

# 历史性的巨变和新的伟大任务

## ——40 年中国纺织工业发展变化和瞻望

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今年是伟大的中华人民共和国建国 40 周年。今天,我们纺织工业部机关全体职工开会,热烈庆祝中华人民共和国成立 40 周年,同时也是庆祝纺织工业部建部 40 周年。借此机会,我向为纺织事业发展努力工作的部机关以及部属各企事业单位的全体职工致敬!向过去为纺织工业发展贡献力量而现在已离退休的老同志致敬!我代表纺织工业部,向工作在纺织战线上的 800 多万职工致敬!

中国共产党和中华人民共和国政府取得了制止动乱、平息反革命暴乱的决定性胜利,保卫了 40 年来社会主义建设所取得的巨大成就,保卫了我们的党和我们的人民共和国。

不久前,中国共产党召开了十三届四中全会,产生了以江泽民同志为核心的党中央。她有力地保证了党的路线方针政策的连续性,保证了我国现代化建设的社会主义发展方向。我们深信,在党中央的正确领导下,全国各族人民必将更加团结一致,意气风发,我国的现代化建设和改革开放事业一定能够进行得更稳、更快、更好,取得更大的成就。

纺织工业在国民经济中,是一个发展较早、基础较好的工业部门,是我国传统的支柱产业之一。建国 40 年来,我国纺织工业不但完全结束了旧时代的洋纱、洋布、洋设备的历史,主要依靠自己的力量建立起了完整、独立和规模巨大的工业体系,而且进入了世界纺织生产大国的行列。在庆祝伟大的中华人民共和国成立 40 周年之际,让我们回顾一下过去,瞻望一下未来,既看到所取得的成就,又认清面临的新形势,增强信心,增强责任感,更好地把纺织工业的发展推向前进。

### 一、发生巨变的中国纺织工业

建国 40 年来,尤其是党的十一届三中全会以来,我国纺织工业得到迅猛的发展,面貌发生了深刻的变化。这些成就和变化,无论同建国前的情况相比,还是

同世界各国同期的情况相比,都是很突出的。中国纺织工业在国际上已经树立起了新的形象。

#### (一)经过 40 年的发展,中国已成为世界纺织生产大国,取得了举世瞩目的成就

建国初期,历史留给我们的家底,不仅技术落后,设备陈旧,而且生产规模很小,远低于世界主要纺织生产国。棉纺织印染行业,在旧中国也算是规模大、基础好的,但从 1890 年在上海建成第一个纺织厂(机器织布局)起,到 1949 年的近 60 年间,总共积累起来的纺纱设备仅 500 万锭,织机 6.4 万台,印染能力 13 亿米。毛纺织业,从 1876 年创办甘肃织呢总局起,到 1949 年止,70 多年毛纺锭才建成 13 万锭,毛织机 1950 台。我国具有悠久历史的丝绸业,到 1949 年,桑蚕缫丝机已经萎缩到只有 9 万绪,丝织机 4 万台。同期,美国拥有棉纺锭 2200 万锭,是我国的 4.5 倍,英国是我国的 2 倍,法国是 1.4 倍,联邦德国是 1.2 倍。即使印度,也拥有 1020 万锭,是我国纺锭数的 2 倍。毛纺锭,当时英国拥有 520 万锭,是我国的 40 倍,法国是我国的 20 倍。

全国解放后,党中央和国务院对纺织工业的发展一贯十分重视。1956 年,中央听取纺织的汇报时,周恩来同志明确指出,多发展纺织工业,可以多回笼货币。毛泽东同志指示,你们为国家积累资金,很重要,能多搞,尽量多搞些。多搞轻工业就是多搞重工业。这些重要的指导思想,使纺织工业得到了较快的发展。到 1988 年,我国棉纺设备已达 3154 万锭,比 1949 年净增 2650 万锭,占到同期世界棉纺锭增加数的一半。40 年间,我国由平均 108 人占有 1 只纱锭变为 35 人占有 1 只纱锭,纺锭数以每年 4.8% 的速度递增,递增速度是世界平均水平的 5 倍。1988 年,我国拥有毛纺锭 226 万锭,麻纺锭 72 万锭,缫丝 173 万绪,分别是 1949 年的 17.5 倍、23 倍和 19.5 倍。现在,我国棉纺锭、棉织机、印染能力、缫丝能力和丝织机均居世界首位,毛纺锭和麻纺锭居世界第 2 位。其中棉纺锭是美国的 2.6

