of the enterprises at and above county level established various forms of economic system of responsibility. The characteristics of industrial production were:

1. Economic results improved markedly. The growth in the realized profits, the profits delivered to the state, the realized taxes and the income from sales of the state-run industrial enterprises within the budget all surpassed the growth in industrial production. Of the 16 major targets of economic results stipulated by the state, 14 were improved and raised. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Profits realized by the industrial enterprises	100 million yuan	3.61	5.09	40.9
Profits delivered to the state by the industrial enterprises	100 million yuan	1.42	1.68	18.3
Taxes realized by the industrial enterprises	100 million yuan	7.02	8.02	14.2
Profits and taxes realized by 100 yuan of output value	yuan	23.72	25.91	9.2
Income from sales of products	100 million yuan	43.10	50.99	18.3
Profits from income from 100 yuan of sales	yuan	8.38	9.99	19.2
Rate of profits and taxes of 100 yuan of capital	yuan	17.99	20.91	16.2
Labor productivity by all personnel	per year	8,296	9,728	17.3
Lowering cost of comparable products	percent	-0.56	1.03	

2. Light industry grew in a sustained and stable manner, and heavy industrial production picked up rather rapidly. See the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1981	Percent of gross value of industrial output	1982	Percent of gross value of industrial output	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Gross value of industrial output	70.86	100	79.74	100	12.5
Of this: Light industry	34.72	49	39.74	49.8	14.5
Heavy industry	36.14	51	40.00	50.2	10.7

The products were basically marketable and the quality was steadily raised. Many enterprises cut down on long-line products and promoted short-line products, and developed a total of 746 new varieties and 2,665 new designs, colors and specifications. Of the 19 light, textile and electronics industrial products under key assessment, 13 overfulfilled their year's plan. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Sugar	10,000 tons	19.5	25.01	28.3
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	103.0	119.11	15.6
Bicycles	10,000	5.02	9.09	81
Sewing machines	10,000	5.12	12.06	135.5
Television sets	10,000	1.51	2.21	46
Washing machines	10,000	0.60	1.80	299
Wristwatches	10,000	7.11	4.19	-41.1
Yarn	10,000 tons	3.3	3.57	8.2
Cloth	100 million meters	1.46	1.61	10.3
Chemical fiber	tons	2,790	3,186	14.2

Of the 41 heavy industrial products under key assessment, 34 overfulfilled their year's plan and 31 registered increase over the preceding year. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Steel	10,000 tons	41.4	44.56	7.6
Finished steel products	10,000 tons	33.30	38.71	16.2
10 nonferrous metals	10,000 tons	11.02	11.85	7.5
Of this: tin	10,000 tons	1.16	1.3	12.1
Sulphuric acid	10,000 tons	15.89	17.47	9.9
Caustic soda	10,000 tons	1.58	1.71	8.2
Calcium carbide	10,000 tons	2.46	3.08	25.2
Chemical fertilizer	10,000 tons	49.16	50.79	3.3
Plastic materials	10,000 tons	0.55	0.58	5.5
Automobiles	1	467	1,052	125.3
Cement	10,000 tons	160.4	194.15	21.0
Internal combustion engine (commodity amount)	10,000 hp	27.79	34.67	24.8

Urban collective industry developed rather rapidly, with an output value of 1,144,000,000 yuan, 11.9 percent more than the preceding year. The machine-building industry readjusted its product structure and expanded its realm of service. The proportion of the output value of equipment for producing daily consumer products and light and textile industrial products in the gross value of machine-building industrial output rose from 19.5 percent in 1981 to 21.7 percent. The gross output value was 246 million yuan, 39.5 percent higher than the preceding year.

3. We overfulfilled the plans for energy production and communications and transportation. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of year's plan	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Output of raw coal	10,000 tons	1,190	1,334	114.1	12.1
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	59.67	62.03	107.6	3.9

We overfulfilled the plan for railroad transportation 1 month ahead of schedule. The volume of passenger transportation totaled 15.85 million people, 103.9 percent of the year's plan. The volume of freight transportation totaled 21.3 million tons, 108.5 percent of the year's plan. The total freight volume fulfilled by railroad, highway, civil aviation and waterway

was 47.14 million tons, 8.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The passenger transportation totaled 65.53 million people, up 12.7 percent. The total volume of passenger and freight turnover was 8,531,000,000 tons/km, 4.4 percent higher than the preceding year.

4. We made relatively great progress in the economic and technological cooperation with the advanced regions. In 1982, at the Yunnan Provincial Conference on Economic and Technological Cooperation, we signed 115 contracts on economic and technological cooperation with 19 provinces, municipalities and regions. Of these, 109 were technological cooperation projects and 6 were economic cooperation projects. We also reached agreements of intention in some joint operation projects. Our province dispatched 181 groups of personnel to study in other places. Other provinces dispatched 82 groups of personnel to our province to carry out support work. After their implementation, most of the cooperation projects scored marked economic results. Some enterprises which failed for a long time to solve some difficulties were able to solve their problems within a short period of time. For the first time, a fair in scientific and technological results was held in Kunming. There, 206 contracts on technological and product transfer were signed, and a total of 3.08 million yuan of transactions was concluded. This has accelerated the application and popularization of scientific and technological results.

III. Commodity Supply Became Increasingly More Abundant and Market Prices Were Basically Stable. In light of the needs of the development of industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood, the commercial sectors made new achievements in opening up materials exchange between the urban and rural areas, in increasing commercial network outlets, and in improving their service attitude. Both collective and individual commercial units developed on a relatively large scale. In 1982, there were 14,131 new commercial, catering and service network outlets throughout the province. Of these, 1,603 were collective units and 11,806 were individual units. The number of employed personnel reached some 80,000. Urban and rural markets were prosperous and purchase and sales thrived. Fair trade expanded. Under the circumstance when the level of consumption of the people was markedly raised, commodity supply was relatively abundant. This situation was not seen since the latter part of the fifties. The gross level of retail prices on the market was basically the same as that at the end of last year. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Gross value of procurement of commodities by commercial sectors	100 million yuan	38.3	49	28
Of this: Procurement of agricultural sideline products	100 million yuan	15.08	18.39	21.95

[continued]

[continuation]

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Procurement of industrial products	100 million yuan	23.2	30.61	31.94
Gross amount of procurement of foreign trade commodities	100 million yuan	2.15	2.03	-5.6
Gross amount of export of foreign trade commodities	$100 million	1.04	1.06	1.92
Commodities transferred to other provinces	100 million yuan	7.90	10.59	34.1
Commodities brought in from other provinces	100 million yuan	17.12	17.56	2.6
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	46.82	53.39	14.0
Of this: Amount of retail sales of consumer products	100 million yuan	39.59	44.64	12.76
Amount of transactions concluded at fair trades	100 million yuan	9.44	11.11	17.7

IV. The Financial and Monetary Situation Was Fine. On the basis of growth for 2 consecutive years, financial revenue again registered growth by a wide margin, surpassing the level of growth in industrial and agricultural production. This was a comprehensive representation of the marked results scored in the work of economic readjustment, which rendered contributions to maintaining a balance between the state financial revenue and expenditure and guaranteeing the various items of spending throughout the province. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Gross amount of financial revenue	100 million yuan	12.69	15.66	23.4
All items of bank savings	100 million yuan	49.4	54.81	11.0
Of this: Urban and rural savings	100 million yuan	9.23	12.36	33.9

In monetary work, we scored new achievements in supporting and promoting industrial and agricultural production. The withdrawal from circulation of both commodities and credit was good and the net amount of money put into circulation was reduced compared to last year. A basic balance between credit receipts and payments was maintained.

V. New Developments Were Again Made in Education, Science and Culture. In 1982, a total of some 510 million yuan was used in education, science, culture and public health work, 17 percent more than the preceding year. The investment in capital construction fulfilled by the education sector was 48.6 percent higher than the preceding year and was the highest since the nation's founding. We built and repaired a total of over 1.6 million square meters of school buildings and added a number of teaching facilities as well as improved the conditions of running schools. The professional level of secondary and primary school teachers and the quality of teaching improved somewhat. New progress was made in the work of implementing compulsory primary education. After dropping for 3 consecutive years, the rate of entry to school of school age children throughout the province rose again, reaching 84.3 percent. There were 21 counties which won the title of advanced counties in popularizing primary education, and were commended by the provincial people's government. Preliminary results were scored in the reform of the structure of secondary education. The higher institutions of learning enrolled 6,306 students, 899 more than the preceding year. The number of students attending television, evening and correspondence universities reached 6,793. In science and technology, fine results were scored in launching applied scientific research, organizing breakthroughs in key projects and popularizing scientific and technological results. The factories and mining enterprises made rapid progress in launching scientific research projects and rural scientific and technological households increased gradually. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people in learning science and applying science grew and many good methods and modes of popularizing scientific and technological results were created. The various localities throughout the province reported 274 scientific and technological results to the higher level. The patriotic health movement was launched on a broad scale. The spread of highly infectious diseases was put under tight control. The quality of medical treatment improved somewhat. Relatively rapid progress was made in physical education work. We won 54 gold medals in international and national competitions, the best result in history. Culture and art, news and publications, and broadcasting and television developed and improved also.

Furthermore, in economic construction, several important projects were completed and put into production. For instance, our country's first device for using wet phosphate to produce high-concentration phosphate fertilizer was built in the heavy calcium superphosphate workshop of the Yunnan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant. This workshop, capable of an annual output of 100,000 tons of heavy calcium superphosphate, trial produced the first batch of up-to-standard heavy calcium superphosphate. This will play an important role in fully utilizing the rich phosphorous resources of our province, accelerating the development of the phosphate fertilizer industry and supporting agricultural production. The two large power networks of central Yunnan and southern Yunnan merged, and changed the previous condition in which regulation of

Major Economic Targets of Yunnan Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	3,091.5	3,222.8	3,283.1	6.2	1.9	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	207.53	235.16	242.16	16.7	3.0	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	180.80	205.41	211.7	17.1	3.1	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	26.73	29.75	30.46	14.0	2.4	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	--	1.79	2.51	--	40.2	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	112.97	130.02	144.9	28.3	11.5	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	53.45	59.16	65.20	22.0	10.2	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	59.52	70.86	79.74	34.0	12.5	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	25.40	34.72	39.74	56.5	14.5	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	34.12	36.14	40.00	17.2	10.7	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	62.01	83.49	97.68	36.5	16.0	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	11.76	12.69	15.66	33.2	23.4	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	18.28	15.73	18.80	2.8	19.5	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	13.74	20.25	--	47.4	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	11.77	9.05	12.97	10.2	43.3	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	4.69	7.28	--	55.2	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	61.18	65.53	68.59	12.1	4.7	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	23.93	38.09	41.92	75.2	10.1	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	33.25	44.37	50.39	51.5	13.6	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	130.6	178.1	231.8	77.5	30.2	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	606	780	804	32.7	3.1	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	7,789	8,877	9,728	24.9	9.59	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	569.95	516.94	524.76	- 7.9	1.5	
University students	10,000 people	1.6	2.2	1.93	20.6	-12.3	
Secondary students	10,000 people	132.35	89.94	87.13	-34.2	- 3.0	(8)
Primary students	10,000 people	436.0	424.9	435.7	- 0.1	2.5	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	5.4	6.7	6.9	27.8	3.0	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	6.6	7.7	8.0	21.2	3.9	(9)

(1) 1978, 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation vehicles.
(5) Not including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature of the peasants.
(7) Includes the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including regular secondary, secondary professional and mechanics schools.
(9) Not including barefoot doctors.

of surplus and shortage was not possible due to separate power supply. As a result, the seven prefectures, zhous and cities, including Kunming and Dongchuan, which constituted 83 percent of the gross value of industrial output throughout the province, succeeded in improving their economic results by a wide margin. The provincial coal field geological prospecting team discovered and preliminarily assessed a large-scale diatomite mine. This mine intergrew with a thick layer of low-ash high-heat release lignite. The seam was thick, the reserve was concentrated, and there was no top covering layer. It was suitable for the building of a joint enterprise for opencast coal and diatomite mining. This was the first discovery in our country. In agriculture, the "Dian Yu No 1" high-yield fine-strain round-grained nonglutinous rice passed the technological assessment and variety examination for approval at the Dali Bai Nationality Autonomous Zhou in our province. In 1982, we expanded the trial-planting of that variety to some 30,000 mu, with an average unit output of over 1,300 jin, and the highest unit output of 1,900 jin, setting the national record for per-mu round-grain nonglutinous rice output in one season. The successful nurturing of the "Dian Yu No 1" provided new experiences in the scientific research on paddy rice and the development of rice production in regions high above sea level in our province.

The achievements in 1982 in the economic work in Yunnan Province provided good conditions for development in the future. However, many problems still existed. The economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation were still not ideal enough. We were still unable to control the scale of capital construction and the self-financed investments were excessive. As a result, the general projects crowded out the key projects, extrabudgetary projects crowded out the projects within the budget, and capital construction crowded out production (repairs), thereby affecting the improvement of the overall economic results in society. Unsmooth circulation in commerce was still a rather prominent problem. There were insufficient commercial network outlets in remote regions, mountainous regions as well as some industrial and mining enterprises. The reform of the commercial system of organization was launched rather late. In scientific and technological work, the trend of emphasizing research and belittling popularization still existed. The popularization of scientific and technological results was not rapid enough. This was particularly prominent in the remote regions. In 1983, Yunnan Province will continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement in an all-round manner, speed up the pace of reform, work hard to promote technological progress, shift the overall economic work onto the path of taking the improvement of economic results as the key and maintain a faster speed of growth in production.

9335
CSO: 4006/216

SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF XIZANG AUTONOMOUS REGION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 164-V 165

[Article by the Economic Planning Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region]

[Text] In 1982, Xizang Autonomous Region continued to implement the important directives of the party Central Committee on the work in Xizang as well as the principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and scored new achievements in economic construction. In face of serious calamities, bumper harvests were scored in agricultural production. In the midst of readjustment, new progress was made in industry. The internal structures in industrial and agricultural production became increasingly more rational, and economic results improved gradually in production and construction. New achievements were also scored in financial and trade work. A balance was maintained between financial revenue and expenditure. Prices were basically stable. The income of peasants, herdsmen and staff members and workers increased slightly. The people's standard of living improved markedly. The national economy began to follow the path of healthy development.

Agriculture. In 1982, we suffered from the sustained attacks of all kinds of natural disasters including cold spells, dry spells, hail, frost, pests and flood. The area afflicted totaled 1,416,000 mu, which constituted 45 percent of the total sown acreage throughout the region. Serious losses resulted in agricultural production. However, through relaxing policies to vitalize the economy and popularly implementing various forms of the system of responsibility linking contracting with production, we greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen to rise with force and spirit to provide disaster relief, hence greatly minimizing the losses brought about by the disasters. In 1982, the gross value of agricultural output was 619.64 million yuan, only 0.6 percent lower than the preceding year. Of this, the value of agricultural output (cultivated crops) was 204.84 million yuan, 2.1 percent lower than the preceding year. The value of forestry output was 9.98 million yuan, 88.7 percent more than the preceding year. The value of livestock output was 339.07 million yuan, 6.3 percent lower than the preceding year. The output value of sideline occupation was 65.53 million yuan, 36.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The output value of fishery was 220,000 yuan, 119.6 percent higher than the preceding year.

The Output of Major Agricultural Sideline Products for 1982

Item	Unit	Output	Percent of increase or decrease over preceding year
Grain	10,000 jin	89,570.9	-7.4
Beef	10,000 jin	5,233.7	13.5
Mutton	10,000 jin	6,466.7	0.9
Pork	10,000 jin	403.8	13.4
Chicken and duck eggs	10,000 jin	186.4	10.1
Sheepskin	10,000 sheets	203.0	10.9
Apples	10,000 jin	544.6	5.1
Walnuts	10,000 jin	99.0	19.0

By the end of 1982, the number of livestock kept in inventory totaled 23,072,000 head. Of these, there were 5.48 million head of draught animals, 17,439,000 head of sheep, and 154,000 head of hogs. After readjustment, the proportion of the female animals of the right age and the draught animals in the number of animals was raised. In agriculture, through vigorously developing diversified undertakings in line with local conditions, new changes took place in the internal structure of agriculture. See the following table:

Item	Proportion in the gross value of agricultural output	
	1981	1982
Agriculture	33.5	33.1
Forestry	0.8	1.6
Livestock breeding	58.0	54.7
Sideline occupation	7.7	10.6
Fishery	0.02	0.04

Industry. We continued to implement the principle of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement." We placed in a position of importance energy and construction materials production and, in particular, the production of nationality handicrafts. We also actively and conscientiously organized production. Through readjustment, the internal structure of industry became more rational. We carried out rectification on the existing enterprises in a planned manner. We actively launched pilot projects in the reform of the economic system of management and probed experiences accordingly. The economic results of the industrial and communications enterprises improved somewhat. The gross value of industrial output in 1982 was 122,422,000 yuan, 7 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the output value of nationality handicrafts was 15 million yuan, 25.7 percent higher than the preceding year. The output of the major products also increased.

