

中国第一部
双语百科全书

用英语说

中国

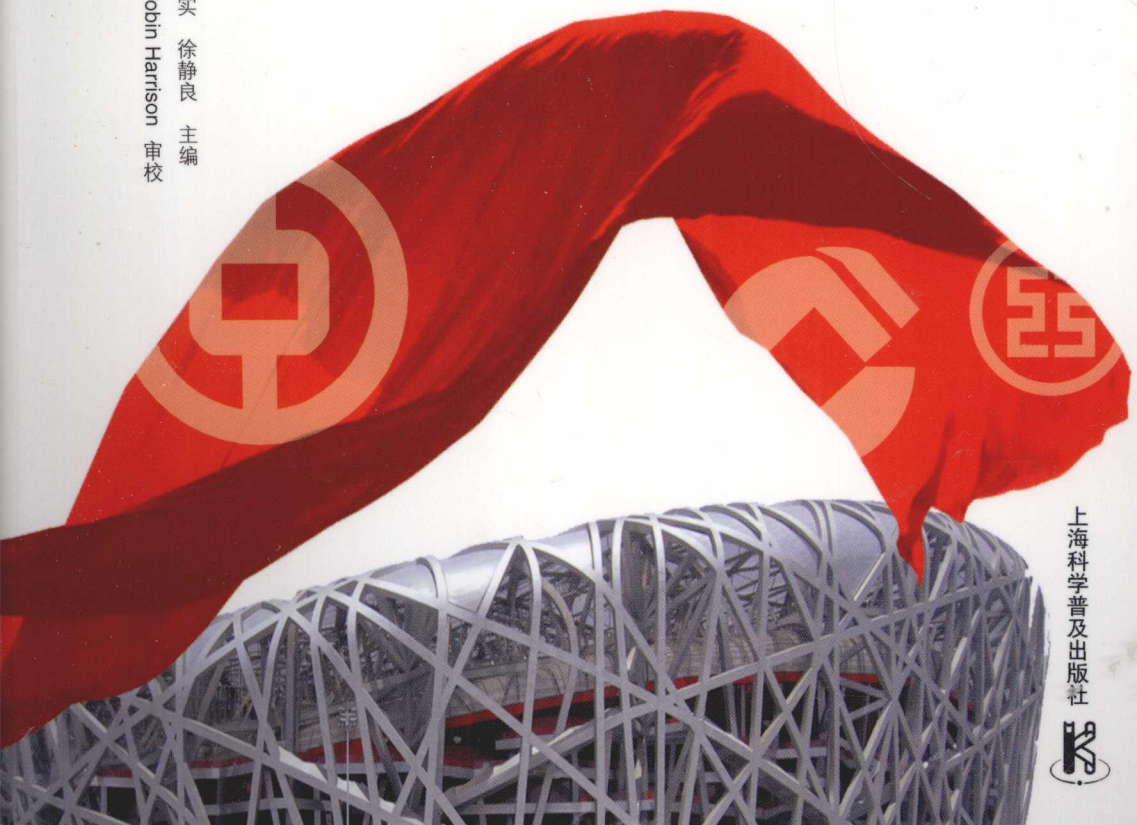
Talk About
China in English

经济

Economy

[美] 田华实 徐静良 主编
Robin Harrison 审校

上海科学普及出版社



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前 言

随着我国改革开放的不断加速,旅游事业也越来越兴旺地发达起来。尤其是近几年来,来自世界各地的客人涌向中国,他们试图揭开这块辽阔土地的神秘面纱,发掘这段悠久历史的根源,以满足其难以诠释的好奇和幻想。

具有悠久而又丰富历史的中国一直为自己无数的历史遗迹和文化遗产感到自豪。几乎在中国的每一个地方,人们都能欣赏到神奇的景观或自然风光及其世代相传的故事和神话。

此外,在中国人民的辛勤努力下,国家在各个方面都有了翻天覆地的变化。从经济、文化、教育,到生活、娱乐和消遣,人们都在尽情地享受着国泰民安、和谐安睦的生活。国家的建设和发展日新月异,人们的思想、观点、生活方式也有了很大的变化。

在这种形势下,我们觉得有必要给来中国工作和旅游的外国友人——尤其是给那些将来参加2010年上海世博会的各国朋友提供一些帮助,把他们可能感兴趣的事情、人物和地方简单地作一些介绍,让他们对中国有个大致的了解。由此,我们编写了《用英语说中国》这套丛书。丛书共有12部,分别是:

