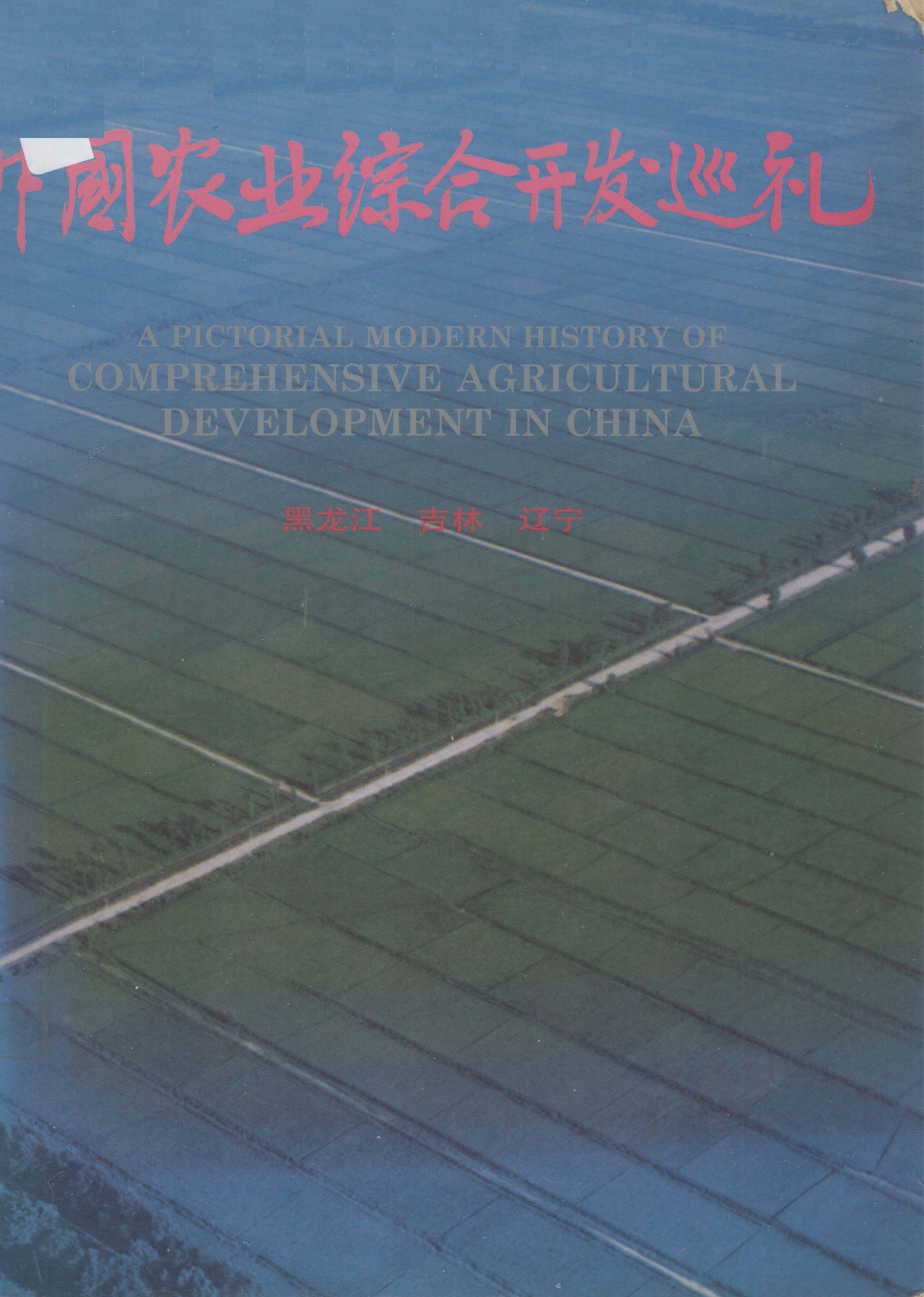


# 中國農業綜合開發巡禮

A PICTORIAL MODERN HISTORY OF  
COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