The Output of the Major Industrial Products for 1982

Item	Unit	Output	Percent of increase or decrease over preceding year
Electric energy production	10,000 kWh	19,443	13.1
Cement	ton	57,494	7.4
Crude salt	ton	4,689	35.8
Woolen yarn	ton	321	3.8
Woolen fabric	10,000 meters	24.26	17.7
Matches	piece	30,457	47.5
Leather shoes	pair	58,845	42.5
Timber	cubic meter	93,448	1.5
Animal vaccine	10,000 ml	6,500	9.7

Changes in the Internal Structure in Industry

I. Item	Percent of various undertakings in the gross value of industrial output	
	1980	1982
Heavy industry	58.9	57.4
Light industry	31.1	42.6

II. Item	Percent of various sectors in the gross value of industrial output	
	1980	1982
Power industry	6.8	10.3
Construction materials industry	3	10.2
Woolen textile, leather and food industries	17.6	30.9
Others	72.6	48.6

Capital Construction. In 1982, we readjusted the direction of investment, strengthened the weak links and basically guaranteed the key construction projects. The gross amount of investment in capital construction fulfilled for the entire year was 142.2 million yuan. Productive investment totaled 77.52 million yuan. Its proportion in the gross amount of investment dropped from 61 percent of the preceding year to 54.5 percent. In the gross amount of investment in industry, the proportion of investment in light industry rose from 3.2 percent of the preceding year to 22.6 percent. Nonproductive investment totaled 64.68 million yuan. Its proportion in the gross amount of investment rose from 39 percent of the preceding year to 45.5 percent. Of this, the investment in housing totaled 28.49 million yuan, constituting 20 percent of the gross amount of investment. All this strengthened energy, communications, education and science, and enabled the people's livelihood to improve.

In respect to electric power, the newly added generating capacity was 5,140 kW. There was also 56 km of power transmission lines. In respect to communications, we built 136 km of new highways, and increased 106 motor vehicles. Other new production capabilities, such as the supply of tap water and cold storage, were also formed.

New Achievements in Financial and Trade Work. With the further implementation of the policies and the development of industrial and agricultural production, the market thrived and purchase and sales prospered. In 1982, the total amount of procurement by commercial units under the system of ownership by all people was 92,434,000 yuan, 8.2 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the procurement of agricultural sideline products totaled 71,605,000 yuan, 40.4 percent higher than the preceding year. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities was 414,326,000 yuan, 10 percent higher than the preceding year. The state-run supply and marketing system actively organized commodity supply. In particular, while actively organizing the supply of commodities specially needed by the nationalities, it vigorously supported the development of collective and individual commercial units. New channels of commodity circulation were opened and commodities flowed freely.

Prices Remained Basically Stable. We Strengthened price control, imposed strict price discipline and maintained basic stability in the sales prices of the state-run commercial units throughout the region.

There Was Basic Balance Between Financial Revenue and Expenditure, With Slight Surplus. In financial expenditure, spending in such key undertakings as energy, communications and education increased somewhat. Spending on improving the people's living conditions also increased somewhat.

Through Hard Work, People's Livelihood Improved Markedly. Although the rural and livestock breeding areas suffered from serious natural disasters, yet, due to the concerted effort of the broad masses of peasants to try by each and every means to fight disasters and provide disaster relief, we were able to not reduce output and income. In 1982, the per-capita income of the peasants and herdsmen was 220 yuan, 10 percent higher than the preceding year. There were no more counties with a per-capita income of under 100 yuan. Of the 300,000 people with serious difficulties in livelihood, 270,000 now had enough to eat and wear. The standards of food, clothing and daily necessities of the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen were raised. More new houses were built in the rural and pastoral areas. More high- and medium-grade articles of daily use were added. The savings of commune members increased markedly. The standard of living of the urban residents and broad masses of staff members and workers also improved markedly. In 1982, 1,789 urban unemployed young people were placed, and 2,202 university and secondary professional school graduates were assigned. New residential quarters were built. In 1982, the per-capita living space of the urban residents was 33 percent higher than 1980. The level of consumption of the staff members and workers was raised. A sample investigation of the income and expenditure of 50 families of staff members and workers in Lhasa showed that the per-capita cost-of-living income for the whole year was 551 yuan.

While striving to build a socialist material civilization, the people of all nationalities throughout the region actively built a socialist spiritual civilization, guaranteed the smooth development of the socialist economic construction and enabled the national economy to follow the path of healthy development.

9335
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THE SITUATION OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SHAANXI PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 166-V 169

[Article by the General Office of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government]

[Text] In 1982, Shaanxi Province continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement. Agriculture thrived, light industry continued to develop, heavy industry picked up again rapidly, commodity supply on the market was more abundant, financial revenue and expenditure maintained a basic balance, and the overall economy developed ahead steadily and in a down-to-earth manner. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output was 17,622,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), 12.8 percent higher than 1981, 21 percent higher than 1978, and the year with the fastest rate of growth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Preliminary calculation showed a national income of 9.27 billion yuan, 9.9 percent higher than the preceding year. The per-capita national income was 318.9 yuan, 8.5 percent higher than the preceding year.

I. A Bumper Harvest in Agriculture. Through further implementing and perfecting the system of responsibility linking contracting with production, actively applying agricultural science and technology and continuously readjusting the internal structure of agriculture, the situation in agricultural production became better and better. Throughout the province, 99.9 percent of the production teams set up various forms of system of responsibility in production. Of this, 94.3 percent were involved in assigning fixed quota work to each household. The gross value of agricultural output was 6,273,000,000 yuan, 23.3 percent higher than 1981 and 27 percent higher than 1978. The gross output of grain was 18,504,000,000 jin, 23.4 percent higher than 1981 and 15.65 percent higher than 1978, the highest level in history. The output of other major agricultural sideline products also increased by a wide margin:

Item	Output in 1982 (10,000 jin)	Percent of growth over 1981	Percent of growth over 1978
Cotton	25,101	100.8	19
Oilbearing crops	31,852	- 5.2	182.3
Tea leaves	380	24.8	34.9
Cured tobacco	5,710	97.9	50
Silkworm cocoon	890	39.3	95.3
Raw lacquer	213	2.1	59.5
Tung seed	4,270	28.6	44.3

We built 5.78 million mu of forests, the highest in quantity and quality of afforestation since the nation's founding. Although there was slight reduction in the total number of live hogs and sheep in animal husbandry, the output of livestock and poultry raising and the output of other livestock and poultry products such as eggs and milk rose somewhat. In particular, the rearing of milch goats and the processing of dairy products developed very rapidly. There were over 700,000 milch goats throughout the province, with an annual production of 7,230 tons of milk powder, the highest nationally. Vegetable commodities totaled 1.84 million jin, with surplus inside the province. In recent years, through implementing the principle of "sparing no effort in promoting grain production and actively developing diversified undertakings" and adopting some measures of readjustment, the internal structure of agriculture improved somewhat, and a trend of all-round development and mutual promotion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery began to appear. In the gross value of agricultural output in 1982, agriculture was 28.4 percent over the preceding year, forestry was up 14.9 percent, animal husbandry was up 11 percent, sideline occupation was up 13.2 percent and fishery was the same level as the preceding year.

II. Industrial Production Grew Steadily. In 1982, the gross value of industrial output fulfilled throughout the province was 11.35 billion yuan, 7.8 percent higher than the preceding year and 17.7 percent higher than 1978. After 2 years of readjustment, changes took place in the internal structure of heavy industry, with expansion of the realm of service. Production picked up again rapidly. In 1982, the value of heavy industrial output totaled 5.55 billion yuan, 16 percent higher than the preceding year. Production of the major heavy industrial sectors all registered growth by a wider margin: Metallurgical industry was up 9.5 percent, coal industry was up 17.3 percent, petroleum industry was up 17.3 percent, construction materials industry was up 18.5 percent, chemical industry was up 17.8 percent, machine-building industry was up 17.1 percent (of this: farm machine-building industry was up 39.8 percent), and electronics industry was up 21.8 percent. Most of the major heavy industrial products fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans. On the basis of wide-margin growth for 2 consecutive years, light industry continued to grow. In 1982, the output value fulfilled totaled 5.8 billion yuan, 1 percent higher than the preceding year. The output of some major consumer products continued to rise:

Item	Output in 1982	Percent of growth over 1981	Percent of growth over 1978
Sewing machines	602,100 sets	13.4	88.5
Bicycles	546,500	45.4	17.2 times
Wristwatches	1,244,200	- 4.5	78.5
Television sets	98,200 sets	5	27 times
Washing machines for daily use	77,000 sets	4 times	
Synthetic detergent	12,100 tons	21	34.4
Cigarettes	394,800 boxes	27.4	73.9
Silk products	6,520,000 meters	16.6	65.9
Cloth	711,000,000 meters	4	22.6

In 1982, we carried out all-round rectification on 350 state-run industrial enterprises. Marked changes took place in the outlook of these enterprises. Throughout the province, over 1,000 local state-run industrial enterprises separately implemented full quota profit retention, above-plan profit retention, and assumption of responsibility for one's own profits and losses, as well as carried out pilot projects on substituting tax payment for profit delivery. Inside the enterprises, the system of responsibility in business results was implemented at every level. Thus, the enterprises increased their vitality and improved their management, and their economic results generally took a turn for the better. The cost of comparable products of the industrial enterprises within the local budgets was lowered by 0.8 percent, the labor productivity by all personnel was raised by 4.2 percent, and the total amount of deficits was reduced by 13.2 percent. Product quality improved and new products and new designs and colors increased. In 1982, we brought about 700 new products and 1,200 new designs and colors. There was an increase of 79 products of outstanding quality, 13 of which won the state's gold and silver awards.

III. Better Results Were Scored in the Investment in Fixed Assets. In 1982, the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province fulfilled an investment of 2,332,000,000 yuan in fixed assets. The scale of construction was expanded and the investment in capital construction was up 25 percent. The investment in renewal and transformation and in labor and material was up 60.7 percent. The newly added fixed assets totaled 223.1 billion yuan, 62 percent higher than 1981. In the investment in fixed assets by the units under the system of ownership by all people, the investment in productive construction constituted 61.1 percent and the investment in non-productive construction which satisfied the people's material and cultural livelihood constituted 38.9 percent. We strengthened such key construction projects as energy and communications projects. The investment in the capital construction in coal industry was 11.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The investment in power industry was up 66 percent, and the investment in transportation, posts and telecommunications was up 146.4 percent. We completed and put into production 785 construction projects under the system of ownership by all people. The rate of entry into production rose from 33.9 percent of the preceding year to 37 percent. There were 233 projects

which were partially completed and put into production. Of these, 16 were large-scale and medium-sized projects. The No 1 generator of the second phase of the construction of the Qinling Power Plant began to generate electricity ahead of schedule, with a newly added generating capacity of 200,000 kW. The Shaanxi Color Picture Tube Plant, a key imported project of the state, was completed and put into production, with a design to produce 960,000 color picture tubes annually. This filled a gap in the television industrial production in our country.

IV. We Changed the Passive State of the Failure To Fulfill Our Task of Financial Revenue in the Last 3 Years. In 1982, financial revenue totaled 1,356,000,000 yuan, 69.37 million yuan more than the budgeted figure. Financial expenditure totaled 1,729,900,000 yuan, 96.8 percent of the budgeted figure. Together with the special-item appropriations from the central authorities, a basic balance between financial revenue and expenditure was realized. The situation with the execution of bank loans and cash receipt and payment plans was fine, and a basic balance between credit and loans was maintained.

V. Urban and Renewal Markets Prospered and Prices Remained Basically Stable. In order to further vitalize the economy, we followed the principle of the key role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation, relaxed our policy on purchase and sales, developed diverse economic components and diverse business modes, increased the channels of circulation and preliminarily changed the condition of exclusive operation by the state-run commerce and single channel of circulation. A fine situation rarely seen in years appeared on the urban and rural markets. In 1982, the gross value of procurement of commodities by the state-run commerce was 4.88 billion yuan, 6.7 percent more than the preceding year and 29.5 percent more than 1978. Of this, the gross value of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 1.59 billion yuan, 18 percent more than the preceding year. The total amount of retail sales of social commodities was 5.91 billion yuan, 7.9 percent higher than the preceding year and 42.2 percent higher than 1978. The sales of agricultural means of production was 16.2 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this: Chemical fertilizer was up 30 percent, and walking tractors were up 1.1 times. The sales of durable consumer items increased by a wide margin. The amount of social retail sales of sewing machines, bicycles, radios, television sets and washing machines all increased by over 20 percent compared to the preceding year. Many commodities in short supply are now of unlimited supply. Some commodities of inferior quality and high price became unmarketable and overstocked. There were 25,000 collective commercial and catering network outlets throughout the province. The amount of retail sales totaled 513 million yuan, 41.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Its proportion in the total amount of retail sales of social commodities rose from 6.6 percent of the preceding year to 8.7 percent. There were 29,800 individual commercial and catering households. The amount of retail sales totaled 85.07 million yuan, 79.4 percent higher than the preceding year. Its proportion in the total amount of retail sales of social commodities rose from 0.9 percent of the preceding year to 1.4 percent.

The work of price control and supervision was strengthened. In 1982, the list procurement prices of agricultural sideline products were lowered in the midst of stability. The scope of procurement under negotiated prices was under control. The raising of prices of surplus procurement increased by a wider margin. The state lowered the list prices for the retail sales of such commodities as wristwatches and television sets. The general level of retail prices for the whole year was up 1 percent compared to the preceding year. This generally corresponded to the income level of the masses. A basic stability of market prices was maintained.

Greater development was made in foreign economic and trade activities and tourism. In 1982, the total amount of procurement of export commodities was 503 million yuan, calculating from actual prices. This showed a slight growth over the preceding year and a growth of 86.9 percent over 1978. The scope and scale of import and export business directly handled by our province expanded. In 1982, the total amount of commodities exported to 39 countries and regions was 92.78 million yuan, which doubled that of the preceding year. New progress was also made in other external economic work such as export of technology and labor, construction contracts abroad, utilization of foreign capital, processing of imported materials and import of patents and technology. A new state appeared in the tourist business. In 1982, we received a total of 91,000 foreigners and overseas Chinese from 86 countries and regions and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan to come to Shaanxi on tours and visits to relatives as well as for all kinds of business exchanges. This was over 5 times more than that of 1978. The foreign exchange income from tourism was equivalent to 31.72 million yuan in renminbi, which was 9 times that of 1978.

VI. New Developments in Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Work. Marked results were scored in the work of readjustment on the educational front. In 1982, there were 40 institutions of higher learning throughout the province, 6 more than 1978, with 56,100 attending students, an increase of 63.6 percent. There were 41 broadcast and television universities, worker-peasant sparetime universities, correspondence and evening universities and other forms of adult institutions of higher learning, with 17,000 attending students. There were 80 secondary professional schools of all kinds with 38,000 attending students, 55 percent more than 1978. Through readjusting the regular education, the distribution of secondary schools gradually became more rational and agricultural and vocational secondary schools as well as vocational cultural and technical schools developed. Primary basic education was consolidated and strengthened. Compulsory primary education was implemented in 24 counties (districts). By the end of 1982, there were 249,000 natural science and technology personnel in the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the province, 13.1 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, there were 154,500 people in the localities, up 11.3 percent. We scored 266 major scientific research results throughout the year. Of these, over 100 projects won the state and provincial awards. New contributions were made by such cultural and art causes as literature, art, film-making, broadcasting, television, cultural relics, and publications in building a socialist spiritual civilization and in improving the people's cultural livelihood. In this year, 8 movies were made, 14 installments of 6 television

Major Economic Targets of Shaanxi Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	2,779	2,864.5	2,904.1	4.5	1.4	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	256.7	297.1	308.5	20.2	3.9	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	221.5	249.7	258.6	16.7	3.6	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	35.2	47.4	49.9	41.8	5.3	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person	1,122	21,357	28,103	24 times	31.6	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	133.22	156.16	176.22	21	12.8	*
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	35.49	50.87	62.73	27.7	23.3	*
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	97.73	105.29	113.49	17.7	7.8	*
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	42.16	57.46	58.03	35.2	1	*
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	55.57	47.83	55.46	- 3	16	*
5. National income	100 million yuan	71.21	84.53	91.30	28	8.6	
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	18.77	13.54	13.56	-38.4	0.81	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	18.3	16.39	17.30	- 5.7	5.5	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	17.5	23.32	--	33.5	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	15.91	13.34	16.67	4.7	25	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	4.14	6.65	--	60.7	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	173.1	168.89	180.43	4.2	6.8	
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	60.7	77.91	89.7	47.8	15.2	
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	41.58	54.80	59.11	42.1	7.9	
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	133.3	177.2	218.3	63.7	23.2	
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	654	780	797	21.9	2.2	
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel of independent accounting industrial units (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	8,338	8,058	8,586			
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	650.19	610.51	584.38	-10.2	- 4.3	
University students	10,000 people	3.43	6.32	5.61	63.6	-11.2	
Secondary students	10,000 people	196.24	166.88	163.59	-19.9	- 2	
Primary students	10,000 people	450.51	437.31	415.26	- 7.83	- 5	
13. Number of hospital beds of medical and health organizations throughout the province	10,000 beds	5.39	6.37	6.51	20.7	2.2	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	7.12	8.84	9.23	29.6	4.4	

* The margin of growth was calculated from comparable prices.

series were produced, and several good works which the broad masses loved, such as "The Light-weight County Commissioner" and "Imitating the Songs and Dances of the Tang Dynasty," were written. In 1982, there was an increase of 771 medical and health organs throughout the province compared to 1978, and an increase of over 11,000 hospital beds. A three-level rural medical and health network was basically formed. The patriotic health movement and the prevention and treatment of illnesses were strengthened. Such diseases as thyroid disease, Ke Shan disease and boucellosis, which affected the people's health, no longer spread, and the incidence of disease was basically under control. Relatively good results were made in the scientific research work involving the prevention and treatment of fluoride poisoning and other local diseases. Urban and rural health outlook improved considerably. The birth rate this year was 1.902 percent and the death rate .667 percent.

