

THE ECONOMICS OF THE
NORTHEAST OF CHINA

中國東北經濟

薄一波 

第一卷

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发挥经济优势
加速四化建设

喻屏



一九八七年三月

《中国东北经济》序

顾 卓 新

一个昔日既富饶又贫困、既苦难又可爱，而今生机蓬勃、繁荣向上的地区——这就是中国著名的“东北”。

东北经济区域由辽宁省、吉林省、黑龙江省和内蒙古自治区东部的赤峰市、哲里木盟、兴安盟、呼伦贝尔盟构成。内蒙古东部的一市三盟行政隶属于内蒙古自治区人民政府。

祖国的东北地区，地域辽阔，资源物产丰富，是中华人民共和国的一块宝地。数千年来，中华各族人民在这里繁衍生息，历史悠久，源远流长。然而在近代史上，由于清朝末年统治者的腐败和军阀割据混战，曾使东北地区社会经济、科学技术长期处于落后状态。沙皇俄国曾对这块宝地进行侵掠；日本军国主义者曾占领十四年之久，夺去了无数资源宝藏，给东北人民带来过无穷的苦难；抗日战争胜利后，有的大国也曾藉扶植中国的反动势力，觊觎过东北这块宝地。当然，它只能在中国共产党领导下的中国人民奋起的潮涌中退却下去。虽然这些都早已成为历史，然而历史是不能忘怀的。

一九四九年十月一日，中华人民共和国成立。这是中华民族的伟大的历史转折。她为全国首先是为东北的社会经济发展提供

了可能的社会环境和条件。经过短暂的时期,清除了战争的遗迹和帝国主义侵略势力的影响,争取了财政经济状况的基本好转,随即展开了大规模的经济建设。在第一、二个五年计划期间,东北是全国的重点建设地区,由苏联援助建设的一百五十六项大型工程,有五十二项分布在东北地区。历史的实践证明:中共中央的这项战略决策,是完全正确的。建设期间,全国支援了东北,而很快东北就成为向全国提供大量物资、技术和人才的基地,为全国的社会主义建设事业做出了贡献。

现在的东北经济区,已经不仅仅是拥有“森林煤矿”和“大豆高粱”了,她已成为全国其他兄弟地区尚不能取代的以重工业为主导,一二三类产业日趋协调发展的国家一级经济区。

东北经济区的粮食产量一九八四年曾超过五百亿公斤,人均占有量高于全国平均水平,是为国家提供商品粮最多的地区。所产大豆、玉米在国际市场亦占有一席之地;原油产量一九八五年超过六千六百万吨,到二〇〇〇年可能达到或超过八千万吨;钢的产量已达一千一百万吨,到二〇〇〇年可能超过二千万吨;以东北电网为基干的电力工业,发电设备装机容量已达一千四百万千瓦,一九九〇年将超过二千万千瓦,二〇〇〇年有可能达到四千五百万千瓦;原煤产量已达一点四七亿吨,到二〇〇〇年,在进一步开发内蒙古东部地区三大露天煤矿(元宝山、霍林河、伊敏河)的同时,可能达到年产二亿五千万吨以上;重型机械工业中,大型矿山、冶金和发电设备,各种切削机床、柴油机、汽车、车辆以及军事工业等,无论其数量还是技术水平,在全国都占有重要地位,并且都在向世界水平进军。东北的轻工、纺织、食品工业,大有后来居上的

发展趋势,有些产品具有区域性特征,不仅享誉全国,并已进入国际市场。建国以来,东北地区向国家提供的原油及其加工产品、生铁、钢材、各种技术、设备、建筑材料等,在全国都占有很大比重。随着文化教育、科学技术事业的发展,东北也成了培养人才的基地。

东北经济区具有经济社会发展优势。她拥有优越的环境和条件:有已探明或待开发的丰富矿产和动植物资源;有山环水绕,沃野千里,宜农、宜林、宜牧、宜渔的陆地和江海水面;已形成了较好的工业技术基础;城市化水平较高;交通运输和邮电尚称发达;有面向太平洋,沟通世界各国、各地区,以大连为骨干的沿海港口群;有连通苏联而达东欧、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的陆地口岸。因而,振兴东北,服务全国,走向世界,将成为东北经济区的总体战略。