倍,联邦德国的18倍,英国和法国的30倍;毛纺锭是英国的4倍,法国的4.5倍。

生产能力和市场需求的增加,使纺织品产量大幅度增加。1949年,全国棉纱产量只有32.7万吨,到1988年,达到465.7万吨,增长13倍;棉布188亿米,增长9倍;呢绒2.86亿米,增长51倍;丝织品17亿米,增长32.7倍。我国主要纺织品产量增长速度都大大高于世界平均水平。1950年,美国棉纱产量是我国的4倍,印度是1.2倍,英国与我国持平。到1987年,我国是美国的3倍,印度的3倍,英国的4倍。现在,我国棉纱、棉布、丝、丝织品的产量均居世界首位。

经过40年的发展,我国已改变了旧中国遗留下来的纺织行业结构和地区布局畸形发展的状况,建立起了独立、完整的工业体系和比较合理的工业布局。

建国初期,棉纺织行业与毛、麻、丝、针织行业的产值比重是88比12,解放后,对行业结构和产品结构进行了调整,到1988年两者比重已变为67比33。随着服装工业的发展,国内市场商品成衣率也由解放初的不足10%提高到目前的35%。近10多年来,装饰用纺织品和产业用纺织品的发展也很快。这就使纺织加工行业发展的比例和速度,基本上适应了目前全国人民购买力水平和出口的需要。

旧中国,纺织工业绝大部分集中在沿海。仅上海、青岛、天津三地棉纺锭和布机就占全国的70%,上海一地的毛纺锭占全国的75%。建国后,对纺织工业布局采取了充分利用沿海和加强内地建设的方针,注意“大分散,小集中”,在内地有计划地建起一批新兴的生产基地,使布局逐步趋向合理。1988年,中、西部地区棉纺锭在全国的比重已由1949年的13%上升到40%,毛纺锭由10%上升到35%。已拥有河北、辽宁、上海、江苏、浙江、安徽、山东、河南、湖北、四川和陕西等11个棉纺规模超过100万锭的省市。地处边疆的新疆、宁夏、广西、内蒙古、西藏等少数民族聚居区,也都建立和发展了现代纺织工业。

改革开放10年来,我国纺织工业与国际间的经济合作得到积极发展。采取了补偿贸易、来料加工、技术引进、合作生产、合资生产、合资经营等多种形式,目前已开办近千家“三资”企业,利用外资12.5亿美元。已涌现出象广东恩平广联泰棉纺厂、深圳中冠印染有限公司、新疆天山毛纺织品有限公司等一批成功的合资企业。目前,我们在澳大利亚、新西兰、美国、香港等国家和地区办了20余家合资纺织企业。

## **(二)迅猛崛起的中国纺机工业和化纤工业,大大地推动纺织工业的发展**

解放前,我国发展纺织工业所需设备完全依赖进口。解放后,全国展开了大规模经济建设。当时面临一个重大抉择:纺织工业要发展,纺织设备如何解决?如果沿袭进口的老办法,在当时国家面临帝国主义经济封锁的形势下,显然是不现实的。只有依靠自己的力量