- 1.《用英语说中国——历史》
- 2.《用英语说中国——民俗》
- 3.《用英语说中国——艺术》
- 4.《用英语说中国——文化》
- 5.《用英语说中国——名城》
- 6.《用英语说中国——名人》
- 7.《用英语说中国——旅游》
- 8.《用英语说中国——体育》
- 9.《用英语说中国——名校》
- 10.《用英语说中国——影视》
- 11.《用英语说中国——科技》
- 12.《用英语说中国——经济》

《用英语说中国——经济》由九个章节构成,其时间跨度自新民主主义时期延伸至21世纪初期。确切地说,本书话题涉及中国共产党建设新中国经济的方略、中国工业经济、中国农业经济、中国商业经济、中国对外贸易、中国财政与税收、中国银行体系、中国证券和中国人口与就业。

通过本书的阅读,广大读者,尤其是国外读者,可以清晰地了解有关中国经济

在各个时期和阶段的发展状况、中国的工业和农业生产、中国的商贸领域和制造业、中国的传统服务业和现代服务结构、中国的外贸形势和税收制度,以及中国的计划生育政策和就业问题等。毫无疑问,本书可以给所有想更好地了解中国的人们以极大的帮助。

参编这套丛书的作者都是来自高等院校的英语教授、副教授和硕士研究生,大家都为能参与此项有意义的活动而感到兴奋和激动,都乐意为宣传中国和振兴中华贡献自己的一份力量。

《用英语说中国》这套丛书从策划到构思,从设计到编写,都是站在较高的角度,本着较新的水准,创造性地把中国的上上下下、东西南北、方方面面以简洁流畅的语言娓娓叙述的。这必将令广大读者体验一种全新的感受。

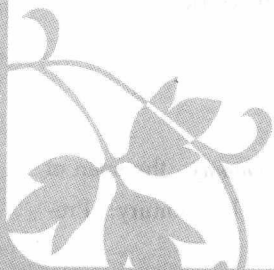
《用英语说中国》这套丛书对于英语爱好者,包括中学生、中学教师、大学生、办公室职员和政府工作人员提高英语学习兴趣和英语水平都能很有帮助。丛书信息量庞大,涉及面广泛,古往今来,东南西北,犹如一部中国百科全书。其中中英文和中文译述都严格遵循语言简练、结构明晰、形式活泼的宗旨,我们衷心希望这套丛书能够受到广大读者的喜爱和信赖。

把中国介绍给世界,让世界上更多的人了解中国,是每个中国人的愿望。

限于编著者的水平和第一手资料的缺乏,丛书中有些地方的内容和信息可能存在一些出入和欠缺,恳请广大读者予以批评指正。

《用英语说中国》丛书编者

2009年10月





Preface

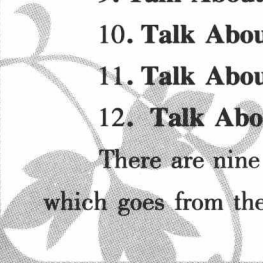
With the rapid development of China's reform and opening-up, tourism is on the rise, esp. in recent years. More and more people from all over the world come to China, hoping to unveil the mystery of the vast land, to discover the origins of the long history in China and to satisfy their own curiosities and fantasies as well.

China, with a long and rich history, is always proud of her countless historical sites and cultural relics. Almost everywhere people encounter amazing miracles or natural beauties together with their everlasting legends and myths.

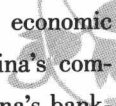
Furthermore, with the strenuous work of the whole nation, China has witnessed fundamental changes in every field. From national economy, culture and education to people's living standard, recreation and entertainments, everywhere and every soul is enjoying a peaceful and comfortable life in a friendly and harmonious atmosphere. The nation's construction and development are changing with each passing day while people's views and points are also keeping pace with the times.

