

# 水土流失治理既要积极又要稳妥

——1988年11月16日在研究长江上游水土保持工作时的讲话

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## 提 要

长江上游水土流失日趋严重,危害在逐步扩大,再不动手解决,不仅影响农业,而且工业、城市都受影响;不仅影响长江上游,而且影响中游;不仅影响当前,而且后患无穷。治理方针应该是因地制宜,综合治理,防治结合,以防为主,重点突破,积极推进。对水土流失的治理,既要积极,又要稳妥。实施治理措施,要采取中央与地方、群众与国家相结合的办法。国家适当增加投入,由中央和地方分担。机构要健全,责任制要明确,做好规划。我们不仅要对这一代人负责,而且要对子孙后代负责,下决心着手把长江上游水土保持工作列入日程,持之以恒,抓若干年,必须抓出成绩,抓出成效。

刚才杨振怀同志做了汇报,高德占、刘江、刘中一、项怀诚等同志都发了言。现在我讲几点意见。

**第一,长江上游水土流失的防治问题,各方面都很关注,必须下决心解决。**现在抓已经晚了,再不抓就更晚了。长江上游水土流失日趋严重,危害在逐步扩大,再不动手解决,不仅影响农业,而且工业、城市都受影响;不仅影响长江上游,而且影响中下游;不仅影响当前,而且后患无穷。我们不仅要对这一代人负责,而且要对子孙后代负责,下决心着手把长江上游水土保持工作列入日程,持之以恒,抓若干年,必须抓出成绩,抓出成效。决不能让长江变成第二条黄河,当然这是个比喻,但如不抓,其后果确实严重(杨振怀:应将这项工作列入县领导的考核内容)。中央下决心,各级都要下决心办此事。

**第二,我赞成你们提的长江上游治理的方针:“因地制宜,综合治理;防治结合,以防为主”。我想应当再加一句“重点突破,积极推进”。**不要一开始张口太大。长江上游的水土流失问题,已是冰冻三尺,非一日之寒,不是一下子就能解决的。这是一项艰巨的任务,可以先抓10万平方公里,作为治理重点。重点中也还要有重点,战线一长,钱跟不上,人力、物力、财力都跟不上,必然事倍功半。重点突破,可以收到显著效果,可以鼓舞士气,有利于积累经验,面上推广,费省效宏。要把防护提到首位,制止滥垦滥伐、乱挖乱倒,扭转边治理、边破坏的局面。不论采石、挖金、开矿,还是修路、办厂,都要考虑水土保持,考虑生态环境,不能边治理边破坏,前功尽弃。植树造林、修梯田、小流域治理、生物措施与工程措施相结合,这些都对,但首先要预防。

治理既要积极,又要稳妥。方针明确了,要确定治理措施。你们的报告上都有,如制止滥垦滥伐,开展小流域治理、坡改梯等等,很好。可以归纳一下,从哪些方面抓,重点抓什么,如封山育林,有些地方就是要封住,自然封育比人工造林成活还好;人工造的林,成活率不一定高。

采取什么治理措施，要具体化。

**第三，如何实施这些措施，要采取中央与地方、群众与国家相结合的办法。**要发动和依靠群众，用好劳动积累工，单纯依靠国家包不起。这是与群众利益密切相关，涉及子孙后代的事情，要动员群众投入。但要解决群众的一些实际生活问题，比如：陡坡要退耕，存在吃饭问题；制止滥砍滥伐，存在烧柴问题。这些，都要给群众以出路。要解决吃饭、烧柴问题，解决零用钱问题。要从发展多种经营上多想些办法，粮食单产也要努力提高。总之，搞保护，必须解决群众实际生活问题，才能得到群众的支持。要按不同地区条件，从实际出发解决这方面的问题。我曾到武夷山区，据说家家烧好木材，每人每年要烧3立方米。如果组织一下，把群众乱砍的木材用一些煤来换，是完全可以的，这样能节约2/3的木材。当然，这里有经济利益问题，烧煤要花钱。燃料不足的地方，可以修建小水电站，推广节柴灶。修建小水电站，推广节柴灶，以煤换木都可以解决这些实际问题。不然的话，粮食问题不解决，退耕就退不下来。

**第四，国家适当增加投入。**我赞成由中央和地方分担。有的可同改造中低产田相结合，即用耕地占用税，不能结合的就从其它方面挤一点。但主要是靠地方投入和劳动积累。杨振怀同志提出中央投入部分由三家抬的办法，我赞成。财政部从耕地占用税中出3,500万元，国家计委和水利部从基建费中各出750万元，一共5,000万元。这表明，中央对这项工作很重视的。这笔钱全部用在四片重点治理区。耕地占用税的3,500万元中，可拿出1,000万元给林业造林，搞飞播，也用于已确定的四片重点治理区的治理。

**第五，组织措施要落实。**机构要健全，责任制要明确，到什么时间，达到什么目标，要规划好。同时每年要检查一次，这样坚持数年，一定会见成效，如坡改梯，当年就可以见成效。

今天这个会，就定这么几条，整理一下，由国务院批复，批的具体一点。这样长江上游的水土保持工作就开步走了。

(根据记录整理，未经本人审阅)

Soil erosion control be both active and stable  
—Speaking at a meeting on soil and water conservation  
of the upper reaches of Yangtze River on Nov.16, 1988

*Tian Jiyun*

(Vice-premier of the State Council)

**Abstract**

Soil loss on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River is becoming grievous, the harm of which is expanding gradually, it is thought that if it is not in action to solve the consequence would not only influence agriculture but also industry and cities; not only effect the upper reaches but also the middle and lower reaches, producing bad results to the current and endless troubles for the future. The controlling policy, it suggests, is to adopt measures according to local conditions and harness in multiple way;

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# Discussion on the rationality and availability of the soil and water conservation plan in the major harness area of the middle and lower reaches of Jialing River

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## Abstract

The major harness area in the middle and lower reaches of Jialing River is related to 48 counties and cities, covering an area of 6.97 million ha. with serious soil and water loss, being 63% of the local area, the annual average amount of soil loss is 321 million ton. The area is looked with naked rock and red soil everywhere, and is thought as the typical one in vicious cycle of ecological environment. A harness plan was advanced in July, 1988, the leading idea, planning principle, target, rationality and availability of the benefit criterion as well as the reliability to arrange each measures and the notability to increase yield and income were discussed, which heightens the believe and determination to harness.

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to combine harness with prevention, taking the latter as leading action, to perform in stress and push forward actively; it is also raised to be active and stable in the harness of soil and water loss, and to combine the central with local authorities, masses with state on the implementation. The country should increase input adequately from the central and local authorities, and organization be complete, responsibility system be clear and definite and plan be well done. We must take responsibility for the people of current and coming generation, and be determined to put the soil and water conservation into major work schedule, be persevere in doing for years in order to get better results.