来解决。纺织工业部在建部初期,就作出一项重大决策:在纺织系统内制造自己用的设备,按照“合理分工,专业生产,全国成套”的原则,把纺织系统的修配力量组织起来,走自己设计、制造,自己武装自己的道路。毛泽东同志1956年听取纺织工业部汇报工作时说:“专用设备有条件自己搞的,就自己搞,不要依赖机械部门”。明确肯定了纺织系统自力更生武装自己的做法。30几年过去了,实践进一步证明这个方针是非常正确的。近年来,国务院领导同志进一步肯定了这个做法。认为,专用设备由专业部门自己搞,可以更好地与工艺结合。外国经济界人士来访,对我国这个作法也表示赞赏。

解放后,纺织机械工业从无到有,从修配到制造,在调整改组原有的纺机修配企业的同时,新建了经纬、郑州纺织机械厂等一大批规模较大的新型纺织机械制造企业,逐步建成了具有一定规模的纺织机械工业体系,现在已能制造棉、毛、麻、丝纺织和针织、印染、化纤等13个行业的成套设备。40年间共为纺织工业的发展提供设备、配件达500多万吨。其中包括3000万棉纺锭,200多万毛纺锭,90万台各类织机,160亿米印染能力,140多万吨化纤抽丝能力。此外,还有数量相当可观的麻纺、丝绸、针织等设备。这么大的纺织设备供应量和生产能力,依靠进口是无法解决的。我国纺织机械工业不仅供应国内纺织工业发展所需的大量设备,而且还援外出口到亚、非、拉、欧四大洲的36个国家和地区,共计200多万纱锭,10余万台织机,以及毛纺织、印染设备和器材、配件等。近10年,纺织机械出口换汇达5亿美元,是我国机电出口产品中主要的品种之一。

建国后,我国纺织工业曾长期处于生产能力赶不上社会需要,而原料供应赶不上设备能力增长这样的矛盾之中。因此,增加纺织原料生产是发展纺织工业的一个重要前提。我国耕地少,人口多,仅仅抓农业原料,不能适应纺织工业发展的需要。因此,早在60年代,纺织工业部就提出要天然纤维与化学纤维并举,要把发展化纤作为长期的战略方针来抓。

化纤工业,在旧中国基本上是空白点。50年代末到60年代初,我国抓紧了化纤工业的起步。1960年7月,纺织工业部向党中央作了《关于发展人造纤维工业的报告》,李先念同志批示“建议及早动手,迟办不如早办好”。邓小平同志批示,“我看是值得的,还有合成纤维也必须考虑”。60年代中期开始发展合成纤维工业。70年代初,纺织工业部向党中央、国务院报告,要在上海金山、辽宁辽阳、天津大港、四川长寿分别建设4个以石油(天然气)为起始原料的大型石油化纤企业。当时我国经济发展还受到“文化大革命”的影响,国际交往的范围和规模都不大,国民经济处于较困难的时期。但党中央、国务院基于对我国解决穿衣问题和纺织原料形势的分析,作出了加快发展中国化纤工业的重大

部署。1972年初,毛泽东、周恩来同志亲自批准了这几个重大建设项目。70年代末,为了适应纺织工业发展的需要,我们又提出建设江苏仪征化纤基地和扩建上海金山二期工程。仪征项目经国家批准,通过国内集资和国际融资负债的办法进行建设。当时,这样做是要冒点风险的。经过几年艰苦奋斗,我国又一个大型的化纤基地终于建成了。

五大化纤基地的建成,对年轻的中国化纤工业来说,是一次历史性的跳跃。邓小平、李先念、万里等同志多次视察了其中的一些项目。这些大型化纤基地和其它骨干化纤企业的建成,使中国成为世界化纤生产大国之一。1960年,我国化纤产量只有1万吨,1970年为10万吨,1980年为45万吨,1986年突破100万吨大关,1988年达到130万吨,成为世界第4大化纤生产国。20年间平均每年增长16.8%,发展速度是美国的4.8倍,日本的7.7倍,联邦德国的5.7倍。化纤产量由10万吨发展到100万吨,我国只用了16年,快于美国的27年、苏联的21年和日本的17年。化纤工业的发展不仅增加了纺织生产的原料,而且丰富了纺织品的品种、花色,促进了纺织工业技术进步。