VII. Urban and Rural People's Livelihood Continued To Improve. A sample investigation of the income and expenditure of families of urban and rural residents showed that, in 1982, the annual average net income per peasant was 218.3 yuan, 23.2 percent higher than the preceding year and 64 percent higher than 1978. The average wage scale of staff members and workers throughout the province was 797 yuan, 2.2 percent higher than the preceding year and 21.9 percent higher than 1978. By the end of 1982, the balance of savings of urban and rural people was 2.05 billion yuan, 23.1 percent higher than the preceding year and 1.6 times higher than 1978. Of this, the savings of urban residents went up by 22.3 percent and the savings of rural commune members went up by 25.7 percent. In 1982, the housing area completed by the units under the system of ownership by all people and the units under the system of urban collective ownership totaled 2,998,000 square meters, 444,000 square meters more than the preceding year. With the development of the economy, social welfare work toward orphans, the aged, the disabled and the young was strengthened. There were 181 old-age homes run by rural collectives, 9 percent more than the preceding year. There were 21 social welfare organs, children's welfare organs and psychiatric institutes at and above county levels, handling 2,358 people, 2.7 percent more than the preceding year.

In 1982, marked results were seen in the development of Shaanxi's national economy. However, some difficulties and problems still existed. The level of business management of the enterprises was low and the economic results were poor. The self-financed investment in capital construction by the localities, departments and enterprises went too far beyond the plans, thus affecting the key construction projects. As a result, technological transformation progressed slowly. Financial difficulties failed to provide flexible financial resources. Agriculture was still a weak link in the national economy. In 1983, in developing Shaanxi's economy, we must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, carry out reform of the economic system of organization under leadership and step-by-step, shift the overall economic work onto the path of taking the improvement of economic results as the key, maintain a stable growth in industrial and agricultural production, work hard to bring about a turn for the better in the financial situation, and work hard to overfulfill the year's plan for national economic development.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF GANSU PROVINCE

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[Text] In 1982, the broad masses of cadres and people of all nationalities in our province implemented in an all-round manner the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, conscientiously implemented the various party's policies, took the improvement of economic results as the key, and scored heartening results accordingly. The gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the province was 11,276,000,000 yuan (calculating from the constant prices of 1980--same below), overfulfilling the year's plan and registering 9.5 percent growth over the preceding year. A fine situation in economic construction rarely seen since the nation's founding appeared.

I. In the Year of Great Disasters, Relatively Good Harvets Were Scored in Agricultural Production

We continued to put agricultural production in an important position, and further established, stabilized and perfected the system of responsibility in agricultural production. Throughout the province, 99 percent of the production teams implemented the system of responsibility in contracting, which was extended from the cultivation of crops to forestry, animal husbandry and diversified undertakings. The relations in production adapted to the needs of the development of the productive forces and we further brought into play the enthusiasm of the people and the potentials of the land. A large number of well-to-do counties, communes, production brigades and specialized households appeared. For instance, in Linze County at the Hexi Corridor, the gross output of grain for 1982 was 168 million jin, 24.75 percent higher than the preceding year. The per-mu yield was as high as 870 jin. The per-capita income from agricultural sideline occupations was 61 percent higher than the preceding year, registering the highest level in history.

While emphasizing grain production, the various localities vigorously organized and supported the peasants in launching diversified undertakings and enabling the rural economy to thrive. The agricultural banks and credit

cooperatives issued a total of 140 million yuan in loans for diversified undertakings, some 32 million yuan more than the preceding year. Several key production areas of oilbearing crops, cotton, medicinal herbs, fruits, animal skins, beets and spices were preliminarily formed throughout the province. Incomplete statistics showed that there were over 90,000 specialized households and priority households throughout the province which were engaged in diversified undertakings. The output value of diversified undertakings amounted to almost 1.32 billion yuan, constituting 41.2 percent of the gross value of agricultural output.

In order to meet the urgent needs of the peasants in learning science and applying science after contracting of fixed quota work to each household, the agrotechnical departments at various levels set up 328 agrotechnical demonstration and popularization bases, set up some 900,000 mu of experimental and exemplary fields of all kinds, and also signed contracts with peasants on popularizing technology with production on 500,000 mu. Some 160,000 scientific and technological households as well as exemplary households of all kinds appeared. Over 25,000 peasant technicians were trained, thereby promoting the development of scientific farming in scope and in depth.

For years on end, our province suffered from disasters. In 1982, we again suffered from a bitter frost in late April and a snowstorm in early May. These were followed by a summer drought. Over 19 million mu were afflicted by the disasters. In the pastoral areas, a large number of livestock perished. In face of the big disasters, the cadres at various levels and the broad masses of people relied on the power of the system of responsibility to actively popularize science and technology and develop opportunities for production, thus effectively minimizing the losses brought about by the disasters. The gross value of agricultural output still registered growth by a relatively wide margin compared to the preceding year. The output of the major farm crops was as follows: Grain totaled 9,382,0),000 jin, 7.8 percent more than the preceding year; oilbearing crops totaled 2,855,000 dan, 8.3 percent higher than the preceding year; beets totaled 2,934,700 dan, 38.2 percent higher than the preceding year; cotton totaled 93,800 dan, 17.5 percent higher than the preceding year; and hemp totaled 30,100 dan, 44.2 percent lower than the preceding year. In addition, we planted 1,447,300 mu of trees, 49.6 percent more than the preceding year. The number of draught animals kept in inventory at yearend totaled 4,256,000 head, the number of sheep totaled 10,387,000 head, and the number of live hogs totaled 3,957,100 head. In this year, 2,741,900 head of hogs were removed from inventory, 7.9 percent more than the preceding year; 1,320,100 head of mutton sheep were removed from inventory, 43.02 percent more than the preceding year; and 76,600 head of beef cattle were removed from inventory, 4.3 percent lower than the preceding year.

II. Industrial Production Continued To Grow in the Midst of Readjustment

There were 312 industrial enterprises throughout the province which were listed as the first group of enterprises to undergo rectification. Through solving the problem of the leading group, strengthening basic work, establishing and perfecting the system of responsibility, and taking the

improvement of economic results as the key these enterprises carried out all-round rectification, with marked improvement in economic results. For instance, in the 35 industrial and communications enterprises under provincial jurisdiction which formed the focus of rectification, 23 fulfilled their targets, with a growth of 8.2 percent over the preceding year in the gross value of industrial output. Although the profits delivered to the state were the same as the preceding year, the taxes delivered to the state were 9.2 percent higher than the preceding year and higher than the average level throughout the province.

In the midst of the rectification, we emphasized technological transformation. The characteristics were: 1) The focus was prominent. We paid attention to arranging projects that would bring the superiority of our province's heavy industry into play as well as projects in light and textile industries with little investment, fast returns and high results. 2) We established models and used the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area. We popularized with emphasis the experience of the Gangu Printing Ink Factory in adopting new technology and expanding business sales and the experience of the Jinchuan Nonferrous Metal Co in integrating scientific research with production and launching comprehensive utilization. 3) We brought into play the forces in all aspects, adopted such methods as loans, contracts, accumulation and fund-raising, raised 130 million yuan of funds, and arranged for 201 technological transformation projects which could create an added output value of some 240 million yuan and some 75 million yuan in profits and taxes.

After a downward trend for 2 consecutive years, industrial production began to pick up again. The gross value of industrial output was 8,075,000,000 yuan, 8.5 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the value of light industrial output was 1,883,000,000 yuan, up 9 percent. The value of heavy industrial output was 6,192,000,000 yuan, up 8.3 percent. Of the 171 major products, 118 registered growth in output over the preceding year. The following new situations appeared in industrial production: First, in the midst of readjustment, heavy industry began to pick up again by a wide margin. Growth was registered in the construction materials, machine-building, and chemical industrial sectors. Of the 76 major products of these few sectors, 56 registered growth in output compared to the preceding year. Second, we fulfilled the plan for the production of energy industrial products in an all-round manner. The output of raw coal totaled 8.78 million tons, 111.1 percent of the plan and 11.4 percent higher than the preceding year. Electric energy production totaled 1,337,500 kWh, 112.6 percent of the plan and 10.2 percent higher than the plan. The output of crude oil totaled 1,376,400 tons, 102 percent of the plan and 0.7 percent higher than the preceding year. Third, economic results improved slightly. The income from sales of the industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the province totaled 4,779,000,000 yuan, 5.5 percent higher than the preceding year. The rate of turnover of fixed quota circulatory funds was 2.6 percent faster than the preceding year. The cost of comparable products was lowered by 0.14 percent. The labor productivity by all personnel was raised by 3.9 percent. Of the 74 quality targets assessed by the key industrial enterprises throughout the province, 58 showed steady improvement with a rate of steady improvement at 78.4 percent.

Of the 54 targets of raw materials consumption assessed by the province, 38 were lowered or stabilized compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year, with a rate of steady drop at 70.4 percent.

We overfulfilled the plans for communications and transportation. Highway freight volume registered increase by a relatively wide margin. With the rapid rise again of heavy industrial production in our province and the implementation of the economic policy of vitalizing the economy at home and opening up to the outside world, the contradiction between freight volume and freight capability became more prominent. However, through technological transformation and the strengthening of arrangement on freight capability, we basically guaranteed the transportation of key materials. The railroad freight volume fulfilled within our province totaled 19.04 million tons, 105.5 percent of the year's plan and 2 percent higher than the preceding year. Highway freight volume totaled 14.84 million tons, 12.7 percent higher than the preceding year. Highway freight turnover totaled 825.56 million tons/km, 19.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross amount of posts and telecommunications service was 35.6 million yuan, 3.4 percent higher than the preceding year.

III. Urban and Rural Markets Prospered and Prices Remained Basically Stable

Under the circumstance when industrial and agricultural production was growing, supply of agricultural sideline products on the market was abundant, supply of industrial products for daily use was adequate and diverse economic components and diverse channels of circulation were expanding, the purchase and sales on the urban and rural markets thrived and supply improved. An unprecedented scene of vitality and prosperity appeared. The gross amount of net procurement at home by the commercial sectors for the entire year was 2.68 billion yuan, 11.4 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the gross amount of procurement of industrial products was 1,882,000,000 yuan, 11.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross amount of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 778 million yuan, 12.4 percent higher than the preceding year.

The total amount of retail sales of social commodities was 3,575,000,000 yuan, 9 percent higher than the preceding year. The characteristics of the market this year were: 1) The amount of retail sales in the rural areas grew faster than that of the urban areas. The amount of retail sales in the rural areas totaled 1,403,000,000 yuan, 7.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The amount of retail sales in the urban areas totaled 1,608,000,000 yuan, 6.8 percent higher than the preceding year. 2) We changed the trend in the last few years when the growth of retail sales of consumer products was faster than that of agricultural means of production. The amount of retail sales of agricultural means of production totaled 403 million yuan, 10.1 percent higher than the preceding year. The amount of retail sales of consumer products totaled 3,111,000,000 yuan, 7.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The sales of food commodities and daily necessities continued to take the lead. For instance, grain, oilbearing crops, aquatic products and bicycles all registered growth at over 20 percent. Sewing machines were up 84 percent.

The gross value of foreign trade procurement was 209 million yuan, 30 percent above the plan. The foreign exchange created through direct export totaled $44.3 million.

IV. The Time Frame of Construction in Capital Construction Was Shortened, the Results of Investment Were Raised and New Achievements Were Scored

The gross amount of investment in capital construction fulfilled by the units under the system of ownership by all people for the entire year was 869 million yuan, 102.75 percent of the year's plan and 23.6 percent higher than the preceding year. In the gross amount of investment, the investment fulfilled in productive construction totaled 434 million yuan. Its proportion in the gross amount of investment dropped from 53.7 percent of the preceding year to 49.9 percent. The investment fulfilled in nonproductive construction totaled 435 million yuan. Its proportion rose from 46.3 percent of the preceding year to 50.1 percent. Of the 31 key construction projects throughout the province, the ones which were completed or partially completed and put into use were 26 projects including the following: The 100,000-kW No 2 generator of the Liancheng Power Plant, the expanded annual coarse-weaving capacity of 4,400 spindles of the Lanzhou No 1 Woolen Factory, 146 km of electrified railroad of the section from Tianshui to Longxi, and the 5,000-ton Lanzhou Cold Storage. They fulfilled an investment of 345 million yuan, 98.2 percent of the plan.

V. Financial and Monetary Situations Were Fine

The financial revenue for the entire year totaled 1,247,000,000 yuan, 1.44 percent higher than the budgeted figure, and 4 percent lower than the preceding year. Financial expenditure totaled, 1,278,000,000 yuan, 90.3 percent of the budgeted figure, cutting spending by 137 million yuan, and 12.3 percent higher than the preceding year. The cash receipts for the entire year totaled 4,109,000,000 yuan, 444 million yuan more than the preceding year. Cash payments totaled 4,202,000,000 yuan, 437 million yuan more than the preceding year. The amount of money put into circulation was reduced compared to the preceding year. The amount of urban and rural savings steadily increased.

VI. Urban and Rural People's Livelihood Continued To Improve

With the readjustment of the wage scale of some staff members and workers of the education, public health and athletic sectors and the development of rural agricultural sideline production, we placed 118,000 urban unemployed personnel. The income level of urban and rural people was raised. The wage bill of the staff members and workers throughout the province was 1.64 billion yuan, 90 million yuan more than the preceding year. In the wage bill, bonuses totaled 143 million yuan. The urban and rural savings at yearend totaled 987 million yuan, 200 million yuan more than the beginning of the year. Savings in cities and towns totaled 811 million yuan, 161 million yuan more than the beginning of the year. The savings of rural commune members totaled 175 million yuan, 39 million yuan more than the beginning of the year. The investment fulfilled in the construction of housing quarters for staff members and workers for the

entire year totaled 300 million yuan, 18.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The area of residential quarters under consturction totaled 2,669,000 square meters, 59.1 percent of the total area of housing construction. The area of residential quarters completed and delivered for use totaled 1,741,000 square meters, 10.1 percent higher than the preceding year. This would provide roughly 32,000 residential units.

In 1982, we scored relatively good achievements in the national economy in our province. These achievements were realized on the basis of the work of readjustment carried out in the last few years to improve the key proportionate relationships between accumulation and consumption and between agriculture and light industry on the one hand and heavy industry on the other. However, in the economic activities involving production, construction and circulation, many problems still existed. They were primarily the following: The economic results of the industrial and communications enterprises were poor, and most of the economic targets were lower than the average level nationally. Compared to the preceding year, the profits delivered to the state dropped, the cost of comparable products rose, and little change was seen in the phenomenon of losses of some enterprises. Agriculture failed to make a breakthrough and the ability to resist natural disasters was very poor. Many prefectures and counties failed to be self-sufficient in grain. Over 1 billion jin of grain was brought in for the whole province every year. We failed to impose allround strict control over the scale of investment in fixed assets. The progress of some tasks such as design, acquisition of land for use and the pulling down and relocation of buildings was slow, thus affecting the progress of construction and the results of investment. Product stockpiling was relatively serious and railroad transportation capacity was inadequate. All this affected industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood to a great extent. There were still financial difficulties and the funds which could be used to develop production and intelligence were limited.

The strategic task of quadrupling the gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the country by the end of this century formulated by the 12th Party Congress was a grand goal for reviving China. In respect to our province, to accomplish this glorious task, we must, on the basis of the gross value of industrial output of 10.5 billion yuan for 1980, reach 41.6 million yuan by the end of this century, that is, an average annual progressive increase of more than 7 percent. We will encounter many difficulties in quadrupling output value. However, we also possess many favorable factors, such as a vast land, abundant natural resources and relatively abundant energy resources such as water conservancy, electric power, coal, solar and wind. Our industry and agriculture also possessed considerable material and technological foundation. There were already 20 million mu of irrigated fields throughout the province. Recently, the state listed Hexi of our province as a national base for producing commodity grain, and assisted us in developing Hexi and in changing the outlook of the central dry zones with Dingxi as the representative. We also have very great potentials for industrial development. If we raise the output value realized by and the profits and taxes provided by every 100 yuan of industrial fixed assets in our province to the average level nationally, the gross value of industrial output in our province will at least double that of the present.