当然,我们从不否认,与发达国家比较,东北地区经济、社会的发展水平尚待提高。在发展中还有许多制约因素:部分企业设备老化、工艺落后、能源短缺,交通、邮电紧张,生态环境受到一定程度破坏,等等。这种状况的形成,有历史的原因,也有前进过程中的一些失误。其中影响最大的是多年形成的过时的管理体制。旧的发展模式已远不能适应社会主义现代化建设的要求,经济社会中的“封闭”、“全能”、“老化”状态,以产品经济为主体的社会经济运行机制,严重地障碍着社会生产力的更快发展。改变这种落后的机制,为实现生产社会化,广泛发展社会主义有计划的商品经济,推动技术进步,提高生产力水平,根本的出路是贯彻党的十一届三中全会精神和邓小平同志提出的改革、开放、搞活的方针。这

是继中华人民共和国成立后的又一伟大历史转折。

当然,在前进的过程中,要不断探索,也是会有失误的。因而怀疑论者,反对论者,主张“全盘西化”论者均有。但是极少数。而热爱祖国,在伟大的中国共产党的领导下,半个多世纪以来与党一道拼搏、血肉相连、休戚与共的亿万人民群众,将以他们的切身体验,证明党选择的建设有中国特色的社会主义的道路是正确的,也一定会取得新的胜利。

《中国东北经济》这部大型基础资料工具书,第一次为人们展示了东北经济区经济、社会发展概况和前景,为促进东北经济迅速发展,加强国内外经济技术交流与合作,做了一件好事,也必将受到国内外各界有关人士的欢迎。

在本书出版之际,应该感谢参与编撰这套书的作者、编辑和工作人员。他们为使这套书和读者见面,付出了艰辛的劳动,做出了值得推崇的贡献。这样评价应该说是当之无愧的。

一九八七年七月

Preface to “The Economy of Northeast China ”

Gu Zhuo Xin

It is well-known that Northeast of China is either plentiful or poor, suffering or lovely, but vigorous and prosperous.

China's Northeast Economic Zone consists of the three provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Helongjiang, together with the eastern part of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region which contains the city of Chifeng, Zhelimu League, Xingan League, and Hulunbeir League. The political power of the one city and three leagues of eastern Mongolia belongs to the people's government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

The northeastern area of our motherland is vast in territory with abundant natural resources and rich produces, and is therefore a treasure land of the People's Republic of China. During the past thousands of years, people of various races of the Chinese nation have been living and propagating over here, the history being long and the future promising. In modern

history, the social economy, science, and technology of the region have long been stifled to be in a backward state due to the rotten rule of the final stage of the Qing Dynasty, as well as the fightings between the warlords in various areas.

It was for this reason that Tsarist Russia had invaded this treasure land first, and Japanese militarists had occupied this treasure land for fourteen long years, having looted countless precious resources and brought indescribable sufferings to the people of the northeastern region. After the victory of the Anti-Japanese war, some big foreign countries had once fostered China's reactionary forces and cast their eyes on this northeastern treasure territory. Of course, it had to recede in face of the roaring tide of Chinese People's struggle under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party. History can not be erased from our mind, even though all these had passed.

The establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1st, 1949, marked a great historical turning point of the Chinese nation, which brought about favorable social environment and political condition for the social and economic developments of the whole nation, particularly of the northeastern area of the country. After a short period, the Chinese people cleared away the vestige of the wars and eradicated the influences of the imperialist invaders, facilitated the upward change of social and economic condition, and

immediately unfolded large scale economic construction. The northeast was a key area of reconstruction of the whole country during the first and second Five-Year Plan. Among the 156 large size projects assisted by the Soviet Union, fifty-two items were located in the northeast. Historic practices prove that the strategic decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was completely correct. In the process of the reconstruction, the whole country supported the northeast, and in turn the northeast very rapidly became a base area supplying large quantities of material, technology, and talented people for the whole nation.