### **(三)从取消布票到人民衣着风貌的显著改观,实现了几代中国人的夙愿**

解决10亿人口的穿衣问题,曾是一个长期困扰我国的严重社会经济问题。让人民群众“丰衣足食”,过上温饱生活,在国民经济发展中占有重要地位。

旧中国,全国城乡人民衣着水平极为低下。解放初,全国平均每人棉布消费量只有7尺多一点,农村只有5尺左右,农民穿的多是自纺自织的土布、粗布,有的农民甚至穿不上衣服。

建国后,纺织工业的恢复和发展相当快。到1954年,全国每人棉布消费量达18尺多,但仍然供不应求。在这种情况下,国家决定从1954年起凭布票供应。这个办法一执行就是近30年。近30年间,解决人民的穿衣问题始终是我们的一项重要任务。1956年、1960年农业生产遇到困难,棉花减产,在这期间,周恩来同志年复一年抓棉花生产,连续抓了10余年。化纤工业,也是在这个时期得到一定的发展。1967年,毛泽东同志向全国发出“必须把粮食抓紧,必须把棉花抓紧,必须把布匹抓紧”的指示,对稳定当时纺织生产起了重要作用。

然而,由于过去遗留下来阻碍经济发展的各种问题尚未得以解决,使纺织工业的发展受到制约,我国人民穿衣问题在较长时期内未能根本好转。在1966年到1976年的“文化大革命”期间,纺织生产平均每年只增长4%。“文化大革命”后,党和国家把发展生产力放到重要位置。中国共产党十一届三中全会以来,全党工作重点转移到经济建设上来,进行全面拨乱反正,调整比例关系,对轻纺工业实行“六优先”政策,大大促进了纺织原料和纺织生产的发展。1984年,棉花产量曾达

1.25亿担,比1978年净增8000万担,6年间每年递增19%,相当于1978年前25年递增速度的5.6倍。6年间化纤平均每年递增17.1%,纺织工业总产值递增10.9%,增长速度都大大地超过了前25年的平均水平。

由于生产迅猛发展,在人口比解放初增加5亿多的基础上,布的年人均分得量1983年达19.4米,比1949年增长近7倍。尤其是各种混纺、纯纺化纤产品,代替了一大部分纯棉产品。纺织品市场由过去长期供应偏紧,转变为供应比较充裕。在这种情况下,国家决定从1983年12月起免收布票,纺织品在全国范围内敞开供应。这标志着全国人民穿衣问题得到基本解决。

在我们这样一个拥有11亿人口的大国,人民衣着需要有了保障,这是一件有非常重要意义的大事。到目前为止,与粮、油、肉、糖票等主要消费品供应票证相比,布票是我国消费领域里取消较早、也是较彻底的一种票证。这对稳定市场供应,保障安定团结起了重要作用。

取消布票,对消费者来说,不仅意味着纺织品在数量上已能满足,也意味着消费习惯开始从单纯追求坚固耐用转向讲究花色、品种、款式;对生产者来说,则意味着从此进入在竞争中求生存、求发展的时代。根据新的形势,在80年代初,我们又及时提出了“三个转移”的方针,即要把发展纺织工业的指导思想和工作重点,从着重抓速度、抓产量、抓扩大生产能力,转移到着重抓品种质量、抓技术改造、抓经济效益上来;要从单纯生产型转变为生产经营型。还提出要大力开发衣着、装饰和产业用纺织品的要求。7、8年来,纺织战线在“转移”、“变型”方面做了大量的工作,创出了新局面。广大纺织企业已经突破了30多年的统购统销体制,逐步引进市场机制,生产直接面向消费;产品品种更是打破了过去那种沉闷、单调的局面,呈现丰富多彩的格局;我国人民衣着风貌得到显著改善,改善幅度之大是建国以来没有过的。近年来,许多外国人到中国来都无不感慨地说:“这几年,中国给人印象最深的,就是中国人的服装变得越来越漂亮了。”今天,色彩绚丽、款式新颖、美观大方的服装已经代替了昔日蓝、灰、绿的干部服、军便服。我国人民衣着风貌的显著改观,从一个方面体现了物质文明和精神文明建设成果。这里面,凝聚着全国800万纺织职工创造性的劳动,凝聚着他们的心血和汗水。