Major Economic Targets of Gansu Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	1,870	1,941	1,975	5.6	1.75	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	158.0	179.9	185.3	16.5	3.0	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	143.9	161.2	165.8	15.2	2.85	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	14.1	18.7	19.5	38.3	4.28	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person	--	2.24	2.7	--	20.54	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	96.45	102.98	112.76		9.5	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	23.08	28.54	32.01		12.2	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	73.37	74.44	80.75		8.2	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	14.67	17.27	18.83		9.0	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	58.70	57.17	61.92		8.3	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	51.57	57.48	63.09	12.1	9.8	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	20.53	12.99	12.47	-39.3	- 4.0	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	14.34	11.20	12.78	-10.9	14.1	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	8.2	10.7	12.77	55.7	19.3	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	8.2	7.0	8.7	6.1	24.3	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	3.7	4.08	--	10.3	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	236.4	194.1	213.9	- 9.5	10.2	(4)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	47.8	70.2	75.7	58.4	7.8	(4)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	25.3	32.8	35.75	41.3	9.0	(5)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	101	159	174	72.3	9.4	(6)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	751	904	937	24.8	3.7	(7)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	11,306	11,124	11,384	0.7	2.3	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	447.70	385.73	365.79	-18.3	- 5.2	(8)
University students	10,000 people	1.37	2.09	1.7	24.1	-18.7	
Secondary students	10,000 people	106.48	86.58	85.22	-20.0	- 1.6	(9)
Primary students	10,000 people	339.85	297.06	278.87	-17.9	- 6.1	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	3.37	3.65	3.71	10.1	1.6	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	4.57	5.39	5.51	20.6	2.2	(10)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) Including all kinds of transportation vehicles.
(5) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(6) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature of the peasants.
(7) Includes the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(8) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(9) Including secondary professional and regular secondary schools.
(10) Not including barefoot doctors.

Quadrupling output value is an extremely arduous task. We must persevere in working hard over a long period of time. In 1983, our province will take its first step toward realizing the grand goal. Taking the first step properly will be a matter of extremely great concern to the development of the national economy in the future. In the new year, we must try by each and every means to fulfill the plan of increasing the gross value of industrial and agricultural output through the province by 4.4 to 5 percent. For this purpose: 1) We must further emancipate our thinking, relax our policies and vitalize our economy. In agriculture, we must further stabilize and perfect the system of responsibility in production and implement scientific farming. On the industrial front, we must continue to expand and perfect the decision-making power of the enterprises, implement the method of contracting involving profit retention by the enterprises, and gradually promote the substitution of tax payment for profit delivery. In the realm of circulation, we must continue to open up channels and relax the policy toward the purchase and sales of agricultural sideline products and industrial products. 2) We must shift the overall economic work onto the path of taking the improvement of economic results as the key. We must continue to readjust properly the enterprise structure and product structure. We must carry out rectification properly on the existing enterprises, provide good leading groups, improve business management and tap the tremendous potential of the enterprises. 3) We must vigorously promote scientific and technological progress. We must put primary and proper emphasis on the technological transformation of the existing enterprises, upgrade and update products and improve performance and quality. 4) We must concentrate our financial and material resources on guaranteeing key construction projects. We must practically and realistically strengthen the management over the investment in fixed assets, impose strict control over the scale of investment and resolutely act in accordance with the procedures of capital construction.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF QINGHAI PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 175-V 180

[Article by the Economic Research Institute of the Qinghai Provincial Planning Committee]

[Text] In 1982, in the midst of further readjusting the national economy, Qinghai Province conscientiously implemented the 10 principles put forth by Comrade Zhao Ziyang in his report titled "The Economic Situation at Present and the Economic Construction in the Future," and attached importance to the issue of economic results. The economy throughout the province took a turn for the better on an all-round scale. A bumper harvest was scored in agriculture. Light industry steadily grew. Heavy industry began to pick up again. We changed the state of a drop in financial revenue for 3 consecutive years and overfulfilled our plan. The market became increasingly more vigorous, prices remained basically stable and the people's livelihood improved. These were primarily manifested in the following:

I. In agricultural production, with the further implementation and perfection of the various forms of system of responsibility linking remuneration with production and with the continuous heightening of the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants and herdsmen in production, a bumper harvest was scored in the cultivation of crops. The output of grain and oilbearing crops registered growth by over 16 percent compared to the preceding year. In livestock production, most of the livestock breeding areas throughout the province suffered from serious wind and snow disasters in the spring of 1982, which brought about relatively big losses of livestock. However, through raising the enthusiasm of the masses of herdsmen in production, strengthening the ability of fight disasters, improving business management and improving commodity rate, with the exception of the slight reduction in the value of livestock output throughout the province, the commodity output of the major livestock products still registered growth. Through implementing the system of contracting responsibility, the acreage of afforestation increased by a relatively wide margin. For details, see Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Table on Agricultural and Livestock Production

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	8.15	8.78	107.73
Of this: Value of livestock output	100 million yuan	3.74	3.62	96.79
II. Sown acreage of farm crops	10,000 mu	757.46	758.4	100.12
Of this: Sown acreage of grain	10,000 mu	612.2	612.57	100.06
III. Output of major products				
Gross output of grain	10,000 tons	79.78	92.69	116.18
Gross output of oil-bearing crops	10,000 tons	6.34	7.37	116.25
Draught animals at yearend	10,000 head	569.91	588.35	103.23
Sheep and goats at yearend	10,000 head	1,617.57	1,516.26	93.74
Live hogs at yearend	10,000 head	66.5	68.16	102.50
IV. Acreage of afforestation	10,000 mu	13.96	17.23	123.42

Note: The gross value of agricultural output was calculated from the constant prices of 1980.

Table 2. Amount of Procurement of Major Livestock Products

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Amount of procurement of beef cattle	10,000 head	10.72	11.75	109.6
Amount of procurement of mutton sheep	10,000 head	99.95	99.13	99.2
Amount of procurement of sheep's wool	10,000 jin	3,129	3,224	103.04
Amount of procurement of cow's hide	10,000 sheets	23.3	28	120.17
Amount of procurement of live hogs	10,000 head	10.5	10.76	102.48

II. In industrial production, through further emphasizing the unity of speed and results and attaching importance to the production of consumer products, light industry grew steadily on the basis of growth for 2 consecutive years. The proportion of light industry in the entire industry continued to rise. Through readjusting the direction of service, heavy industry began to pick up again for the first time after 3 years. At the same time, a number of

individual industrial households appeared. Most of the major industrial products throughout the province registered growth in output. For details, see Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Table Showing Industrial Output Value and Composition

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1981 Output value	1981 Percent	1982 Output value	1982 percent	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of industrial output	118,171	100	141,200	100	119.49
Of this: Light industry	48,514	41.05	55,700	39.45	114.81
Heavy industry	69,657	58.95	85,500	60.55	122.74
The output value of individual industrial households in the gross output value			54.9	0.04	

Note: There were 165 individual industrial households. The output value was calculated from the constant prices of 1980.

Table 4. Output of Major Industrial Products

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Yarn	ton	4,082	4,317	105.76
Cloth	10,000 meters	1,915	1,990	103.92
Woolen fabric	10,000 meters	120	139	115.8
Cotton yarn	ton	1,169	1,487	127.2
Sewing machines	set	3,485	4,427	127.03
Crude salt	10,000 tons	21	25.8	122.86
Steel	10,000 tons	17.34	18.21	105.02
Steel products	10,000 tons	13.43	14.93	111.17
Raw coal	10,000 tons	190.93	207	108.4
Electric energy production	10,000 kWh	77,177	78,414	101.6
Chemical fertilizer (converted to net)	10,000 tons	2.6	2.73	105
Machine beds	set	636	555	87.26
Automobiles	1	703	463	65.86
Cement	10,000 tons	21.7	28.2	129.95

III. In 1982, the amount of investment fulfilled in capital construction throughout the province registered growth by a relatively wide margin compared to the preceding year. The absolute value of the newly added fixed assets was 152.79 million yuan. The margin of growth greatly surpassed the margin of growth of the amount of investment fulfilled. Thus, the rate of delivery of

fixed assets also improved compared to the preceding year, with improvement in economic results accordingly. For details, see Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Situation of Growth in the Investment in Capital Construction by the Units Under the System of Ownership by All People

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Amount of investment in capital construction	10,000 yuan	58,408	71,887	123.08
Productive investment	" "	41,819.7	50,828	121.54
Nonproductive investment	" "	16,588.5	21,059	126.95
Investment in residential quarters	" "	8,269.4	9,779	118.26
Investment in energy industry in the amount of investment	" "	29,570	38,342	129.7
Culture, education, public health and welfare causes	" "	7,164	7,959	111.1

Table 6. Situation of the Improvement of the Results in the Investment in Capital Construction

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Newly added fixed assets	10,000 yuan	22,314	37,593	168.47
Rate of delivery of fixed assets	Percent	38.2	52.29	
Rate of entry into production of the construction projects	Percent	51.7	55.7	
Rate of housing completed	Percent	48	51.3	
Rate of residential quarters completed	Percent	53.6	55.9	

IV. In 1982, our province scored a bumper harvest in agriculture and the situation in light and textile industrial production was fine, thus creating favorable factors for the wide-margin growth of commodity procurement. The urban and rural commercial markets throughout the province were vigorous, purchase and sales were prosperous, and prices were stable. Changes continued to take place in the commercial structure. The procurement of agricultural and livestock sideline products as well as foreign trade procurement grew by a relatively wide margin. The proportion of industrial and mining products in the composition of export commodities rose by a relatively wide margin. For details, see Tables 7, 8 and 9.

Table 7. Situation of Commercial Purchase and Sales

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Social commodity purchasing power	105,834	110,797	104.7
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	99,279	105,444	106.2
Of this: Amount of retail sales of consumer products	89,917	94,562	105.2
Gross value of net procurement at home (all people)	58,762	68,677	116.87
Procurement of agricultural sideline products	19,295	23,252	120.5
Procurement of industrial products	38,342	44,331	115.62
Gross value of net sales of commodities (all people)	115,687	122,648	106.02

Table 8. Changes in the Commercial Composition

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1981		1982		Percent of 1982 over 1981
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	99,279	100	105,444	100	106.2
Of this:					
Commercial and catering services under the system of ownership by all people	82,072	82.67	84,218	79.87	102.6
Commercial and catering services under the system of collective ownership	4,575	4.6	5,768	5.5	126.1
Individual commercial and catering services	993	1	1,659	1.6	167.1
Amount sold by industrial units themselves	5,580	5.6	6,336	6	113.55
Urban and rural open markets	2,352		3,874		164.7

Table 9. Growth in the Amount of Export Commodity Procurement and Changes in the Composition

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1981 Amount	1981 Percent	1982 Amount	1982 Percent	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Amount of export commodity procurement	9,441	100	11,415	100	120.9
Agricultural, livestock and native products	4,149	43.9	4,234	37.1	102.05
Light industrial products	1,186	12.6	1,468	12.9	123.8
Heavy industrial products	4,106	43.5	5,709	50	139.04

Market prices became more stable day after day. The standards of the people's basic daily necessities, meat, poultry and eggs, sugar, fuel, rent, water and electricity and communications service fees did not go up. Dried fruits, chemical fiber cloth and electromechanical consumer products for daily use even dropped. The gross index of the list prices of retail commodities throughout the province was up 1.5 percent due to the rise in the prices of cigarettes and wine. Thus, generally speaking, prices were stable.

V. After dropping for 3 consecutive years, local financial revenues began to pick up again. For details, see Table 10.

Table 10. Table Showing Local Financial Revenues and Expenditures

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Item	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Local financial revenues	10,844	13,038	120.23
Income from enterprises	- 7,119	- 6,544	deficit at 8.08
All items of taxation	16,360	17,838	109.03
Of this: Industrial and commercial taxes	12,932	13,129	102
II. Financial expenditures	55,181	62,414	113.11

VI. The income of the urban and rural people continued to increase and livelihood continued to improve. For details, see Table 11.

Table 11. Main Targets for Improving the People's Livelihood

Item	Unit	1981	1982	Percent of 1982 over 1981
I. Income per peasant and herdsman from collective distribution	yuan	89.17	120.89 (109.09)	135.57 (122.34)
Income per peasant	yuan	63.33	100.13 (88.3)	158.11 (139.43)
Income per herdsman	yuan	186.16	202.73	108.9
II. Annual average number of staff members and workers	10,000 people	55.6	57.1	102.7
Wage bill	100 million yuan	5.9	6.3	106.8
Of this: Bonuses	10,000 yuan	3,337.8	4,578	137.16
III. Area of housing quarters for staff members and workers completed	10,000 cubic meters	47.3	54.6	115.43
IV. Savings of urban and rural residents	10,000 yuan	34,515	41,865	121.3
Urban residents	10,000 yuan	28,195	29,717	105.4
Rural residents	10,000 yuan	6,320	12,148	192.22

Note: (1) In the collective distribution for commune members, in the past, it was calculated according to "internal distribution price" (0.136 yuan/jin). Now, it is calculated in a unified manner according to the "procurement price" (0.165 yuan/jin). Thus, the income of each peasant in 1982 was 11.8 yuan more than 1981 (the per-capita grain ration through collective distribution throughout the province was 407 jin). The figures in parentheses in the above table were comparable figures.
(2) In addition to a bumper harvest in agriculture, the increase in the income of the peasants was also due to the relatively wide-margin increase in the proportion of distribution to commune members in the gross income from 61.72 percent in 1981 to 70.1 percent. The absolute amount increased by 36.43 percent.

As shown in the above, the situation of development in the national economy in our province in 1982 was fine. However, we should be able to see that, due to the many problems left over through the years, in particular the irrational industrial structure and product structure, much work remains to be done in the improvement of business management. The problem of poor economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation was still very prominent. Due to poor quality and dull design, color and variety, some industrial products, including light and textile industrial products, manifested production over sales, resulting in a new phenomenon of unmarketability and overstocking. We must continue to work hard to solve these problems. In the

Table 12. Major Economic Targets of Qinghai Province

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remark
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	364.86	381.6	392.8	7.66	2.9	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	47.60	55.54	57.57	20.95	3.65	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	42.35	47.49	48.54	14.6	2.21	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	5.25	8.05	9.03	72	12.17	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person		4,202	7,116		69.35	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	21.55	19.97	22.90		14.7	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	8.12	8.15	8.78	8.13	7.7	(1)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	13.42	11.82	14.12		19.5	(1)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	4.74	4.85	5.57		14.8	(1)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	8.68	6.97	8.55		16.8	(1)
5. National income	100 million yuan	12.14	12.74	14.27		9.6	(2)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	2.90	1.08	1.30	-55.17	20.37	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	6.80	5.52	6.24	- 8.24	13.0	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	7.16	6.39	8.39	17.18	31.3	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	6.75	5.84	7.19	6.96	23.1	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	0.41	0.55	1.17	185.37	112.73	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km		8.59	10.18		18.51	(3)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km		5.33	5.96		11.82	(3)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	7.66	9.93	10.54	37.60	6.14	(4)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan		181.14	221.92		22.5	(5)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	906.5	1,064.88	1,110.55	22.51	4.29	(6)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	7,884	6,382	7,745	- 1.76	21.14	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	81.16	74.82	72.13	-11.13	- 3.6	(7)
University students	10,000 people	0.3538	0.54	0.47	32.84	-13.0	
Secondary students	10,000 people	20.91	20.21	20.36	- 2.63	0.74	(8)
Primary students	10,000 people	59.90	54.07	51.30	-14.4	- 5.1	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	1.00	1.14	1.16	16	1.75	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	1.13	1.69	1.75	33.59	3.55	(9)

Note: The statistical figures since 1980 for the gross value of industrial output were figures for the whole region. Prior to 1979, the statistical figures were figures representing the gross value of industria output within the scope of the provincial plan. Thus, the two were incomparable.

(1) 1978, 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) Railroad and highway transportation throughout the province.
(4) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(5) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature of the peasants.
(6) Includes the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(7) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(8) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(9) Not including barefoot doctors.

future, through carrying out all-round reform of the economic system of organization, promoting the economic system of responsibility in contracting among the various undertakings, continuously implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, and conscientiously implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the economic situation throughout the province will become better and better year after year.

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SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NINGXIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 180-V 183

[Article by Yang Maolin [2799 5399 2651]]

[Text] Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and State Council, in 1982, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region further emphasized the work of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, took the improvement of economic results as the focus, and promoted the development of the national economy throughout the region. Stability and unity were consolidated and developed. Unity among nationalities was strengthened from day to day. New progress was made in the people's spiritual outlook and morality. The people of the Hui and Han nationalities worked hard to create a new situation of socialist modernization.

I. Bumper Harvests Were Scored in Agricultural Production

The rural areas throughout the region further stabilized, perfected and improved the various forms of system of responsibility, correctly handled the relationship between centralized control and individual responsibility in business management, and perfected the system of contracting responsibility in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. A mass upsurge in learning science and applying science was whipped up in the rural areas. The direction of the work of popularizing agrotechnology was shifted from the collectives to thousands and tens of thousands of individual households. Through launching scientific and technological consultation services, holding scientific and technological symposiums and training classes, setting up scientific and technological exemplary households and trial-implementing contracts linking science and technology with production and other effective measures, science and technology were delivered into the hands of the peasants and the level of scientific farming was raised. Throughout the year, 530,000 mu of high-yield wheat fields was built, almost 10 times more than the preceding year; 100,000 mu of paddy rice high-yield fields was built, an expansion by more than 1 time. We worked hard to transform the medium-yield and low-yield fields, and built stable-yield and high-yield fields. Several large-area high-yield models appeared. Marked results were also scored in importing and popularizing new varieties and new techniques throughout the region. We resumed and developed farmland water conservancy

construction, cleared over 5,700 irrigation canals and ditches, built over 2,200 complementary facilities, installed 101 mechanized wells into complementary facilities, expanded over 17,000 mu of irrigated fields and improved 210,000 mu of irrigated fields. In the midst of relaxing policies and popularly promoting the various forms of system of responsibility in agricultural production, over 10,000 specialized households and priority households developed thrivingly. They constituted 2.2 percent of the total number of households in the rural areas. In Zhongwei County and Helan County, the "two households" developed rapidly, constituting 10 percent and 8.4 percent of the total number of households, respectively. These households not only undertook the cultivation of crops, the rearing business, the processing industry and the service trades, but also developed handicrafts industry, gathering and transportation. These specialized households and priority households were generally started by peasants, educated young people and families of staff members and workers in the rural areas who were experienced, who possessed technical skills and business knowledge, as well as those people who embraced definite scientific knowledge. They carried out proper business management and obtained good income, and discovered ways, provided experience and established examples for developing commodity production, thus enabling the peasants to become well-to-do as soon as possible.