黑龍江 吉林 遼寧



# 中国农业综合开发巡礼

A PICTORIAL MODERN HISTORY OF  
COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

黑龙江 吉林 辽宁

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# 前 言

新中国成立后,我国农业取得了举世瞩目的成就,以占世界7%的耕地,养活世界22%的人口,这是一件了不起的事情。但是若干年来,我国农业也存在着一些日益突出的矛盾:一是人口逐年增加,耕地逐年减少;二是农业生产条件日趋恶化,农业发展后劲不足;三是随着人口的增加和人民生活的改善,国民经济的发展和对外交往的扩大,对农产品的需求越来越多。这些矛盾集中反映为农产品供不应求。要解决这个问题,只靠现在已经开发利用的资源和现有的生产水平是不行的,必须开辟新的途径,因此,国务院决定,从1988年起,设立农业发展基金,大规模地对农业进行综合开发。

我们进行农业综合开发,一开始就有明确的指导思想和原则:坚持以增产粮棉油肉糖等主要农产品产量,增强农业发展后劲为主要目标;以改造中低产田(土),开垦宜农荒地(包括已围好的滩涂宜农地),推广良种和农林水气科技成果为主要内容;从实际出发,因地制宜,实行山水田(土)林路综合治理,农林牧副渔全面发展;既讲求经济效益,又讲求社会效益和生态效益;引入竞争机制,择优扶持;集中力量,连片开发,开发一片,成效一片;国家给予必要的扶持,投入的主体(包括投资、投劳)应是农民群众。

在这些指导思想和原则指引下,三年多来,农业综合开发在全国各地蓬勃展开,健康发展,开发范围越来越大,开发效果越来越好,为我国农业的发展注入了新的生机和活力。目前,农业综合开发项目区已扩展到26个省、区、市和11个计划单列市的42片地区,涉及895个县市和330个国营农牧场。许多地方,国家没有立项,农民群众也仿照国家的做法,自己集资投劳搞开发。现在,在全国辽阔的大地上,到处都涌现着农业综合开发的热潮。据统计,从1988年6月至1991年6月,全国的农业综合开发项目区,已改造中低产田6,483万亩,开垦宜农荒地944万亩,造林1,515万亩,改良草场319万亩,新增生产能力:粮食114.5亿公斤,棉花735万担,油料58.8万吨,肉类65万吨,糖料448万吨。

农业综合开发,不仅取得了显著的经济效益,而且取得了明显的生态效益和社会效益。由于实行山水田林路综合治理,开发项目区面貌一新,许多地方出现了田成方、林成网、路相通、沟渠纵横、桥涵闸配套齐全的园田化景象,明显改变了这些地方的生

态环境和农业生产条件。由于农业综合开发效益好,深受广大干部和农民群众的欢迎,称赞这是共产党和人民政府为农民办的一件大好事。

实践证明,农业综合开发是符合我国国情的一条振兴农业之路,是一项深得人心、利国利民、造福子孙的伟大事业。它对于加强农业的基础地位,加快农业现代化的步伐,满足城乡人民的生活需要,带动整个农村经济的发展,促进农村经济体制改革,都具有重要的作用和深远的意义。

我国人多地少,是农业资源相对短缺的国家。但不论深度开发还是广度开发,都有很大的潜力。全国现有可改造的中低产田10亿亩以上,有宜农荒地5亿亩,近中期可开发利用的1—2亿亩,此外还有大量荒滩、荒水、荒山、荒坡,特别是50多亿亩草原和草山、草坡,相当于我国现有耕地的3倍,对这些资源,如能合理开发利用,是很大的生产力,展现了农业综合开发的广阔前景。我们要按照中共中央、国务院关于“必须重视和抓好农业综合开发”的要求,坚定不移地将农业综合开发搞下去,为振兴我国农业作出应有的贡献。

为了高视角、全方位地介绍和宣传几年来我国农业综合开发所取得的成就,使全国人民对农业综合开发有一个更加直观、形象的了解,加深对农业综合开发的认识,进一步调动广大干部和群众大搞农业综合开发的积极性,使各行各业、上上下下都来重视、关心、支持农业综合开发,国家农业综合开发领导小组决定编辑出版《中国农业综合开发巡礼》大型画册,并力求使之成为我国农业史上一部具有长期保存价值的历史文献,成为进行国情教育、爱国主义和社会主义教育以及国际交流、对外宣传的宝贵资料。