The Northeastern Economic Zone now is no more characterized just by her forests, coal mines, soy-beans and sorghume, but more importantly has become a top rate economic zone of the whole country with heavy industry as a guide line, promoting the coordinate developments of all the first, second, and third industry, such an advantageous condition is still not replaceable by any other brother region of the whole country.

The grain production of the Northeast Economic Zone in 1984 topped fifty billion kilograms. With per capita grain consumption higher than the country-average, providing the largest amount of commercial grain for the whole nation, with export of soybean and Indian corn occupying an important

position on international markets. Her petroleum production exceeded sixty-six million tons in 1985, and will reach or top eighty million tons by the year 2000. Her steel production has attained eleven million tons, and will top twenty million tons by the year 2000. Her power industry, with power network of northeast as its chief components, has had an installed capacity of more than fourteen million kilowatts, will exceed twenty million kilowatts by 1990, and will probably attain forty-five million kilowatts by the year 2000. Her raw coal production has reached 147 million tons. With the building up of the three open cast coal mines of the eastern part of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at Yuanbao Shan, Huolinhe, and Yiminhe, her raw coal production will possibly come to more than 250 million tons. The heavy industry such as mining machinery, metallurgical and power generating equipment, cutting machine tools, diesel engines, automobiles, railway cars, as well as military industry, all occupy a prominent position in the whole nation, both in production and in technological standard. Their management and administration are all making efforts to catch up with advanced international standards. The light industry of the northeast, such as textiles, foodstuff, etc., are catching up with or even topping other areas, some products having special regional characteristics, famous at home and noted on international markets. Since the

establishment of the People's Republic of China, the petroleum and petroleum products, iron and rolled steel, building materials, as well as various technology and equipment supplied by the northeastern region have been occupying a large percentage in the needs of the whole nation. With the development of cultural activities education, science and technology, the northeastern region has become an important base for cultivating qualified personnel for the whole People's Republic.

The Northeastern Economic Zone possesses favorable potential for development with ideal environment and conditions. She has abundant known mineral reserves waiting for exploitation as well as rich animal and plant resources. With high mountains, huge rivers, and fertile lands, the region is ideal for the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. Her land surface and water-front have become excellent bases for industrial and technological developments. The level of urban development is high, with good transportation, telecommunication, and postal services. Her modern harbour facilities of Dalian face the Pacific Ocean, connecting all the important countries and regions of the world. She has land transportation lines connected with the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It will therefore be a general strategic line of the northeast region to

serve the whole nation by revitalizing her economy with a policy of opening up to the outside world.

Of course, we never deny that compared with developed countries, the level of economic and social development in China's northeastern region yet needs to be raised. There are still certain restricting factors to development. The equipment in some enterprises is out-of-date and over-aged, their manufacturing processes backward, energy sources insufficient, telecommunication and postal service under strain, ecological environment being destroyed to certain extent. Historical reasons and managerial errors in the course of advancing are responsible for the appearing of these restricting factor. The biggest influence impeding development lies in the out-dated managerial system formed during the long past, with mode of development lagging far behind the requirements for socialist modernization programs. The "closed-door policy", "all-sided independent development" and "aging status", the operation mechanism of social economy with product economy as its main parts, severely prevents the rapid development of the productive forces. In order to alter such a backward mechanism for realizing socialist production, promoting technological progress, as well as raising and creating productive forces, the basic orientation is to carry out the policy of reformation, opening up to the outside world, and

vitalizing economy as brought up in the 3th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and comrade Deng Xiaoping, which constitute another historic turning point following the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

Naturally, errors are inevitable in the course of continuous exploration during advancement. There have appeared skepticists, oppositionists, and those advocating total westernization, who are, however, but a small batch in the whole nation. The billion mass of the Chinese people, who ardently love their motherland, having fought shoulder to shoulder under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, connecting each other in flesh and blood, sharing weal and woe together, will testify with their own experiences to the fact that the way the Chinese Communist Party is building the socialism with particular features of our land is correct, and it is certain that the Chinese Communist Party will win victory after victory in the task of the national construction.

This large scale fundamental reference book "The Economy of Northeast China" is the first ever to display the present condition and future prospects of social and economic developments in China's Northeastern Economic Zone, contributing greatly to quickening the development of the economy of northeast, enhancing China's domestic and interna-