In 1982, the Ningxia mountainous region suffered from serious disasters. In some areas, 3 consecutive years of drought had brought about serious depletion of water for the soil. The moisture of the soil in the cultivated level was below the critical line for water needed by farm crops. The actual testing in late July showed that the moisture of the soil at 10 to 50 cm was only 4.3 percent and 6.7 percent in the dry zones. The layer of dry soil reached as far down as 20 cm. The semidry zones were 6.8 to 11.5 percent, with the layer of dry soil reaching as far down as 10 to 18 cm. The dam and moist zones were only 8.8 percent to 16.6 percent. At the same time, big wind, low temperature and cold spells were rarely seen in history. There were 15 big winds. The lowest temperature dropped to minus 7.5 degrees. The lowest temperature on the land surface dropped to minus 9.3 degrees. Hail disasters were more serious than previous years. On 26 and 28 May, hail fell on two successive occasions in Biancheng Commune in Xiji County. On one occasion, it lasted 43 minutes. The diameter of the smallest hailstone was 3 cm and the largest 5 cm. At the Xinmin Production Brigade in Shatang Commune in Longde County, large pieces of ice indeed fell. One piece was 2.02 meters long, 1.54 meters wide and 0.156 meters thick. This was rarely seen in history. Serious disasters killed the trees and grass and wiped out the output of grain crops in some regions. The acreage afflicted by drought totaled 45,000 square km, constituting 67 percent of the total acreage throughout the region. This brought about extremely great hardship to the agricultural and livestock production and people's livelihood in the southern mountainous region. "Four shortages" appeared to varying degrees: Shortage of water, shortage of grass, shortage of fuel and shortage of grain. The party Central Committee and State Council showed great concern for and attached importance to the work of fighting disaster and providing disaster relief in our region, and rendered active support to us in funds and in materials. The autonomous regional party committee and people's government set up a leading group on fighting disaster and providing disaster relief, convened conferences on many occasions, heard reports from various counties in the disaster areas and

studied relevant measures. The leadership of concerned departments directly under regional jurisdiction went to the disaster-stricken areas to conduct investigation and study and assist in the solution of practical problems. Grain rations and funds were implemented at every level until the summer grain harvest of 1982. Transportation of grain and forage and drilling of wells were organized. The masses were mobilized to tap new sources and provide for and help oneself by engaging in production. We tried our best to arrange a portion of the rural labor force to take part in the capital construction inside the region in order to provide work as a form of relief and to increase income. In line with local conditions, the various prefectures, counties and communes assisted the peasants in developing diversified undertakings and family sideline occupations in order to solve the difficulties in production and livelihood. Toward those peasant households that were incapable of providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production, we adopted the method of bank loans or state relief. Toward sheep and draught animals, we adopted the method of "using animals to rear animals with appropriate subsidies from the state," sold sheep and draught animals by the method of elimination and used the money to purchase feed, but emphasis on protecting and breeding the female animals, the breeding stock and the farming stock. Through these measures, we were able to maintain a popular feeling of stability in the mountainous region in the years of great disasters, and maintain relative stability in prices. While vigorously emphasizing the work of fighting disaster and providing disaster relief to the mountains region, the irrigated zone using diversion of the Huang He realized a bumper harvest for 3 consecutive years. The output of grain in 1982 totaled 2.09 billion jin, the highest level in history. The gross output of grain throughout the region was 2.39 billion jin. Although it showed a reduction of 5.5 percent over the preceding year as a result of the disaster in the mountainous region, this was still the fifth year since the nation's founding in which the gross output surpassed 2.3 billion jin. The gross output of oilbearing crops was 555,000 dan, 26 percent less than the preceding year. The gross output of beets was 420 million jin, up 2.3 times. The area of afforestation totaled 317,000 mu, up 17 percent. The number of sheep totaled 2.72 million head, down 9.6 percent. The number of draught animals totaled 638,000 head, up 5.5 percent. The gross output of pork, beef and mutton was 46.33 million jin, up 6.8 times.

II. Industrial and Communications Production Developed Steadily

On the industrial and communications front, we further rectified our guiding ideology, took enterprise rectification as the key, took the improvement of economic results as the goal, and strengthened the leadership over production and the work of readjustment. We persevered in taking the planned economy as the key and actively brought the role of market regulation into play. We attached importance to developing light industry, continued to readjust the direction of service and the product structure in heavy industry, opened up channels of circulation, and promoted the link up of production, supply and marketing. Preliminary results were seen in the work of enterprise rectification. We selected a number of cadres throughout the region and formed these cadres into 87 investigation groups to stay at selected points and to carry out all-round rectification on 382 enterprises. Some enterprises strengthened labor discipline and gradually set up fine production order and

work order. Many enterprises further perfected the various forms of the economic system of responsibility, carried out mass inspection of financial affairs, dealt blows to the criminal activities in the economic realm, imposed strict financial and economic discipline and perfected the financial system. We readjusted and consolidated the leading groups and strengthened the leadership over enterprises. In some regions and enterprises, economic results improved markedly. The gross value of industrial output of the first batch of enterprises under regional jurisdiction to undergo rectification was 720 million yuan, 18.2 percent higher than the preceding year. The profits realized totaled some 64 million yuan, up 11.3 percent. The profits and taxes delivered to the state were up 3.38 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Of the 80 major industrial products throughout the region, 48 either fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans for output, constituting 60 percent of the total; 53 registered increase in output over the preceding year, constituting 66 percent of the total. We vigorously launched activities to bring about products of outstanding quality, and improved the quality of some products. Throughout the region, 20 groups on outstanding quality control were appraised, and 21 products were appraised by the autonomous region as products of outstanding quality. They included the direct current high pressure testing device, which won the state's silver medal. Light industry grew steadily. Heavy industry picked up again rather rapidly. We basically maintained a steadily upward trend and a balanced development in industrial production throughout the year, and fulfilled our production tasks 27 days ahead of schedule.

III. The Task of Capital Construction Was Fulfilled in a Better Manner

On the capital construction front, we continued to strengthen planned management and impose strict control over the scale of construction. In accordance with the demand to "shorten the time frame of construction and raise the results of investment," we guaranteed the key construction projects, made rational distribution of construction forces, emphasized the progress in construction, raised the quality of construction and scored new achievements accordingly. The investment in capital construction fulfilled by the units under the system of ownership by all people throughout the year was 270 million yuan, 95 percent of the year's plan, and 35.8 percent higher than the preceding year. As regards the investment in capital construction, we put our focus on such projects as agriculture, energy, light and textile industries, construction materials, finance and trade, science and technology, culture and education and housing for staff members and workers, and concentrated our financial and material forces on guaranteeing the key projects and guaranteeing their entry into production. The Yinchuan No 2 Woolen Textile Mill was completed and put into production. Construction of the Dawukou Power Plant and the Pingluo Sugar Refinery are urgently underway. The construction of the Guhai Pumping Station made rapid progress and was of good quality. The newly added production capacities and results throughout the region included: 2,500 spindles of fine woolen yarn, 130,000 tons of cement, daily treatment of 200 tons of beets, 30 tons of Islamic cold storage capacity, 21,000 mu of irrigated fields, 17,000 square meters of commercial network outlets, 133 hospital beds and 512,000 square meters of housing quarters for staff members and workers.

IV. Purchase and Sales Prospered on the Financial and Trade Front

On the financial and trade front, we continued to readjust the policy of assigned purchase for some agricultural sideline products, reformed the system of commodity circulation, further improved business management, promoted the system of economic contracts, strengthened the work of nationalities trade and strengthened the construction of commercial network outlets and facilities. The financial and trade income throughout the year was fulfilled 40 days ahead of schedule. Expenditure was controlled within the budgeted figure. The accounts showed a favorable balance. The gross value of procurement of agricultural sideline products was 230 million yuan, 17.6 percent higher than the preceding year. The gross value of foreign trade procurement was 43.67 million yuan, 7.1 percent less than the preceding year. We exported 180,000 tons of "Taixi Coal," the fine quality anthracite, 50 percent more than the preceding year, setting a new record. Currently, the "Taixi Coal" is sold to over 10 countries in Europe and Southeast Asia. Social commodities became increasingly more abundant and market supply took a turn for the better. The volume of sales of some major consumer products grew by a wide margin and the sales of medium- and high-grade commodities increased even faster. With the increasing material abundance, the broad masses saved their money to make selected purchase. A new situation appeared in which the "seller's market" turned into a "buyer's market." All this posed higher demands on the production and circulation of products. Diverse economic components developed healthily. There were over 6,000 urban and rural individual industrial and commercial households, involving 7,000 personnel. The amount of business for the whole year totaled some 18 million yuan. This played a positive role in making the economy prosperous and benefiting the state and the people. Urban and rural fair trade displayed sustained vitality. The transactions concluded totaled 102 million yuan, 33.2 percent higher than the preceding year. Of the commodities put on the market, furniture for daily use, construction materials, iron and wooden farm tools increased day after day. The commodity structure of the urban and rural fair trade gradually changed. Also, prices were stable and the prices of some major agricultural sideline products dropped in the midst of stability. The prices of the urban trade markets for peasants rose by 2.5 percent, and the prices of the rural fairs dropped by 2.8 percent. The average prices throughout the region dropped by 0.6 percent. Of the 64 agricultural sideline products and 24 agricultural means of production, grain dropped by 3.5 percent, edible oil dropped by 6.4 percent, meat, poultry and eggs went up by 5.5 percent, tobacco and jute went up by 10 percent, and agricultural means of production dropped by 1.2 percent. The difference between the list and negotiated prices in the cities narrowed by a wider margin, from 138.7 percent of the preceding year to 131.7 percent in 1982, a reduction of 7 percent. This indicated that the market prices for commodities gradually moved closer to the list prices.

V. New Progress Was Made in Science and Technology, Culture and Education, Public Health and Sports

On the scientific and technological front, we persevered in the principle that the four modernizations must rely on science and technology and science and technology must cater to production. We scored 118 scientific research

results, 91 of which were examined and approved by the autonomous regional scientific committee. Of these results, 52 were industrial, 33 were agricultural, and 6 were public health projects. We popularized and utilized 65 projects inside the region as well as in other provinces and regions. Six results reached the advanced level at home. They were: Antistatic plastic-tube sunflower-stalk filling, 300-W low-noise miniature motors, the development and utilization of the Zhongwei cashmere and the Wuhai wool, the screening and selection of prescriptions for freezing cattle semen, and the pneumatic honing automatic measurement system. For instance, the successful research and manufacture of the new material of sunflower-stalk filling not only found a new path for utilizing the sunflower stalk, but opened up new prospects for saving a large quantity of timber. Using the sunflower-stalk filling to build furniture, we can save timber by 40 to 50 percent. In making the inside door, we can save timber by 70 percent, and lower cost by 10 to 20 percent. The autonomous region already arranged for production. Schools of all levels and all kinds further implemented the party's policy on education. Teaching quality improved. Preliminary results were scored in the reform of the structure of secondary education. There were 5 institutions of higher learning, 444 secondary schools, 22 secondary professional schools, 13 mechanics schools, 2 agricultural vocational schools, 2 sparetime universities, 12 sparetime secondary schools and 4,519 primary schools throughout the region. On the public health front, we implemented the principle of prevention first and strengthened our work on prevention and treatment of diseases. In 1981, 13 cases of infectious diseases occurred. By 1982, the incidence of eight of them dropped. Polio, diphtheria, macula, typhus, Japanese encephalitis and scarlet fever were basically kept under control. Development was made in mass sports activities and the skill level in sports was raised. The Sixth National Games was convened in the autonomous region. Over 50,000 athletes participated in competitions at various levels. We broke the national records for youth weightlifting and shooting. In the national highway bicycling championship, the autonomous region won four gold medals.

VI. People's Livelihood Improved Markedly

The people's government at various levels conscientiously implemented the principle of "first, feed the people, and second, build the country," made appropriate arrangements for economic construction and the people's livelihood and, on the basis of developing production, brought about marked improvement in the material and cultural livelihood of the urban and rural people. The income of the people increased and the level of consumption rose. In 1982, the amount of retail sales of social commodities throughout the region totaled 980 million yuan, 12.7 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the amount of retail sales of consumer products was 10.9 percent higher than the preceding year. Taking out the factor of price inflation, it was still up 8.1 percent. The per-capita consumption of major consumer products for daily use grew very rapidly. Compared to the preceding year, mutton was up 12.4 percent, and cotton cloth and chemical fiber cloth were up 2.5 percent. The savings of urban residents increased. The balance of savings throughout the region totaled 326 million yuan, 42.9 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, urban savings totaled 257 million yuan, 39 percent higher than

the preceding year. Living conditions improved. With the newly built living quarters, the average household in the urban population had an additional 2.24 square meters of living space. New houses were built by peasants on a general scale. An investigation of typical households showed that the per-capita living space was 10.7 square meters. With the supply of bicycles, sewing machines and television sets in large quantities, the possession of durable consumer products by every 100 households increased correspondingly. The rate of popularity of television sets in the cities and towns reached 80 percent. Twenty percent of the families of staff members and workers bought washing machines. Some commune members in the rural areas added new style furniture sets and television sets to their household. Television villages appeared in Lingwu, Zhongwei and Qingtongxia Counties. The cultural life of the masses became even richer. Throughout the region, 220,000 films were shown, attended by over 100 million viewers. On the average, each person watched over 30 films in a year. Mass cultural work in the rural areas also developed relatively rapidly. We set up 185 cultural stations in 73.1 percent of the communes. We also set up 63 simply-equipped cinemas. The people fervently desired to acquire more scientific and cultural knowledge. Throughout the region, over 20 million issues of newspapers and journals were distributed, 7.35 million Chinese books of all kinds were sold, 9.7 percent more than the preceding year.

The overall situation of the national economy throughout the region was good. However, some problems still existed. They were primarily the following: Diversified economy in agriculture developed slowly. The principle of production and construction in the mountainous region was not conscientiously implemented. Little change was seen in the conditions involving production. The ability to fight disasters was still very poor. We were still unable to shake off the passive state of "relying on nature for our survival." The condition of poor economic results in industrial production did not improve markedly. There were many enterprises suffering from losses and the amount of losses was great. The production and sales of some products were not linked up properly, or they failed to adapt to the changes in society's needs. As a result, new stockpiling appeared. The commercial sectors also failed to properly promote the work of supporting collective and individual operations, opening up channels of circulation and sending more industrial products to the countryside.

In order to create a new situation for the economic construction in Ningxia, we put forth, in light of Ningxia's reality and through forecasting and demonstration, the following tentative plans for the goal of struggle in the economic construction throughout the region in the next 20 years: By the year 2000, the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output throughout the region will quadruple over that of 1980, thereby striving to reach the level of development of the intermediate provinces and regions. In the first 10 years, we should emphasize tapping and bringing into play the capacities of the existing production factors, realize an annual average progressive increase of 6.4 percent and lay a good foundation for quadrupling economic output. In the latter 10 years, we should further bring into play the capacities of the existing enterprises and the role of the newly built projects to realize an economic revival, and realize an average progressive increase of 8.1 percent in these 10 years. Ningxia has many favorable factors for realizing this goal: Since the

Major Economic Targets of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	355.58	383.37	393.04	10.5	2.5	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	40.27	48.74	50.3	24.9	3.1	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	34.99	42.47	43.7	24.9	2.9	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	5.28	6.27	6.6	25.0	5.3	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	person		1,649	2,663		61.4	(1)
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	18.43	19.97	21.88	18.1	9.6	(2)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	4.85	7.60	7.66	57.9	0.8	(3)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	14.39	12.37	14.22	- 1.2	15.0	(3)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	3.39	3.80	4.21	24.2	10.8	(3)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	11.00	8.57	10.01	- 9	16.8	(3)
5. National income	100 million yuan	9.91	12.62				(4)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	3.16	1.36	1.40	- 5.25	2.9	
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	5.77	4.69	5.90	2.3	25.8	
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	4.22	3.44	4.27	1.1	24.1	(5)
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		2.01	2.73		35.8	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan		1.43	1.54		7.7	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	56.22	40.56	43.89	-21.9	8.2	(6)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	4.42	6.66	7.46	68.8	12	(6)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	6.37	8.46	9.78	53.5	12.7	(7)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan		202	205		1.5	(8)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	767	910	889	15.9	- 2.3	(9)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	7,776	6,816	7,545	- 3.1	10.7	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	85.37	77.70	76.36	-10.6	- 1.7	(10)
University students	10,000 people	0.28	0.51	0.45	60.7	-11.7	
Secondary students	10,000 people	23.29	20.67	20.97	-10	1.4	(11)
Primary students	10,000 people	61.29	55.57	55.39	- 9.6	- 0.2	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	0.75	0.81	0.94	25.3	17.2	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	1.34	1.34	1.27	- 5.2	- 5.2	(12)

(1) No statistics were given on the number of urban individual laborers in 1987.
(2) The absolute figures for 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(3) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(4) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices.
(5) In 1978, the investment in capital construction and the investment in renewal and transformation and in labor and material were not separated.
(6) Including all kinds of transportation vehicles.
(7) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(8) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature of the peasants. The number of households investigated was 530.
(9) Includes the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(10) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(11) Including secondary professional, regular secondary and vocational secondary schools.
(12) Not including barefoot doctors.

nation's founding, under the support of the state, Ningxia formed a definite material and technological basis, which will be brought into play still further in the socialist modernization. Ningxia has mountains and villages, has self-irrigated zones using diversions from the Huang He, has abundant coal and electric power energy resources, and has superior resources and production potentials for developing the economy. However, Ningxia is also a region of minority nationalities situated in a remote place and with a backward economy. There will still be a lot of difficulties in developing it into an economic zone. Although it has rather favorable factors for developiong large-scale agriculture, it is still restricted by many natural factors and its capacity to fight natural disasters is still relatively low. Although it already has a definite scale of production capacity, its technological level is low and its economic results are poor. Although it has rich material resources, it has weak financial resources and unsuitable railroad transportation capacity. The development and utilization of resources are restricted a great deal. Furthermore, its culture and education are backward and its population growth is too fast, which also seriously affect economic development. Thus, to quadruple its economic output, Ningxia must be ready to put in a great deal of hard work.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF XINJIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JINGJI NIANJIAN (1983) [ALMANAC OF CHINA'S ECONOMY (1983)] in Chinese 25 May 83 pp V 183-V 189

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[Text] In 1982, the party committee and people's government at various levels in the autonomous region continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, conscientiously implemented a series of important instructions of the party Central Committee on the work in Xinjiang, emphasized unity among nationalities, and shifted the focus of work to economic construction. Accordingly, marked progress was made in the economic construction and other work in the autonomous region. Politically and economically, Xinjiang was at the best historical stage.