陈俊生

一九九二年六月

## FOREWORD

Since the establishment of New China, we have made the great achievements in agriculture which attract worldwide attention. It is really a great thing that we have supported 22% of the world population with only 7% of the world farming land. However, for quite a few years there still have existed some increasing contradictions. The first, the population in China has been becoming larger and larger at the same time farmland less and less. The second, the productive conditions of agriculture have become worse and worse, agriculture has no sufficient hinder power. The third, more and more agricultural products are in great need because of the increase of population and improvement of people's life, development of national economy and expansion of foreign exchange. All these contradictions focus on the insufficient supply of the agriculture products. It is impossible to solve this problem only by relying on the present exploited and used natural resources and the present productive levels. We must and have to open up a new way, the State Council has made a decision that from 1988, we began to set up the funds for agriculture development in order to develop agriculture comprehensively on a large scale.

For the C.A.D from very beginning we put forward the clear and definite guiding thoughts and principles: Taking it as the main target to adhere to increase the main agricultural products of grain, cotton, oil, meat, sugar and strengthen the hinder power of agricultural development, taking it as the main contents to spread and apply the improved variety of seeds and technical achievements of farming, forestry, water and agrometeorology and to transform low-and-medium-yield field, reclaim the arable land, including the surrounded beach and sand suitable for farming. Proceeding from reality, adapting to local conditions, implementing comprehensive control of mountains, rivers, paddy-field(farming land), forestry, paths and ways, all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry side occupations and fishery, stressing on not only economic benefits but also social and ecological benefits, introducing competition system helping and supporting those best ones through choice, developing by concentrating forces and gathering the scattered parts, developing one place with the benefits followed. The main body of the input (including input of funds and manpower) should be the broad masses of peasants with the necessary support of the state.

Under the guidance of these guiding thoughts and principles, for more than three years, the C.A.D. has been growing vigorously and healthily, expanding more and more widely, gaining better and better results and giving a new life of vigour and vitality to our country's agricultural development. At present the project areas for the C.A.D. have expanded to 42 parts of 26 provinces, regions, municipalities and 11 cities listed as a separate unit under the state economic development plan, covering 895 counties and 330 state farms and pastureland. Farmers and peasants in those places where there were no projects by the state, following the example of state have still carried out the development by self-raised funds and self-input of manpower. A great upsurge for the C.A.D. has emerged throughout the vastland of our motherland. According to the statistics, from June 1988 to June 1991, low-and-medium-yield land of 64.83 million mu was transformed, arable land suitable for farming of 9.44 million mu was reclaimed, afforested area of 15.15 million mu was built and grassland of 3.19 million mu was improved and productive capacity was increased: grain of 22.9 billion jin, cotton of 7.35 million dan, oil-bearing crops of 588,000 ton, meat of 650,000 ton, sugar crops of 4.48 million ton in the project areas.

The C.A.D. has not only gained the remarkable economic benefits, but also the ecological benefits and social benefits. Because of comprehensive control of mountains, rivers, paddy-fields, forestry, paths and ways, the project areas take on an entirely new look. In many places appears the scene of gardenization, the complete set of the land of the square paddy-field, the network of forests, paths and ways, irrigation canals and ditches, bridges, culverts and water-locks, which has changed the ecological environment and agricultural production conditions in these places. Owing to the beneficial results from the C.A.D. it is warmly welcomed and accepted by the broad masses of cadres and peasants, and they praise that the Communist Party and the People's Government have done a great and good deed to the peasants.

The practice has proved the C.A.D., in conformity with the conditions of our country is a correct way for us to invagorate agriculture. It is still a great cause enjoying immense popular support, benefiting the nation and the people, and bringing benefits to future generations. It plays an important role and has profound and far-reaching significance for strengthening the basic position of agriculture, speeding up the modernization of agriculture, meeting the needs of people's life both in the city and the countryside, spurring on the development of rural economy, promoting the reform of rural economic system.