Under such circumstances, we feel obliged to offer some help to those foreign visitors, esp. those who are coming to the 2010 Shanghai Expo, by giving them a brief introduction of the things, the people and the places they might be interested in. The series "*Talk About China in English*", therefore, come into being. The series consist of 12 books in all. They are:

1. **Talk About China in English—History**
2. **Talk About China in English—Folklore**
3. **Talk About China in English—Arts**
4. **Talk About China in English—Culture**
5. **Talk About China in English—Famous Cities**
6. **Talk About China in English—Celebrities**
7. **Talk About China in English—Tourism**
8. **Talk About China in English—Sports**
9. **Talk About China in English—Famous Colleges and Universities**
10. **Talk About China in English—Films and TV Series**
11. **Talk About China in English—Science and Technology**
12. **Talk About China in English—Economy**



There are nine chapters in this *Talk About China in English—Economy*, the span of which goes from the New Democratic Period to the beginning of the 21st century. Pre-



cisely, the book touches upon the general plans of the CCP for new China's economic construction, China's industrial economy, China's agricultural economy, China's commercial economy, China's foreign trade, China's finance and tax revenue, China's banking system, China's stock and China's population and employment.

In reading the book, readers, particularly readers from other countries, will easily get to know much about China's economic development strategies in various periods and stages, China's industrial and agricultural production, China's commerce and manufacture, China's traditional and modern service structures, China's foreign trade and tax system and China's family-planning policy and employment problems as well.

All the writers of the collection are professors, associate professors and graduate-students of English from military colleges and universities. We all feel happy and proud to have the chance to do our bit for the publicity of our motherland as well as her promotion.

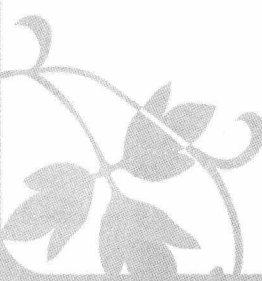
From making plans to hatching plots, from working out schemes to carrying out the writings, the authors have been diligent and conscientious. Through our work, we want to provide readers with a rich and colorful introduction of an encyclopedic manner. The books are new and creative, and sure enough, they will bring fresh feelings and experiences to all readers.

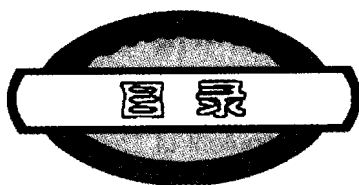
The series are also helpful for all English lovers, including secondary school students and teachers, college students, office clerks and public servants.

Both the English and Chinese versions in the collection are made in simple language, clear structure and lively style. We hope they will find popularity upon publication.

We are extremely grateful to the authors and publishers of all the materials we have chosen here in the book. We apologize for the insufficient information in some cases due to lack of resources. We intend to show every respect for intellectual property rights, but we hope our pleading of the permission to use these materials for the purpose of letting more foreign friends know China better will receive kind and generous consideration.

Authors
October 2009





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C 中国共产党建设新中国经济的方略

Chapter 1 General Plans of the CCP for New China's Economic Construction



新民主主义经济

New Democratic Economy

I. Structure of the New Democratic Economy Ownership

The basic features of the new democratic economy are the long-term co-existence of multi economic sectors and taking the socialist state-owned economy as leading.

The socialist state-owned economy is the leading sector of the socialist economy. "The Common Program" says, "the state-owned economy is socialist economy. Any courses that concern the national economic lifeline and manipulate the people's life should be controlled by the country. All the state-owned resources and enterprises are the public properties of the whole citizens, the material bases of developing production and booming economy, and the leading force of the whole social economy."

The state-owned economy is the leading force of the social economy because it is not only of the socialist nature, the public property of the whole citizens, but also it has the function to safeguard the society and people's whole interests, therefore it should manage the production of the public products and the industries of monopoly and meanwhile it has the material force to lead the social economy. To confiscate the bureaucratic capital and the capital of the imperialism in China and give them to the People's Democratic Republic led by the proletariat makes the People's Republic control the national economic lifeline and makes it become the

leading force of the national economy. Though the proportion of the state-owned economy in the nation's economy as a whole was not predominant in the early years of New China, it managed the industries which concern and manipulate the state's economic lifeline and occupied the leading position of the modern industries, and it became the economic factor which decided the character of the social economy, led the other economic factors and located the direction of the development of the social economy of the whole country.

The private capitalist economy is the basic economic sector of the new democratic economy. "Any personal owned sector of economy which concerns the nation's economy and people's livelihood should be encouraged and supported by the Government."