I. Major Achievements Scored by the Various National Economic Sectors

1. All-round Bumper Harvest Scored in Agricultural and Livestock Production. Since the spring of 1982, the climate in many places in our region has been changeable. Such natural disasters as strong wind, low temperature and dry spells occurred. However, we strengthened leadership over agricultural and livestock production, conscientiously implemented the various economic policies of the party, further developed and perfected the various systems of responsibility in production with the system of responsibility linking contracting with production as the primary form, and carried out scientific farming. As a result, we greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants in production. Under the circumstance when over 3 million mu of crops throughout the region were seriously afflicted by the disasters, we scored a bumper harvest. Both the gross output and per-unit output of the major agricultural products registered the highest level in history. For 5 consecutive years since 1978, we realized an all-round increase in the output in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. For details, see the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease of 1982 over 1981
I. Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	36.91	33.83	9.1
II. Output of major agricultural products				
Gross output of grain	100 million jin	79.3	77.53	2.3
Gross output of cotton	10,000 dan	292.21	227.2	28.6
Gross output of oil-bearing crops	10,000 dan	409	421.4	- 2.9
Gross output of beets	10,000 dan	1,096.5	683.2	60.5
Output of tobacco	10,000 dan	6.37	2.67	138.58
Output of hops	10,000 dan	25.38	13.51	87.8
Output of silkworm cocoon	10,000 dan	1.66	1.45	14.5
Output of fruits	10,000 dan	500.2	399.5	25.2
III. Animal husbandry				
Number of animals kept in inventory at yearend	10,000 head	2,936.9	2,827.34	3.9
Young animal survivals	10,000 head	1,026.1	980.9	4.6
Number of animals removed from inventory	10,000 head	690.3	615.6	12.1
Commodity rate of animals	percent	13	12.3	0.7
Output of pork, beef and mutton	10,000 tons	14.1	13.2	6.8
Output of pure wool	10,000 jin	6,744.6	6,354	6.1
Milk	10,000 jin	15,505	14,129	9.7
IV. Area of afforestation	10,000 mu	44.78	36.19	23.7
V. Fishing	ton	7,320	6,207	17.9
VI. Income from commune and production brigade enterprises	100 million yuan	3.45	3.13	10.2

2. Industrial and Communications Production Rose Steadily and Economic Results Improved. This year, we further readjusted the industrial structure, the product structure and the enterprise organizational structure inside the industry in our region. Heavy industry picked up again, light industry continued to develop. A fine trend of steady and healthy development was maintained. See the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Gross value of industrial output	46.4	41.2	12.7
Of this: Value of heavy industrial output	24.8	22.5	10.2
Value of light industrial output	21.6	18.7	15.5

In light of the needs in the market, we arranged for a group of enterprises to switch to the production of such marketable products as beer, matches and cement, and cut down such long-line products as machine-made paper, machine beds and cotton yarn. Product quality gradually improved. Of the 51 quality targets under key assessment throughout the region, 31 steadily raised their targets compared to the preceding year, constituting 60.78 percent of the total. There were 17 products which were appraised as products of outstanding quality by the autonomous region. Design, color and variety increased. In textile industry alone, over 1,400 new designs, colors and varieties were added. Most of the major industrial products overfulfilled their year's plans for output. Of the 96 comparable products listed in the plan, 78 registered growth over the preceding year, and over 10 doubled and redoubled. See the following table:

Product name	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Television sets	set	11,738	995	1,179.7
Tape recorders	set	5,436	1,714	317.2
Washing machines	set	30,271	12,700	238.4
Motorcycles	vehicle	363	65	558.5
Walking tractors	set	1,912	165	1,158.8
Synthetic ammonia	10,000 tons	1.62	0.74	218.9
Chemical fiber cloth	10,000 meters	313.55	140.78	222.7
Plastic goods	ton	10,218	3,690	277
Glass for daily use	ton	5,358	2,648	202.3
Power driven farm tools	set	1,739	711	244.6
Wood shaving board	cubic meter	636	253	251.4
Phosphate fertilizer	10,000 tons	0.20	0.05	400

In face of seriously insufficient production tasks, the war industrial sector overcame difficulties, opened up opportunities, and promoted products for civilian use on a large scale, thereby reducing enterprise deficits. In addition to guaranteeing qualitative and quantitative fulfillment of production of military products, we trial-manufactured and put into production such marketable products for civilian use such as bicycles, steel window frames, plastic veneer, solar batteries and seismographs. The gross value of industrial output fulfilled by the entire system was 41.4 million yuan. Of this,

the output value of products for civilian use totaled 33.53 million yuan, 33.2 percent higher than 1981. The proportion of the output value of products for civilian use rose from 67.3 percent in 1981 to 81 percent in 1982. This laid a good foundation for realizing the goal of "feeding war products with products for civilian use."

The production of commodities specially required by the nationalities also developed on a relatively large scale. Presently, there are over 190 factories (workshops) producing commodities specially required by the nationalities. They are capable of producing over 60 varieties and over 1,000 products of different designs and colors. Most of the nationalities are basically self-sufficient in the commodities which they specially require.

Energy industrial production rose steadily and energy consumption dropped slightly. Of the 55 products under key assessment throughout the region, 30 either remained stable or dropped, constituting 54.55 percent of the total. The energy consumption by 100 million yuan of industrial output value throughout the region amounted to 136,200 tons of standard coal, 7.6 percent lower than the preceding year. Definite achievements were made in the work of energy saving. The energy saved throughout the year was equivalent to 290,000 tons of standard coal. The output of energy industrial products was raised compared to the preceding year. For details, see the following table:

Product name	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of 1982 over 1981
Electric energy production	100 million kWh	28.05	25.21	111.4
Of this: Hydroelectricity	100 million kWh	6.85	6.12	111.9
Thermal electricity	100 million kWh	21.2	19.09	111.1
Raw coal	10,000 tons	1,168.09	1,140.47	102.4
Crude oil	10,000 tons	403.27	383.81	105.1
Output of crude oil processing	10,000 tons	212.93	193.89	109.8
Gasoline	10,000 tons	61.59	56.53	109
Kerosene	10,000 tons	8.08	7.49	107.9
Diesel	10,000 tons	71.11	62.49	113.8
Lubricating oil	10,000 tons	9.49	9.39	101.1
Natural gas	100 million cubes	4.19	3.75	111.7

The situation in communications and transportation gradually took a turn for the better. The materials transported to the hinterland increased. In spite of the serious inadequacy in railroad transportation capacity, we worked hard and did a good job of fulfilling the transportation of such key materials as crude salt, cotton and petroleum. In highway transportation, the problem of transportation capability over transportation volume was alleviated, and definite results were scored accordingly. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase or decrease in 1982 over preceding year
I. Railroad freight volume	10,000 tons	1,001.24	886.8	12.9
Of this: Coal	10,000 tons	321	263.3	21.9
Petroleum	10,000 tons	261.4	244.1	7.1
Cotton	10,000 tons	8.6	2.4	2.58 times
Crude salt	10,000 tons	28.6	27.7	3.2
II. Railroad passenger volume	10,000 people	187.1	195.88	-4.5
III. Railroad freight turnover	1 million tons/km	7,784.4	6,500.1	19.76
IV. Railroad passenger turnover	1 million people/km	1,973.8	1,939.1	1.79
V. Highway freight volume	10,000 tons	4,599.47	3,861.3	19.12
VI. Highway passenger volume	10,000 people	1,541.37	1,271.74	21.2
VII. Highway freight turnover	1 million tons/km	3,469.34	2,981.73	16.35
VIII. Highway passenger turnover	1 million people/km	1,518.18	1,210.41	25.43

3. We Accelerated the Time Frame of Capital Construction and Continued To Improve the Construction Quality. This year, we emphasized the rectification and management of the construction enterprises. We practically and realistically strengthened the work in the early stage of the capital construction projects and guaranteed the smooth launching of the projects to be put into production and the key construction projects. The six projects listed in the state plan to enter production this year were all completed and put into production by the end of the year. This was the first time in over a decade. The newly added major production capacities were: 200,000 tons of cement, 50,000 kW of electricity, 450,000 tons of crude oil (274,000 tons in capital construction), 150,000 tons of platinum reforming, 43.5 km of 1,104-volt power transmission lines, and 150 kilovolt-ampere of 2 x 3 transformers. The capital construction plans were fulfilled in a better manner than the preceding year. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
I. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets	100 million yuan	22.39	16.99	31.8
Of this: Investment in capital construction	100 million yuan	13.22	11.48	15.2
Investment in technology and labor and material	100 million yuan	9.17	5.51	66.4
II. Area of housing construction	10,000 meters	589	497	18.5
Of this: Area of residential quarters	10,000 meters	280	245	14.3
III. Area of housing completed	10,000 meters	322	272	18.4
Of this: Area of residential quarters	10,000 meters	181	155	16.8

4. Urban and Rural Markets Thrived and Foreign Trade Developed Rapidly. With the readjustment of the economic structure and the development of production of consumer products, the sources of commodities increased. In purchasing commodities, the urban and rural people had a greater choice. The traditional seller's market gradually turned into a buyer's market. Prices were basically stable. Both purchase and sales of commodities thrived. The commercial sectors at various levels further improved business management, set up enterprise system of management with the system of personal responsibility as the key, and improved service quality and economic results.

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Percent of growth in 1982 over preceding year
Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	39.61	36.96	7.2
Net procurement of commodities	33.22	28.57	16.3
Net sales of commodities	41.20	37.65	9.4
Commodity purchasing power	43.37	40.16	8.0

In 1982, foreign trade grew by a relatively wide margin. The gross amount of foreign trade export was 90 percent higher than 1981, the highest year in history. Currently, there are over 170 commodities throughout the region which were sold to 47 countries and regions in the world. Foreign exchange balance increased, and we fulfilled the plan for foreign trade export procurement for 5 consecutive years. See the following table:

Unit: $10,000

Item	1982	1981	Percent of growth in 1982 over preceding year
Gross value of export	9,032	4,730	91
Gross value of import	1,594	1,526	4.5

5. Abrupt Changes Took Place in Financial Revenue, Which Picked Up Again After a Drop for 3 Consecutive Years. In 1982, the financial departments at various levels throughout the region vigorously broadened the sources of income and reduced expenditure, strengthened financial supervision and launched in depth a mass enterprise financial affairs examination throughout the region. We further strengthened the work of tax collection and management, supervision and delivery of profits and control over procurement, imposed strict and impartial financial and economic discipline and increased financial revenue. The financial revenue for the entire region totaled 438 million yuan, 164 million yuan over the budgeted figure. Calculating from comparable specifications, it registered a growth by 14.5 percent over the preceding year. Financial expenditure totaled 1,494,000,000 yuan, 87.2 percent of the budgeted figure, and 0.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The accounts showed a favorable balance. See the following table:

Unit: 100 million yuan

Item	1982	1981	Increase in 1982 over preceding year Note: Absolute figure base on that year's prices
I. National income	56.06	51.44	8.71
II. Financial revenue	4.38	1.65	1.65 times
III. Financial expenditure	14.94	14.82	0.8
Of this: Expenses in cultural and public health work	4.19	3.50	19.7

6. The Income of the Urban and Rural People Increased on a General Scale, and People's Livelihood Continued To Improve. With the all-round development of agricultural and livestock production, the income of peasants and herdsmen again increased markedly this year. The number of debit households was 4.72 percent lower than the preceding year. In accordance with the plan of the State Council, we readjusted the wage scale of some working personnel of party, government and mass organizations, professional units and scientific, cultural, education and public health departments. At the same time, we used a portion

of our funds as price subsidies for agricultural and livestock products, subsidies for high and cold places and urban construction. The people's standard of living further improved. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of increase in 1982 over preceding year
I. Total number of staff members and workers	10,000 people	259.95	253.12	2.7
Wage bill	100 million yuan	24.08	22.7	6.0
Of this: Bonuses	100 million yuan	1.42	1.13	25.5
Per-capita wage	yuan	941	915	2.8
Per-capita wage of staff members and workers under the system of ownership by all people	yuan	968	935	3.5
II. Per-capita income of peasants and herdsmen	yuan		136	
Of this: Collective distribution	yuan	138	114	21.1
Income from family sideline occupations	yuan		22	
Per-capita grain ratio for commune members	jin	467	430	8.6
III. Savings of urban and rural residents	100 million yuan	17.5	13.99	25

The various units and various departments opened up employment opportunities. This year, 98,800 urban unemployed young people were placed.

7. New Developments Were Made in Education, Science, Culture, Public Health Work and Sports. Definite results were scored on the educational front. Teaching quality improved and teaching factors further improved. The education for minority nationalities, particularly the education for the pastoral areas, was strengthened. Nearly 200 new boarding schools were founded. This basically solved the longstanding problem of difficulty attending school for the children of herdsmen. Preliminary development was also made in sparetime education and adult education. Over the last few years, we successively restored and built 22 institutions of higher learning for staff members and workers (including 9 sparetime universities and correspondence universities). We set up over 50 professions. There were over 11,600 attending students. Great achievements were also made in the cultural and technological make-up classes for staff members and workers and the work of training cadres. All

this played a positive role in raising the cultural level of the staff members and workers, improving the quality of the cadre ranks and promoting the four modernizations in our region.

On the scientific and technological front, we implemented the principle of letting scientific research serve economic construction, and strengthened the research on applied science and the popularization of scientific and technological results. We scored 94 scientific research results, 11 of which were major scientific research results. The popularization and application of scientific and technological results enabled our region to obtain marked economic results in agricultural and livestock production. The Central Laboratory of the Xinjiang Agricultural Scientific Institute, which was of a relatively high standing, was completed. It will greatly promote the launching of agricultural scientific research work in our region. We also scored achievements in the work of birth control. The rate of single births was 63.59 percent, 14.5 percent higher than the preceding year. We built and expanded a number of key hospitals and nationalities hospitals, and made improvement in medical facilities, medical treatment factors and service attitude. The athletes in our region won 4 first places in international competitions and 41 first places in national competitions. Thirty gold medals were won, a peak record.

II. Characteristics of the Development of the National Economy in 1982

Agriculture. We practically and realistically strengthened leadership. We further developed and perfected the various systems of responsibility in production. This year, the leading comrades of the autonomous region went on many occasions to the rural areas and pastoral areas to conduct investigation and study and to guide work. They played an extremely important role in implementing the party's various economic policies on the rural areas. After several years of probing and practice, most places discovered the form of system of responsibility in production which was most appropriate to their local reality. This greatly mobilized the enthusiasm of the peasants in production. Currently, 94.78 percent of the agricultural production teams throughout the region implemented the system of responsibility linking contracting with production. Of this, 90.28 percent of the teams in southern Xinjiang and 37.88 percent of the teams in northern Xinjiang implemented "dual contracting." In livestock breeding, 95.11 percent of the teams implemented the system of responsibility linking contracting with production. This is an important reason why agriculture and livestock breeding in our region registered increase in output and income for years on end. In particular, great changes took place in the southern Xinjiang region, which had relatively low output in grain historically, after implementing the system of responsibility linking contracting with production on a popular scale. In 1982, grain output totaled 410 million jin. This not only supplemented the reduced output in northern Xinjiang, but also enabled Xinjiang to score increase in grain output. In this respect, the three prefectures of Aksu, Kashi and Hotan registered an increase of 358 million jin in output. In Hotan Prefecture, the output of grain, cotton, oilbearing crops, livestock and silkworm cocoons, as well as per-capita grain ration and per-capita income all scored an all-time high.