China is a country with larger population but less land, and its agricultural resources are relatively and badly needed, and in short supply. However there still exists the great potentiality of range and quality of development. There is low-and-medium-yield land of 1,000 million mu, for reclamation, arable land of 500 million mu, the arable land of 100-200 million mu for development in near future. Besides these, there is still a large amount of waste beach, waters, rivers, mountains and slopes, especially over 5 billion mu of grassland, mountains and slopes with grass on them, the area of which is three times as large as that of the farming land we have used now. If we can reasonably develop and make a good use of these resources they will become a great productive force and we'll have the promising future and prospect of the C.A.D. unfold before us. We must obey the requirements of stressing on and doing well the work of the C.A.D. by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council, consistently carry out the C.A.D. make a contribution to invigoration of our agriculture.

In order to introduce and propagandize the achievements in the C.A.D. in these years in the panoramic way, to make our people know the C.A.D. in a visual and figurative way and have better understanding of the C.A.D. furthermore to mobilize the broad masses of peasants and cadres and bring their initiative into full play, to enable people from all walks of life to pay attention to, to show their concern for and to support the C.A.D. the state leading group for the C.A.D. has decided to compile and publish the large-size pictorial, " A Pictorial of Modern History for the Comprehensive Agricultural Development of China ", to strive to make it the historical documents, which are worth keeping for ever and the precious datum for education of national conditions, patriotism and socialism, foreign exchange and foreign propaganda.

Chen Junsheng

June, 1992.

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# 黑土地上的希望之路

## 黑龙江省三江平原农业综合开发

在中国的东北边陲，黑龙江省境内，有一片幅员辽阔，总面积14.47万平方公里的低湿冲积平原，这就是素以“北大荒”和“黑土地”而驰名中外的三江平原。

三江平原地域广阔、土质肥沃、水源丰富。但1949年以前，这里是杂草丛生、沼泽连片、人烟稀少的地方。

新中国成立后，这块号称“北大荒”的处女地，很快成为千百万新时代开拓者纵横驰骋、开发战斗的疆场。五十年代，王震将军率领十万转业官兵，踏上这块神奇的黑土地，首开大规模开发三江平原的壮举；六十年代，几十万知识青年投身于开发“北大荒”的行列，写下了可歌可泣的诗篇……。来自祖国各地的千百万英雄儿女，为三江平原的早期开发建设做出了不可磨灭的贡献。然而，由于自然灾害和落后生产条件的限制，到1987年，还有1,700多万亩宜农荒地尚未得到开垦利用，现有耕地中90%以上为低产田。

黑土地在呼唤开发，粗犷豪迈、勤劳智慧的三江人在盼望开发。

1988年，国家农业综合开发战略的实施，犹如强劲的东风，给这块肥沃的黑土地带来了新的生机和希望。同年4月，国务院与黑龙江省人民政府签订协议书，决定把三江平原列为国家重点农业综合开发区，三江平原的开发建设掀开了历史上崭新的一页。

三江平原的农业综合开发，受到了黑龙江省委、省政府的高度重视。成立了以省长邵奇惠为组长的省农业综合开发领导小组，各级有关部门及百余名专家学者对三江平原进行了实地勘察和科学论证；提出了防洪治涝、林渠路配套、对现有耕地进行综合治理和在保证生态环境逐步改善的条件下，适当开荒扩大耕地面积的总方针；确定了以治水为龙头，以堤防建设为保障，以农田配套工程为基础，以生物工程为重点，以依靠科技为根本，对开发区进行全面综合治理的指导思想。

通过三年的开发建设，三江人祖祖辈辈的梦想正在不断变为现实：多年的水患得到控制，严重的内涝基本治理，农业基础设施不断完善，综合生产能力进一步增强，单产不高、总产不稳的现象得到扭转，生态环境日益恶化的局面初步得到控制，出现了经济、社会和生态三个效益同步增长的好势头，探索出一条黑土地上的希望之路。