### **(四)抓住世界产业结构调整、纺织生产转移的机遇,在满足国内市场的同时,大力发展出口,一举跃入世界纺织品出口大国的行列**

旧中国是纺织品大量入超的国家。解放后,很快改变了这种状况,并进入国际市场。50~60年代主要出口苏联、东欧,出口金额不大。70年代扩大了对西欧和美国的出口,增长比较快。到了80年代,在取消布票、解决了全国人民的穿衣问题后,纺织工业有条件更多

地发展出口。80年代中期,国务院多次召开会议,听取纺织工业部的汇报,并就如何提高我国创汇水平问题提出了许多重大战略思想。认为,我国的出口战略,比较现实的是要使轻纺工业,特别是使纺织工业在今后几年内把出口搞上去,努力进入国际市场,不然的话,轻纺工业就可能衰退。

纵观世界工业发展史,一些工业发达国家和新兴地区,大都是靠发展纺织业起家的。早先英国和日本纺织品出口额占到本国出口总额的30%以上,南朝鲜、香港地区和台湾省在70年代初纺织品出口所占比重在40%左右,至今仍占22%左右。近20年来,由于发达国家产业结构调整,纺织工业出现向发展中国家尤其是向亚太地区转移的趋势。这对我国来说,是一次很好的机遇。我们抓住了这个机遇,在80年代中期,提出“以扩大出口为突破口,面向世界,带动我国纺织工业的全面振兴。”几年来,这一战略思想深入人心,全行业的出口意识大为增强,工作取得显著成效,使我国纺织品的出口在世界纺织品贸易中的份额得到扩大,一举跨入世界纺织出口大国的行列。

1978年,我国纺织品和服装出口额约为21.6亿美元,只占世界纺织品贸易额的3%,居世界第11位;到1988年,据海关统计,各类纺织品和服装出口额达到118.3亿美元,占世界的比重上升到6%,位次上升到第5。10年间,平均递增速度达到18.6%,是前20年平均速度的1.8倍,是同期世界平均速度的2倍,是意大利平均速度的1.7倍,联邦德国的2.2倍,日本的4.5倍。纺织品出口额由50亿美元增加到100亿美元所用的时间,我国是4年,而联邦德国是10年,意大利是8年,南朝鲜7年,香港地区是6年。纺织品的扩大出口,既为国家换取了更多的外汇,也使纺织品的水平在国际市场的竞争中得到提高。

#### **(五)科技教育事业的迅速发展,使纺织工业面貌大为改观**

建国以来,我们坚持了群众性技术革新和专业队伍搞科研相结合,自力更生和引进技术相结合,科研设计和设备制造相结合,促进了纺织科技的发展。早在50年代,在集中全国纺织科研力量的基础上,研制出了我国第一代棉纺织印染设备;60年代中期,又开发出第二代设备,使我国纺织设备的工艺技术,接近了当时的世界先进水平。以棉纺来说,细纱机千锭时产量全国平均由20公斤提高到36公斤,梳棉机台时产量由5.6公斤提高到25公斤。这些改进,大大提高了生产率。1949年到1988年,棉纺锭增长5倍,而棉纱产量则增长13倍。近年来,我们又开发了第三代棉纺设备,并已批量生产。中国共产党十一届三中全会以来,科技进步步伐加快。随着化纤工业的发展,一批改性和异型纤维陆续研制成功,1988年差别化纤维产量已达13万吨,占化纤产量的10%,比1985年增加3倍。一批新的化纤抽丝设备、涤棉印染设备和中长纤维设备研