We further readjusted the structure of grain crops. Whether in the sown acreage or in output, the proportion of wheat and rice continued to increase and the proportion of coarse food grain dropped gradually. For details, see the following table:

Item		1978	1981	1982
Acreage (10,000 mu):	Total	3,471.06	3,107.96	3,036.76
	Wheat and rice	2,186.62	2,166.86	2,136.03
	Coarse grain	1,284.44	941.10	900.73
	Percent of composition			
	Wheat and rice	62.99	69.72	70.34
	Coarse grain	37.00	30.28	29.66
Output (100 million jin):				
	Total	74	77.5	79.3
	Wheat and rice	41.5	49.6	51.9
	Coarse grain	32.5	27.9	27.4
	Percent of composition			
	Wheat and rice	56.08	64.05	65.45
	Coarse grain	43.92	36.00	34.55

We emphasized the work of popularizing science and technology. The acreage of fine-strain wheat and corn throughout the region reached 82 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Cultivation of fine-strain cotton and beets was fully realized. The plastic mulch for cotton cultivation technique was further popularized from several 100,000 mu of the preceding year to over 500,000 mu. We also scored great results in the work of prevention and treatment of plant diseases and of the improvement of livestock varieties.

Since its restoration, the Production and Construction Corps played a very major role in the economic construction in the autonomous region. In the midst of relatively serious disasters, we scored a bumper harvest in agricultural and livestock production, and rendered contributions to the industrial and agricultural production of the autonomous region. See the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Increase and decrease of 1982 over 1981
Gross value of industrial and agricultural output	100 million yuan	20	17.56	13.9
Of this: Value of industrial output	100 million yuan	9.95	8.59	15.83
Value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	10.05	8.97	12.04
Gross output of grain	100 million jin	18.25	18.46	- 1.14

[continued]

[continuation]

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Increase and decrease of 1982 over 1981
Gross output of cotton	10,000 dan	143	105	36.19
Livestock kept in inventory at yearend	10,000 head	266	271	-1.85
Gross output of meat	10,000 tons	3.01	2.91	3.43

Industry: We emphasized enterprise rectification and the expansion of the decision-making power of the enterprise. We promoted the economic system of responsibility and improved economic results. Through learning from and popularizing the experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Co and emphasizing the work of enterprise rectification, the 141 large-scale and medium-sized core enterprises listed as the first batch to undergo rectification scored fine results. Of these, two key enterprises--the August 1 Iron and Steel General Plant and the July 1 Cotton Textile Mill--underwent preliminary rectification, promoted the economic system of responsibility, rectified the product structure, lowered energy and raw materials consumption and greatly improved economic results. As a result, they respectively realized 6.1 million yuan and 14.5 million yuan in profit, 1.6 times and 23.1 percent higher than the preceding year, respectively.

The industrial and communications enterprises made marked improvements in economic results. Compared to the preceding year, the cost of comparable products throughout the region was lowered by 2.16 percent, the turnover of circulatory funds was 12 days faster, the number of enterprises suffering from losses was cut down by 43 and the scope of losses was reduced by 6.18 percent. The labor productivity by all personnel of the industrial enterprises within the budget throughout the province was 5.88 percent higher than the preceding year. The downward trend of profits delivered to the state for the last few years was changed. For details, see the following table:

Item	Unit	1982	1981	Percent of growth in 1982 over 1981
Income from sales of the industrial enterprises	100 million yuan	13.98	12.78	9.38
Profits realized	10,000 yuan	10,793	6,906	56.28
Profits delivered to the state	10,000 yuan	6,542	3,791	72.6
Profit and tax rates of output value	Percent	20.04	17.83	2.21

We emphasized the work of tapping potentials, and carrying out renewal and transformation inside the enterprises. In 1982, we arranged 107 technological transformation projects, with an investment of 107 million yuan and the following newly added production capacities: 70,000 tons of cement, 50,000 bicycles, 5,000 tons of beer, 4,500 cubic meters of fiberboard, 4,500 tons of plastic goods, 3.5 million knit bags, 400,000 sheets of decorative board, and 25,000 tons of quartz sandstone. The above can bring about a newly added output value of 87 million yuan and newly added worth of 23 million yuan in taxes and profits every year.

Finance: After a downward trend for 3 consecutive years, our finances picked up again and the accounts showed a favorable balance. The reasons for a turn for the better in our finances were: 1) The speed of growth in the income from taxation involving industrial and commercial salt was relatively fast, surpassing the average speed of growth for years. In 1982, we fulfilled 504 million yuan in taxes involving industrial and commercial salt, 9.8 percent higher than the preceding year. The reasons were the development in production and the expansion in sales; the increase in income through the readjustment of profit and tax rates of individual products; and the strengthening of the work of tax collection. 2) The income of the industrial, communications and commercial enterprises began to pick up again. The enterprises fulfilled 173 million yuan in profits delivered to the state, 79.2 percent higher than the preceding year. Production developed and economic results improved. 3) We launched mass inspection on the financial affairs of enterprises. We discovered various violations against discipline involving over 60 million yuan. Of this, we can increase our income by some 40 million yuan, and already put over 30 million yuan in the state treasury. 4) We further promoted and perfected the method of assumption of sole responsibility for one's own profits and losses in enterprise financial affairs. Currently, most of the enterprises in the autonomous region implemented the various forms of the method of assumption of sole responsibility in profits and losses with the departments in charge as the unit, thereby mobilizing the enthusiasm of the various enterprises in increasing income and reducing expenditure.

III. Problems and Prospects

In 1982, the autonomous region made marked progress in all kinds of work. However, many problems still existed. They were primarily the following: The economic results in the realms of production, construction and circulation were still very poor. Many economic targets still lagged far behind the average level nationally. In the industrial enterprises within the budget, the profits and taxes realized by every 100 yuan of output value amounted to only 16.53 yuan, which was 33.08 percent lower than the average level nationally for 1981, which was 24.7 yuan. This showed that our region has very great potential for improving economic results. Our preparatory work in the early stage of the investment in fixed assets was done very poorly. The rate of delivery of fixed assets and the rate of completion of housing construction both dropped. Some industrial products were of inferior quality and high price, and therefore had weak competitive ability on the market. Many products were unmarketable and overstocked. The sown acreage of grain was reduced for years on end, and the phenomenon in which industrial crops

Major Economic Targets for Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region for 1982

Item	Unit	1978	1981	1982	Percent of growth over 1978	Percent of growth over 1981	Remarks
1. Population at yearend	10,000 people	1,233.01	1,303.05	1,315.90	6.7	1.0	
2. Number of staff and workers at yearend	10,000 people	227.13	253.11	259.95	14.4	2.7	
System of ownership by all people	10,000 people	208.30	226.29	230.91	10.9	2.0	
System of collective ownership	10,000 people	18.83	26.82	29.04	54.2	8.3	
3. Number of urban individual laborers	10,000 people	0.40	2.29	2.69	572.5	17.5	
4. Gross value of agricultural and industrial output	100 million yuan	59.76	74.99	83.31	39.4	11.1	(1)
Gross value of agricultural output	100 million yuan	26.49	33.83	36.91	39.3	9.1	(2)
Gross value of industrial output	100 million yuan	33.27	41.16	46.40	39.5	12.7	(2)
Light industrial output value	100 million yuan	13.77	18.66	21.57	56.6	15.6	(2)
Heavy industrial output value	100 million yuan	19.50	22.50	24.83	27.3	10.4	(2)
5. National income	100 million yuan	34.08	51.44	56.06	--	--	(3)
6. Local financial revenue	100 million yuan	7.14	1.65	4.38	-38.7	1.7 times	(4)
Local financial expenditure	100 million yuan	17.02	14.82	14.94	-12.2	0.8	(5)
7. Gross amount of investment in fixed assets (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	16.99	22.39	--	31.8	
Investment in capital construction (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	12.96	11.48	13.22	2.0	15.2	
Investment in renewal and transformation and labor and material (system of ownership by all people)	100 million yuan	--	5.51	9.17	--	66.4	
8. Freight turnover	100 million ton/km	67.75	102.88	121.49	79.3	18.1	(6)
Passenger turnover	100 million people/km	13.73	32.31	37.78	175.2	16.9	(6)
9. Total amount of retail sales of social commodities	100 million yuan	--	36.96	39.61	--	7.2	(7)
10. Per capita net income of peasants	yuan	--	235.82	277.10	--	17.5	(8)
Average wage scale of staff and workers	yuan	720	915	941	30.71	2.8	(9)
11. Industrial labor productivity by all personnel (system of ownership by all people)	yuan/person per year	7,315	8,413	8,502	16.2	1.06	
12. Number of students in schools at various levels	10,000 people	286.93	287.58	287.37	0.2	- 0.1	(10)
University students	10,000 people	1.02	1.65	1.62	58.8	- 1.8	
Secondary students	10,000 people	83.03	84.88	87.16	5.0	2.7	(11)
Primary students	10,000 people	202.88	201.05	198.6	- 2.1	- 1.2	
13. Number of hospital beds	10,000 beds	3.92	4.76	4.87	24.2	2.3	
Full-time public health and technological personnel	10,000 people	5.11	6.30	6.52	27.6	3.5	(12)

(1) 1981 and 1982 were calculated from the constant prices of 1980.
(2) The percentage of growth in 1982 over 1978 was calculated from comparable prices.
(3) The absolute figures were based on the prices of that year. The speed was calculated from comparable prices. The figures for 1982 were preliminary figures.
(4) Calculating from comparable specifications, the figures for 1982 (preliminary figures) were 14.5 percent higher than 1981.
(5) (Preliminary figures).
(6) Including all kinds of transportation tools.
(7) Including retail sales by peasants to nonagricultural residents.
(8) The figure of investigation of the peasants' family livelihood includes income from family handicrafts of a commodity nature of the peasants.
(9) Includes the system of ownership by all people and the system of collective ownership.
(10) Including secondary professional, mechanics and other full-time schools.
(11) Including secondary professional, regular secondary, vocational secondary and agricultural secondary schools.
(12) Not including barefoot doctors.

crowded out grain crops was not entirely overcome. There was serious shortage of commercial network outlets and facilities and excess of intermediate links. The progress in the reform of the educational structure was slow and scientific and technological forces were dispersed. The problem of labor employment was still rather prominent. All these await our solution in a conscientious manner in the new year.

In 1983, as put forth at the 12th Party Congress, we will create a new situation for socialist modernization in an all-round manner. The general goal for the national economy and social development in the autonomous region will be: Under the prerequisite of improving economic results, we must enable the speed of development of the gross value of industrial and agricultural output to realize the goal of "guaranteeing 5 percent and striving for 6 percent." We should give prominence to emphasizing the three keys of agriculture and animal husbandry, energy and communications, and education and science. At the same time, we must try by each and every means to increase income and reduce expenditure and strive for a turn for the better in our financial condition. We must actively develop economic alliance and technological cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities, speedily change the backward outlook of the autonomous region and, on the basis of developing production, further raise the standard of material and cultural living of the urban and rural people. While emphasizing the building of a socialist material civilization, we must emphasize the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and enable all areas of economic and social work to develop ahead in a sustained and steady manner.

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SURVEY OF HONG KONG'S ECONOMY IN 1982

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[Text] In 1982, Hong Kong experienced economic difficulty and instability. The world economy experienced the most sustained and most profound recession since the one from 1974 to 1975. The international market was idle, protectionism spread, and Hong Kong's economy was affected to a serious extent. In 1982, Hong Kong's industrial production and sales dropped, foreign trade shrank, and the real estate crisis deepened. There was unrest in the monetary circles. The Hong Kong currency exchange and the stock market fell. People held off on making investments. The overall economy slowed down. The British authorities in Hong Kong readjusted the economic growth rate in Hong Kong from the estimated 8 percent in the beginning to 6 percent, then revised it again to 4 percent, and still failed to fulfill it. In 1982, the gross value of production in Hong Kong was HK$157,302,000,000 (Hong Kong dollars are used below also), giving an actual growth of 2.4 percent over the preceding year, but lagging far behind the two-digit percentage of growth annually between 1976 and 1981.

From 1981 to 1982, Hong Kong's financial balance was HK$7.7 billion. The fiscal budget for 1982 to 1983 gave a balance of HK$2.8 billion. However, in reality, a deficit of HK$3.8 billion appeared (financial revenue was HK$30.9 billion and expenditure was HK$34.7 billion). The estimated budget for 1983 to 1984 was a deficit of HK$6.2 billion. After supplementing with 11 additional taxes, it still showed a deficit of HK$3.2 billion. The financial deficits for 2 consecutive years were enormous. These were rarely seen in Hong Kong's finance since after the war, and were a general representation of the extent of the economic depression in Hong Kong.

In spite of this, Hong Kong's economy in 1982 was still better than the major Western countries. In our country, the economy developed in an all-round manner and we continued to implement the open-door policy. In various respects, we supported the development of Hong Kong's economic development. This was a major reason why, under adverse circumstances, Hong Kong's economy still registered a slight growth.

Trade. Under the situation when the economy of the capitalist world was in a recession, Hong Kong's foreign trade in 1982 displayed the following two major characteristics:

(1) The gross value of trade showed negative growth in essence.

Statistics of Hong Kong's Foreign Trade in 1982

Unit: HK$100 million

	1982	1981	Margin of growth (percent)
Exports	1,273.85	1,221.63	4.3
Of this: Transit	443.53	417.39	6.3
Export of products made in Hong Kong	830.32	804.24	3.2
Imports	1,428.93	1,383.75	3.3
Gross value of import and export	2,702.78	2,605.38	3.7

In 1981, the growth rates of Hong Kong's import and export trade, including import, export and transit, were all two-digit figures. Comparatively speaking, the margin of growth for 1982 was extremely small. If we take out the factor of price inflation of import and export goods, then, the import and export trade in essence has dropped. Statistics of the British authorities in Hong Kong showed that imports dropped by 2.4 percent in essence, and the gross exports dropped by 1.7 percent. Of this, the export of products made in Hong Kong dropped by 2.8 percent. There was virtually no growth in transit trade. The year 1982 was the most dismal year in Hong Kong's foreign trade in the last 6 years.

(2) Trade with our country's hinterland increased in an all-round manner.

The Percentage of Trade With Our Country's Hinterland in Hong Kong's Foreign Trade in 1982

Item	Amount (HK$100 million)	Percent in gross value of trade	Percent in increase over preceding year	Position
Import	329.35	23.0	11.6	1
Export	38.06	4.6	30.2	4
Transit	79.92	18.0	- 0.6	1
Total	447.33	16.6	10.5	2

For 2 consecutive years, trade with our country's hinterland was in second place in Hong Kong's foreign trade, with the highest percentage since 1959. We surpassed Japan and reestablished ourselves as the largest source of imports to Hong Kong. Forty-seven percent of the imported foodstuffs to Hong

Kong came from the hinterland. In the 10 big markets for export of products made in Hong Kong, our country's hinterland rose from fifth position formerly to fourth position, with the widest margin of growth. Furthermore, for 3 consecutive years, our country was in first position as Hong Kong's transit market. This showed that, in the midst of the sustained economic depression of the Western countries, trade between Hong Kong and the hinterland continued to develop, and played a positive role in stabilizing Hong Kong's economy.

The Manufacturing Industry (that is, processing industry, not including power industry and building industry). The manufacturing industry in Hong Kong, which basically took export as the key, was closely linked with the Western market. Under the situation when the world economy was suffering from sustained recession, in 1982, the factories in Hong Kong did not receive sufficient orders, and the rate of operation for the entire year was roughly 60 percent. Profits dropped. Losses even resulted. Medium-sized and small factories were closed down. The number of unemployed workers and semiemployed workers increased.

Statistics of the British authorities in Hong Kong showed that, by the end of September 1982, there were 47,089 factories in the manufacturing industry in Hong Kong, 0.8 percent more than the corresponding period of the preceding year. However, the number of employed workers totaled 856,000, 5.4 percent less than the corresponding period of the preceding year. This reflected the fact that, although the number of factories increased, yet, due to the reduction in production, the number of workers required to work dropped.

Textiles and clothesmaking were the largest manufacturing industries in Hong Kong. The number of employed workers constituted 42 percent of the total number of workers throughout Hong Kong. The amount of export constituted 41 percent of the gross value of export in Hong Kong. Due to the popularity of trade protectionism, market demand slowed down and competition became intense. In 1982, the amount of exports involving the textile industry in Hong Kong dropped by 4.7 percent compared to 1981. Possessing the characteristics of fine work and low price, the clothesmaking industry maintained stability in exports. After 6 months of arduous and intermittent talks, Hong Kong finally reached a textile products trade agreement with Western Europe's Common Market。 The major content involved cutting down the quota for the export of five "sensitive" textile products from Hong Kong. This will inevitably curb the speed of growth of export of Hong Kong's textile products to the countries of the Common Market.

The electronics industry was the second largest pillar in Hong Kong's manufacturing industry. In 1982, the value of export totaled HK$8,455,000,000, 7.8 percent lower than 1981. In 1982, Hong Kong's electronic products entered a new realm, switching from low-grade products to high-grade products. Besides producing consumer products, it also produced specialized products, such as telecommunications and recording devices, medical electronic devices, "robot" computerized telephones, and so forth. The computerized telephones occupied the market which was originally occupied by the advanced industrial nations. This year, another characteristic of the electronics industry is that many

Hong Kong businessmen made investments in building factories in the special economic zones in the mainland.