截止1990年底，开发区基本完成了国家下达的各项开发任务，超额完成了国家规定的三年形成新增粮食生产能力15亿公斤的要求，占全国同期农业开发区新增粮食生产能力的20.5%。三年来，开发区实现新增收入24.03亿元，按国家投入3亿元计算，投入产出比为1：8；按总投入8.77亿元计算，投入产出比为1：3；人均收入达702元，比1987年增加217元，增长44.7%。



# The Comprehensive Agricultural Development in the Three-River Plain of Heilongjiang Province

In China's northeast border areas of Heilongjiang Province, there is a vast, low and wet alluvial plain covering 144,700 square km. This is the Three-River Plain (the Songhua River, the Heilong River and the Wusuli River Plain) renowned at home and abroad as the great northern wilderness and the land of black earth.

The Three-River Plain has vast land, fertile soil and plentiful water resources. But before 1949, it was a sparsely-populated place, overgrown with weeds, dotted with swamps.

Shortly after the founding of New China, this piece of virgin land called the great northern wilderness became a battle field on which thousands upon thousands of pioneers of the new era traversed the length and breadth at will and started the exploitation. In the 1950s, led by General Wang Zhen, 100,000 demobilized officers and soldiers marched onto this mysterious land of black earth and, for the first time in history, began to exploit the Plain on a large scale, in the 1960s several hundred thousand educated young people plunged themselves into the ranks of the exploitation and wrote down an epic with their laudable feats of opening up the frontier land and guarding the frontier regions. Tens of millions of the heroic sons and daughters coming from all over the country made ineffaceable contributions to the early development and construction on the Three-River Plain. However because of the natural disasters and the limitation of the backward production condition in the past, over 90 percent of the existing cultivated land yielded low prior to 1987, when more than 17 million mu (15 million hectares) of arable wasteland had not been reclaimed.

The land of black earth was calling development. The tough and heroic hard-working and intelligent people on the Three-River Plain were looking forward to development.

In 1988, like a strong spring wind, the implementation of the national comprehensive agricultural development strategy brought new vitality and hope to this fertile land of black earth. That April, the State Council and the Heilongjiang Provincial Government made the decision in an appraisal agreement to include the Three-River Plain in the list of the key national regions of comprehensive agricultural development. Hence, the Plain has turned over to a completely new page in the history of the development construction.

The Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Provincial Government have attached great importance to the comprehensive agricultural development in the Three-River Plain. The Province set up the Comprehensive Agricultural Development Leading Group, sent the department concerned at various levels and over 100 specialists and scholars to make on-the-spot surveys and scientific studies of the Plain, formulated the general strategy of preventing floods and controlling water logging, forming a complete system of forests, canals and roads, treating the area of cultivated land by reclaiming the barren land on an appropriated scale under the conditions of gradual ecological improvement of the environment, and determined the guiding thought of treating the development areas in an all-round and comprehensive way with the harnessing of the rivers put in the foremost position, the construction of dikes as the guarantee, the conveyance system of farm land as the basis, the biological engineering as the key point, and science and technology as the basis force to be relied on.

After three years' development construction, the dreams of the ancestors on the Plain are coming true one after another, the flood that used to happen in the former years, has now been brought under control, the serious problem concerning inland waterlogging primarily solved, the fundamental agricultural facilities increasingly improved, the overall production capacity further heightened, the phenomena of low per-unit area yields and unstable total production changed, and the increasing deterioration of the ecological environment initially controlled, thus resulting in a good situation of synchronous increases of economic social and ecological benefits and successful exploitation for a road of hope on the land of black earth.

By the end of 1990, the development areas had basically reached all the state-set targets, overfulfilled the state assigned tasks of increasing the grain production capacity by 1,500 million kg in three years, i.e. 20.5 percent of the total increase in the development regions of the whole country in the same period of time. In the past three years, the development areas have realized an increase of 2,403 million yuan, i.e., the proportion of the investment to the financial return was 1:8, the proportion of the investment to the financial return was 1:3, the average per-capita income amounted to 702 yuan, 217 yuan more than that of 1987, an increase of 44.7 percent.