制成功,具有当代国际水平的年产1.5万吨涤纶短纤维成套设备,获国家嘉奖,目前已提供18条生产线。新型纺纱设备气流纺年产能能力达5万头,国产化率达90%。其它诸如无梭织机、新型细纱摇架装置、圆网印花机、平网印花机、新型针织设备的生产制造技术都已掌握,有的已投入批量生产。在织物后整理方面,中长纤维全松式整理,以及轧光、压光、磨光、拷花、压花等整理技术开始应用,开发了防缩防皱、抗起球、抗静电等许多新技术,使纺织品的花色品种更加丰富多彩。几十年来,创造发明和纺织科技成果大量涌现,正式登记的科技成果共2712项。其中:1985年以来获得部级以上科技进步奖670项,国家级科技进步奖75项。1978年以来获国家发明奖的46项。改革开放以来,参加各种国际展览会,博览会的纺织科技成果逐渐增多,AB抗菌纤维,大麻脱胶技术,人造血管,止血纱布和镀金属导电布等获得了国际性奖励。这体现了科技工作者的聪明才智,为中国纺织工业争了光。

在教育方面,我们一方面加速纺织院校的建设,一方面狠抓在职培训,为培养纺织人才创造了重要条件。目前全国纺织系统已有高等院校15所,还有17所院校设有纺织对口的专业;纺织中等专业学校42所。1988年,高等纺织院校在校生达3万余人,比1951年增加28倍。40年来,培养了12万多高、中级工程技术人员,派遣出国留学人员632人,接收外国留学生396人。1988年还毕业了近7000名政治函授学院的学生。建国初期,全国纺织系统仅有工程技术人员8000名,占职工总数的1.07%;到1988年,已发展到14.5万人,所占比重上升到2.7%。其中化纤工业达到5.1%,纺机工业达到7.1%。

#### **(六)纺织工业为国民经济发展作出重要贡献,并将继续作出新贡献**

建国以来,在国民经济发展各时期,纺织工业总产值的增长相当快,在全国工业总产值中所占比重比较大。1988年,纺织工业总产值达到1728亿元(国家统计局口径),占全国工业总产值的9.5%,居全国第3位,总产值比1949年增长25.7倍,年平均增长8.8%。从增长速度和所占比重看,纺织工业对国民经济发展影响是大的。

纺织工业资金积累比较快,曾被誉为国家财政的“摇钱树”。近年来,尽管纺织工业利润率有所下降,但从国民经济全局来看,纺织工业在国家的积累中仍占重要地位。40年来,累计创造利税达2774亿元,是同期国家投资的3.5倍,占同期全国工业利税的十分之一。

纺织工业是我国出口换汇和创汇最大的支柱产业,1988年出口换汇占全国出口总额的25%,是我国第一大出口商品。40年间,纺织品出口换汇累计达800亿美元,其中改革开放的10年出口总计628亿美元,均占同期全国总换汇额的四分之一;40年净创汇372

亿美元,纺织工业是我国最大的创汇工业。

纺织品是活跃城乡市场、回笼货币、稳定物价和保持安定团结局面的重要商品。1988年,全国穿着类商品的零售总额达1108.8亿元,比1952年增长20倍,平均每年递增8.9%。40年间,全国穿着类商品零售总额大体上占全国消费零售总额的六分之一左右,是仅次于食品的第2大消费品。

纺织工业能够吸收较多的劳动力,是安置就业的一个重要工业部门。目前,全国拥有纺织职工800多万人,占全国工业职工总数的14%,次于机械部门,居全国第2。40年间,纺织职工净增700多万人,占同期全国工业职工净增总数的13%。

总之,经过40年的艰苦奋斗,中国纺织工业获得了蓬勃发展,整个面貌焕然一新,举世瞩目,作为工作在纺织战线的一名职工,无不感到兴奋和自豪。40年来,我们之所以能够获得巨大的发展,正是我们广大纺织职工在中国共产党的正确领导下,坚持自力更生,艰苦奋斗的方针,坚持走社会主义道路的结果。