Another important undertaking in Hong Kong was the manufacturing industry involving miscellaneous finished products. In 1982, the value of export of plastic toys, dolls and gold and silver products totaled HK$15,589,000,000, 19 percent of the gross value of export and 17.8 percent higher than the preceding year. Of this, the export of plastic toys was up 21.6 percent, giving a total amount of HK$6.3 billion, the first in the world in the export of plastic toys.

The fourth largest manufacturing industry in Hong Kong was the watchmaking industry. In 1982, the output of electronic watches peaked in history. Supply to the market was excessive. Competition was fierce and France strictly restricted imports. This was the beginning of the plight of the watchmaking industry. In 1982, the amount of export of electronic watches rose sharply by 54.9 percent. However, the value of exports only rose by 5.4 percent.

The major reasons why Hong Kong's manufacturing industry was beset with all kinds of hardship were: 1) The Western market was idle, overseas orders dropped and trade protectionism obstructed the export of products made in Hong Kong. 2) The rate of monetary inflation in Hong Kong was 10.6 percent. Although the prices of export goods went up, exports dropped in essence. 3) The banks cut down their loans to medium-sized and small factories. The turnover of funds for factories was thus made difficult. Nearly 3,000 factories either ended their business or were closed down. The estimated idle accounts for the entire year totaled HK$1.5 billion. 4) Competition with neighboring regions and countries intensified, making it impossible for the cost of products made in Hong Kong to be lowered.

Because Hong Kong's manufacturing industry embraced high-quality labor force, business flexibility and great adaptability, popular belief was that it could continue to develop once the world economy was revived.

The Monetary Business. In 1982, the monetary business in Hong Kong developed in the midst of unrest. This year, nine new banks were added. By the end of the year, there were 132 licensed banks in Hong Kong, 1,474 banking offices, 361 savings companies and 122 foreign banking offices. Calculating from average population, Hong Kong ranked third in the world after New York and London as the city with the highest concentration of banks. In 1982, of the 100 largest banks in the world, 63 set up branches or administrative offices in Hong Kong. Hong Kong moved further up in its position as an international banking center.

Statistics of Savings and Loans in Hong Kong's Banking Organizations in 1982

Unit: HK$100 million

Item		By the end of 1982	By the end of 1981	Increase or decrease (percent)
Gross amount of savings		2,340.72	1,634.24	+ 43
Of this:	Fixed deposits in banks	1,046.26	362.39	+189
	Fixed deposits of savings companies	438.13	591.67	- 26
	Current accounts	856.33	680.18	+ 26
	Deposits in Hong Kong dollars	1,353.83	1,343.59	+ 0.8
	Deposits in foreign currencies	986.89	292.65	+237
Gross amount of loans and money advanced		3,312.33	2,575.41	+ 29

The above table represents the characteristics of operation of Hong Kong's banking organizations in 1982: 1) The margin of growth of savings was greater than the margin of growth of loans. The margin of growth of loans was slowed down because, on the one hand, the need for funds was slowed down due to the depression in industry and commerce and in the stagnation in investment last year. On the other hand, the banks cut down on loans because delinquent accounts and bad accounts increased day after day as a result of difficulties in the turnover of funds met by some real estate and financial corporations. 2) The savings were gradually shifted from the savings companies to the banks. After the implementation of the three-level system in the banking business, the banks canceled their restriction on interest rates of savings above HK$500,000. As the savings companies could not accept short-term savings of under 3 months, the monopoly of the banks in the savings market increased. This year, the rate of growth of fixed deposits reached 189 percent. 3) After abolishing taxes on the interests of foreign currency deposits, the speed of growth of foreign currency deposits reached 237 percent in 1 year.

In 1982, Hong Kong readjusted its interest rate for deposits downward six times. The most favorable interest rate on loans dropped from 16 percent to 10.5 percent. The drop in interest rate should stimulate investment and consumption. However, under the situation when the overall economy in Hong Kong was in a depression, its role was not very effective.

The index of exchange of the Hong Kong dollar was primarily affected by Hong Kong's import and export trade. In the first three quarters of 1982, due to the narrowing of the gap of the visible trade in Hong Kong, the rate of exchange of the Hong Kong dollar displayed a stronger trend. After September, the failure of results in the talks between China and the United Kingdom affected the index of exchange of the Hong Kong dollar, which dropped sharply. On 27 October, the index of exchange of the Hong Kong dollar dropped to 79.7, the lowest point in 10 years. The same day, the exchange of $100 was HK$694, the highest since after the war. In the entire year, the index of exchange

of the Hong Kong dollar dropped 6.8 percent, with 12.7 percent depreciation in the exchange of Hong Kong dollars for U.S. dollars.

Hong Kong's gold market ranked third in the world. In 1982, the gold exchange in Hong Kong was 10,910 hands (100 ounces in each hand), 67 percent less than the 32,740 hands in 1981. In this year, gold prices repeatedly rose and dropped. The lowest price for gold was HK$2,000 for 50 grams, and the highest was HK$3,655.

In 1982, Hong Kong's monetary business encountered frequent storms. In early September, the Xie Li Yuan Gold Exchange stopped operation. This touched off the rush withdrawal from the Heng Long Bank. Two financial corporations had their licenses withheld due to problems with funds. There were rumors that 10 other financial corporations were faced with difficulties in turnover. The banking circle proposed measures of support. For instance, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation proposed the 20-year mortgage plan, the Far East Bank supported some companies which were faced with difficulties in funds. All these definitely played a positive role in stabilizing the monetary market.

The Stock Market. In 1982, the Hong Kong stock market dropped sharply. By the end of the year, the Heng Seng index was 783.82, 44.2 percent lower than the 1,405.82 of the preceding year. In 1982, the highest Heng Seng index was 1,445.32, and the lowest was 676.30, giving a difference of 769.02. The gross market value of 247 companies put on the market was HK$132,446,000,000 by the end of 1982, HK$99,748,000,000 yuan or 43 percent lower than the end of the preceding year.

In the market value of the companies put on the market, the stock for real estate dropped most drastically at 51.6 percent. The market value of 15 largest new real estate companies dropped by 20 to 70 percent. The stocks of the banks and financial corporations were also affected by the depression in the real estate business. With the exception of the stocks in public works, which remained stable, all other categories of stock dropped to varying degrees.

In 1982, the Hong Kong stock market was stormy. Rumors arose in all corners. Speculation was rampant. On the one hand, because Hong Kong's economy was in a predicament, the stock market was directly and indirectly affected. In particular, the recession in the real estate business was the biggest factor. On the other hand, some large companies made use of people's lack of confidence in the prospect of the stock market to create an atmosphere of tension and make trouble.

The Real Estate Business. In 1982, the economic depression as well as the demand over supply on the market in Hong Kong served to plunge Hong Kong's real estate business, which entered the period of readjustment in 1981, into a deep crisis. This was manifested in the following: 1) Lack of interest in land purchase and sales. The prices of land dropped sharply. From 1982 to 1983, the quantity of land sold by the British authorities in Hong Kong was

30 percent beyond the budget. The income, however, was 63 percent lower than the budget. The price of land for industrial use dropped by more than 65 percent, even as high as 93 percent. 2) The prices of buildings dropped drastically, and the number of vacancies increased. It was estimated that the average drop in the prices of buildings of all kinds was roughly 30 percent. Rent dropped by a narrower margin. Due to the demand for office and store space in the Central District, the prices of buildings and the rent were relatively stable. The situation of supply over demand of luxurious apartments was more serious. It was estimated that it would take 3 to 4 years to fill the vacancies. In addition, the situation of vacancies of industrial buildings was also very serious.

The major reason why the real estate business in Hong Kong was so poor was because of the policy of high land prices of the British authorities in Hong Kong. High land prices fostered speculation in real estate. The prices of buildings were raised to an irrationally high level which was seriously divorced from the purchasing power of the residents. Thus, on the one hand, there were "excessive" buildings with a large number of vacancies. On the other hand, the residents had difficulty finding housing. Statistics of the British authorities in Hong Kong showed that there were 57,000 vacant units in 1982. On the other hand, there were nearly 160,000 households on the waiting list for public housing, and 125,000 households living in wooden houses. These figures were all reduced and were far from representing the true situation.

The real estate business was in a state of depression. This not only affected the drastic drop in the stock market, but also put a heavier burden on the banking circle. This year, three real estate companies went out of business. In order to save the real estate business, the banking circles put forth many measures. It was popular belief that the readjustment of the real estate business would carry over to 1983.

Tourism. The results in the tourist business in Hong Kong ranked third after the clothesmaking and electronics industry. The development of tourism promoted the development of commerce, banking, hotels and the transportation business. In 1982, 2,609,000 tourists went to Hong Kong, 2.9 percent more than the preceding year. The gross value spent in Hong Kong was HK$8.4 billion, 9.6 percent more than the preceding year. Under the situation when the total number of world tourists dropped by 1.8 percent, the tourist business in Hong Kong was still able to develop its market. This was truly commendable.

However, the development of the tourist business in Hong Kong slowed down in essence. In the past, the invisible income from tourism was sufficient to not only make up for the deficits in visible trade but also give a favorable balance. In recent years, however, the residents in Hong Kong went abroad to visit on a large scale. In 1982, 9 million people left Hong Kong on visits abroad. The gross value spent abroad was HK$9 billion. Thus, in essence, there was deficit in the income from tourism. In 1982, the world economic recession and the increase in unemployment affected the growth in the number of tourists to Hong Kong. In addition, the hotel charges in Hong Kong were

rather high, prices went up and security was poor. Hong Kong's reputation as a "paradise for purchase" and a tourist site dropped slightly. In order to attract more tourists, besides using "paradise for purchase" as a canvass, the tourist business in Hong Kong also resorted to other means, such as holding international activities and improving tourist facilities, to attract tourists with high consumption capacity. The development of the tourist business in our country's hinterland increased the number of tourists passing through Hong Kong every day. The tourist business in Hong Kong reaped much profit from this.

Hong Kong's economy is tied in with the economy of the capitalist world. In the presence of an economic recession in the West, it is difficult for Hong Kong to lift itself up. The problem facing Hong Kong in 1983 involves how to reduce its dependence on the Western economy, in particular the economy of the United States, how to continue to win the support of the hinterland, and how to revive Hong Kong's economy as quickly as possible, expand investment and further develop overseas markets.

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NATIONAL STATE FARM AND LAND RECLAMATION SYSTEM ENERGETIC OPERATION OF INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

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[Text] "CPC Central Committee Decisions on Various Problems in Hastening Development of Agriculture" passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee provided for state-owned farm "earliest possible establishment of integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises." During the first half of 1979, agricultural and land reclamation departments began trial operation of integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises. Following approval, by the end of 1982 they founded 278 of them with 1,218 participating farms or 58 percent of all state-owned farms.

Operation of integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises constitutes a restructuring of China's agricultural economic system. This step scored marked successes in turning state farm losses into profits, in advancing development of the state farm and land reclamation economy, in raising the agricultural labor productivity rate, in increasing supplies of marketable goods, in enlivening urban and rural markets, and in raising the standard of living of staff members and workers.

1. High-speed Economic Development of Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises and Good Economic Effectiveness

Statistics from 223 integrated enterprises show a gross output value for industry and agriculture during 1978 of 3,279,000,000 yuan. This was before the operation of integrated enterprises. However, in 1982 this figure rose to 4,887,000,000 yuan, up 49 percent from 1978 for an annual 10.5 percent incremental increase. Comparison of 1982 with 1978 shows an increase in profits from 110 million yuan to 520 million yuan, a 3.7-fold increase, and an annual incremental 47.6 percent increase. The labor productivity rate for all personnel increased from 1,576 yuan to 2,502 yuan, a 58.7 percent increase and an annual 12.2 percent incremental increase. Staff member and worker average income increased from 486 yuan to 696 yuan, a 43.2 percent increase and an annual 9.4 percent incremental increase. State financial support to these enterprises fell from 26.12 million yuan to 12.22 million yuan in a 53.2 percent decrease. State investment in capital construction

fell from 183 million yuan to 77.8 million yuan, a 57.5 percent drop. Meanwhile, funds for capital construction provided by these enterprises themselves rose from 126.6 billion yuan to 356.5 billion yuan for a 1.8-fold increase. Tax revenues paid the state rose from 180 million yuan to 241 million yuan, a 34.2 percent increase. The output value tax and profit rate rose from 8.8 percent to 15.6 percent.

2. Very Great Changes in Industrial Structure of Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises

In these 223 integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, the output value of industry accounted for 47.6 percent of gross output value of industry and agriculture combined in 1978. In 1982, the percentage rose to 52.7 percent, while gross output value of agriculture as a percentage of gross output value of industry and agriculture combined fell from 52.4 percent in 1978 to 47.3 percent in 1982. The gradual development of a processing industry system dominated by the food industry meant not only an increase in kinds and quantities as a result of multiple processing of agricultural and livestock products, but also greatly increased economic effectiveness as a result of multiple increases in value. During the past several years, the Dongxi Hu integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprise at Wuhan processed more than 80 million jin of grain into finished food products and livestock feed increasing output value from 9.6 million yuan to 53 million yuan, and provided markets with large quantities of chickens, eggs, fish, pork and all sorts of food products. Within 3 years, profits grew to 41 percent, and payments of tax revenues to the state increased 60 percent.

3. Masses Welcome Entrance Into Circulation of Products From Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises

Incomplete statistics show 11,176 commercial network outlet points for state farm and land reclamation integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, the employment of 60,000 people, and 1982 retail sales of 843.9 million yuan. As a result of the reduction of intervening links, producers and sellers have direct contact with each other and prices are reasonable. In addition, some products are fresher, and this made the masses welcome them. For 3 consecutive years since 1980, the Chinese State Farm and Land Reclamation Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Main Co ran large product exhibition and sales fairs, which became larger and larger year by year. At the 1982 production exhibition and sales fair, 6,240 different goods were shown, 2,069 of them retail goods, and orders could be placed for 8,870 different goods. Retail sales and volume of transactions amounted to more than 41 million yuan. More than 500,000 buyers visited the fair.

4. Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprise Use of Industrial and Business Profits To Advance Development of Agriculture

Integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises everywhere set most of their profits to support agricultural production. This is a major feature of integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises.

During the 3-year period 1979-1982, the Bohai integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprise in Tianjin used 12.32 million yuan of self-funded investment to develop the farming and animal husbandry industry. This was 53 percent of the total amount of self-provided funds. The Shihezi Integrated Enterprise Co in Xinjiang Province plowed back into sugar beet growing farms 85 percent of profits from its sugar mill's overfulfillment of plan. The Nanning State Farm and Land Reclamation Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Co in Guangxi plowed back into farms 70 percent of its profits from sales of refined sugar. In 1982, 2.46 million of 3.7 million yuan of profits from eight farms in Nanning Prefecture were plowed back into farms. This was 65.4 percent of gross profits.

5. Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Developed Widespread External Partnerships

During the past 4 years, state farm and land reclamation integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises adhered to voluntary participation for mutual benefit in the development of multiple forms of external partnerships. For example, the Chang Jiang Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Co in Chongqing went into partnership with nearly 2,000 villages, communes, production brigades and specialized households in 4 surrounding counties to form 5 specialized economic partnerships for dairy products, citrus fruits, tea, fisheries and construction. During the past several years, these communes, brigades and specialized households made profit paybacks, providing 5 million yuan in earnings from labor. Dairy farms of the Shanghai State Farm and Land Reclamation Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Co actively supported collective and individual economic development of dairy cows. In 1981, it had 30,159 dairy cows, 7,941 more than in 1978. Some integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial partnerships entered into joint projects with foreign traders. One example was the Yantang integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial partnership in Guangdong Province, which operated a woolen knitwear plant jointly with Hong Kong businessmen employing 600 staff members and workers. In the 3 years after a plant was built, it produced 119,000 dozen readymade garments, and 180,000 dozen clothing parts, earning 4.8 million in processing fees, showing a net profit of 1,532,000 yuan, and producing 2.9 million yuan in foreign exchange.

6. Integrated Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises Opened New Avenues for Solving the Surplus Labor Force Problem

As a result of their all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and the fishing industry, integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprise operations everywhere enabled farms to place large amounts of surplus labor. By 1982, 223 integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises placed a total of 320,000 members of the work force. All young people awaiting employment at the Jingzhou Prefecture State Farm and Land Reclamation Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Co in Hubei Province were placed. Construction companies in integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises in Anhui, Wuhan and Beijing placed 10,000 young people awaiting jobs.

In its notice titled "On Various Problems With Current Rural Economic Policies," the CPC Central Committee repeatedly affirmed that state-owned farms must take the path of integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial operations, and gave clear instructions on some major policy problems. Document (1983) 23 issued by the State Council titled, "Regulations on Various Problems in Development of State Farm and Land Reclamation Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprises," also solved some problems that state farm and land reclamation integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises encounter in their development. The National State Farm and Land Reclamation Conference of March 1983 raised the need to hasten the pace of development of state farm and land reclamation integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises. It called for efforts during 1983 to build integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises on all farms that do not yet have them, and to reorganize further those that were built, devoting attention to the building of commodity production bases, solving problems with production, supply and marketing channels, devoting further attention to various kinds of economic partnerships, restructuring company organizational systems, operating economic entities, perfecting econmic responsibility systems and steadily raising economic effectiveness.

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