However, the existence and development of the private capitalist sector in China's New Democratic Economy is not like that of the capitalist countries which is not limited. The purpose to limit it is that it should not be spread unchecked, and in the end became the dominant economic sector which occupied the leading position in the nation's economy and would change the orientation and nature of the social economy. The basic lowest limit of its existence and development in the new democratic economy is "good to the nation's economy and the people's livelihood." "It should be limited in the following sides—its action range, tax policies, the market prices, and the working conditions" in order to bring its positive function into play and limit its negative function. "We would apply proper and flexible limits policies in the sides according to the concrete conditions of the differences of places, industries and times." "It should be allowed room for its existence and development in the orbit of the People's Republic's economic policies and economic plans for the interests of the nation's economy as a whole and the present and future interests of the working class and the working people, therefore it should not be limited too much." But the idea that it should not be limited at all was completely wrong. On the contrary, the idea that it should be limited seriously or that it could be diminished soon was still completely wrong.

A lot of peasant individual economic and handicraft individual economic sectors still existed in the new democratic economy. According to the statistics before the happening of the Anti-Japanese War, the proportion of the output value of the handicrafts was 90% in the industrial and agricultural output value, and 78.6% in 1949. The individual peasant households were liberated from the control of the feudalism after the accomplishment of land reform and the abolishment of the feudalist



land ownership and the country had the possibility to develop its agriculture and handicrafts to modernization. "But, in the present and even in the long run of the later days, the agriculture and handicrafts in our country take or will take the scattered and individual formation." This is one of the characteristics of China's conditions after the new democratic economic formation was constituted in the whole country. "Anyone who ignores or belittles it will make mistakes of 'Left' opportunism." This is because the existence of the great individual industries was the display of the backwardness of China's economy rather than the reason of it. It had already been a great progress and was helpful to accelerate the development of the agricultural productive forces when the aim "land to the tiller" had already been realized, especially after the peasant individual sector was freed from the control of the feudalism with the land reform. So, "the districts that have already carried out land reform must protect the ownership of the land that the peasants had got", they should encourage the peasants to work hard and become rich with hard work, and make conditions for agriculture to its collectivization and socialization.

"The cooperative economy is the economy of half socialism and an important part of the people's economy as a whole." "The agricultural and handicraft economic sectors which have the proportion of 90% of the total output value of the nation's economy can and should be led to modernization and collectivization cautiously, gradually and actively. The idea allowing it to spread unchecked is wrong. The production, consumer and credit cooperatives and the leading bodies of the central, provincial, municipal, county and district cooperatives should be organized. This kind of cooperative is the people's collective economic organization on the basis of private ownership and the management of the state regime led by the proletariat... Only with the state-owned economy and no the cooperative one, and we can not lead the working people's individual economic sector to collectivization step by step. We can not develop our country into the socialist society from the New Democratic society either."

"The state-owned economic sector is socialist nature, and the cooperative is half socialist nature. Together with the private capitalist, the individual economic sector, and the state capitalist economic sector joined by the state and the individuals, they are the main economic sectors of the People's Democratic Republic and they constitute the New Democratic economic formation."

II. The Operating Mechanisms of New Democratic Economy

The operation characteristic of new democratic economy operating is that the market regulation and planned regulation work together.

The central government gradually made the general plans to restore and develop the state-owned and private economic sectors in the whole country, decided the ranges of sharing out the work and helping in the economic construction of the central and local governments and regulated the relationship of the central and local economic departments. The central and local economic departments brought their creativity and enthusiasm into play under the leadership of the central government.

The operation of non-socialist economy was done by market regulation and the state regulated its economic activities with the administrative, lawful and economic means. But in the documents of the People's Government before and after the foundation of New China, "market regulation" was not produced clearly because the Chinese Communist Party and the government thought that socialism had the planned economy and the capitalism had the market economy; though the capitalist economic sector existed in the new democratic economy, then market regulation was inevitable while the planned economy was strengthened. At that time, the leaders of CCP thought the capitalism was market regulation and pointed out that free trade and free competition should be allowed to exist together as long as the personal capitalist economic sector existed in the New Democratic economy. The planned economy should be strengthened; free trade and free competition should be limited but not too much in the nation's economy. Coexistence of different economic sectors formed the operating mechanisms of cooperation of planned regulation and market regulation.

III. Fundamental Policy for New China's Economy Construction

The "Common Program" stipulates, "the fundamental policy of economic construction of the People's Republic of China is to take both the state-owned and private economic sectors into consideration, beneficial to labor and capital, help between the cities and countryside, and domestic and foreign communication and achieve the purpose of developing production. The state should coordinate the state-owned economy, cooperative, the individual economy of peas-