## 二、发展瞻望

回顾过去40年的发展历程,成绩巨大,但来之不易;瞻望今后,形势严峻,任务更加艰巨。

### (一)认清形势和面临的伟大任务

当今世界的两大主题一是和平、二是发展。在经济发展中,一方面随着劳动费用条件的变化,发达国家都在抓紧进行产业结构调整,劳动密集型产业进一步向劳动费用低的地区转移,这对我们纺织工业来说是非常有利的发展良机。另一方面,新技术革命迅猛发展,市场竞争日益加剧,许多发达国家都在采取措施,增加投资,加快技术改造和设备更新,重振纺织工业;许多发展中国家目前也在发展纺织品出口。作为担负我国主要出口创汇任务的纺织工业又面临严峻的挑战,在机遇和挑战面前,我们要抓住机遇,迎接挑战,积极发展纺织品出口,更有效地参与国际交换,挤占更多的贸易份额,为国家创收更多的外汇,支援四化建设。

从国内要求看,在今后的5~10年间,我国人口增长和新增劳动力处于高峰时期,必将进一步扩大纺织品消费要求;这一期间,也是我国消费水平从温饱型向小康型过渡的重要时期,居民的消费水平将有明显增长,并对纺织品的品种、花色、款式、性能和质量等都将提出更多的要求;随着人民生活水平的提高以及旅游业等第三产业和汽车业等工业部门的发展,装饰用和产业用纺织品会有较快的增长。

因此,不论是国内需求,还是发展出口,纺织工业都呈现出具有广阔的发展领域和很大发展潜力,同时也向我们提出了更高的发展要求,纺织工业肩负着有效供给国内外市场的繁重任务,纺织工业是大有作为的。

党中央制定了社会主义现代化经济建设分三步走

的战略目标。第一步目标我们已经实现,现在全国人民在党中央和国务院的领导下满怀信心地向着第二步、第三步目标前进。纺织工业的奋斗目标是,到本世纪末,纺织生产要满足人民生活达到小康水平时对纺织品的需求,出口创汇达到或超过200亿美元。到下个世纪中叶,纺织工业要基本实现现代化,主要技术经济指标达到中等发达国家水平,某些方面达到发达国家水平。这就是摆在我们面前的开创新局面的伟大任务。

### (二)振奋精神,正确对待困难

当前在治理整顿过程中,纺织工业面临着不少困难,同世界发达的纺织工业国家比较,也有许多差距。这些困难和差距,严重制约了我国纺织工业的发展。当然,这些困难和差距都是前进中碰到的。当前突出的困难和差距是:

纺织原料发展滞后。1985年以来,棉花生产连年减产,化纤生产又受到化纤原料严重不足的制约,原材料不能满足需要是纺织工业发展的一个突出矛盾。

行业结构不合理、产品的附加价值低。目前,我国的成衣率还比较低,装饰用和产业用纺织品所占比重也不大,出口纺织品附加价值不高,基本上靠以量取胜。1987年,我国出口1吨纺织品换汇4750美元,而同年日本和南朝鲜达到1万美元,意大利和联邦德国则超过2万美元。1987年与1986年相比,我国纺织品出口额增长28%,但出口产品平均单价只提高1.6%,出口数量则增加26.8%。

装备落后,技术和工艺水平低,工人劳动强度较大,工作环境较差。目前我国纺织工业装备中,达到国际水平的机台数量所占比重不到1%,绝大多数设备属于国内一般水平。1988年,我国各类织机的拥有量是104万台,其中无梭织机只有2.2万台,占2.13%,而世界无梭织机已占15%,意大利、联邦德国、法国、英国等工业发达国家无梭织机已占50%以上。在我国已装备的2.2万台无梭织机中,国产只有2700台,占12.3%,进口则占到87.7%。

企业管理和经营水平不高,劳动生产率较低,企业的适应能力和应变能力不强。工业发达国家纺织劳动生产率一般达到6、7万美元,南朝鲜、台湾省和香港地区也达到3、4万美元,而我国只有2万元人民币。实物劳动生产率差距也很大。如1987年我国化纤工业平均每个职工生产化纤只有4.1吨,而美国是56吨,日本是39吨,南朝鲜是42吨,分别是我国的14倍、9.7倍和10.5倍。

纺织工业宏观管理和调控机制还不健全,宏观上存在失控的问题,尤其是近年来存在初加工生产能力低水平延伸现象,不仅拉大了原料缺口,也使纺织工业技术改造和技术进步的任务加重。

现在摆出这些困难和差距,目的是可以使我们始终保持清醒的头脑。差距既说明落后,也表明潜力。过去的40年里,我们克服了一个又一个困难,取得了公

认的成就。今天,我们一定也能够克服困难把我们的事业继续推向前进。我们要满腔热情地投身到纺织工业现代化建设中,振奋精神,开拓前进,坚毅不拔,奋斗不息,这才是我们对待困难和差距的正确态度。

### (三)要真抓好的几项工作

为了完成上述光荣而艰巨的任务,我们必须切实抓好以下几方面的工作:

1. 坚持两个文明一起抓。物质文明是精神文明的基础和前提,精神文明是物质文明建设坚持正确方向的重要保证。多年来的实践证明,必须两个文明一起抓。必须把坚持四项基本原则、反对资产阶级自由化作为精神文明建设的核心。社会主义精神文明建设,要培育一批又一批的有理想、有道德、有文化、有纪律的社会主义新人,要经常进行“一个中心,两个基本点”的基本路线教育,系统地开展爱国主义、社会主义、集体主义、艰苦奋斗和遵纪守法的教育;反对极端个人主义、拜金主义、无政府主义、崇洋媚外的思想和各种腐败没落的不良风气,使人们的精神面貌得到进一步改观。加强思想政治工作,必须关心思想政治工作队伍的建设。

这几年来,我们是一直坚持两个文明一起抓的,各级领导也是重视的,对发展纺织生产和培育“四有”职工队伍起到了积极的作用。

当前,我们在繁重的任务面前,更需要加强思想政治工作,更要全心全意依靠广大干部、工人、知识分子,发扬革命精神,激励我们去开拓、创新、去争取更大的胜利。

2. 依靠科技进步和加强教育事业。现代化的关键是科学技术的现代化。要继续采用消化吸收、合作生产以及自己创新的方式,开发符合国情的纺织、针织、印染、服装和化纤等各类新型设备,尽快提高纺织工业的装备水平。要抓住一批重点企业特别是出口创汇的骨干企业,优先予以支持,努力做到2000年制造的主要纺织装备达到80年代末、90年代初的国际水平。要积极采用新技术、新工艺,发展改性和异型化纤新产品,开发各类纺织新产品。要发展各类教育事业。目前,纺织工业科技人员的比例还较低,工人的文化素质也不高,要继续兴办各级大中专和技工学校,抓好在职工的文化技术教育,通过多种途径,提高整个行业的科技文化水平。

3. 重视纺织原料的发展。原料是纺织工业发展的基础和前提。今后要继续坚持天然纤维与化学纤维并举的方针,在扶植、鼓励天然纤维发展的同时,必须加强化纤工业的基本建设,力争再建设几个具有国际水平的、特大型化纤生产基地,努力提高化纤在纺织原料中的比重。对化纤和化纤原料工业,要采取相应倾斜政策,进行重点扶持。发挥蚕茧、苎麻、亚麻、兔毛、山羊绒等我国特产优质原料优势,扩大纺织原料资源。

4. 提高产品的附加价值。产品的附加价值是纺织工业综合能力的最终体现。附加价值的高低,既涉及到新技术装备和工艺,也涉及到管理、经营和体制、政策。在今后的5、6年里,通过提高产品档次,提高最终成品率,使国内市场商品成衣率由目前的35%提高到60~65%,出口产品中服装和制成品所占比例由目前的40%提高到55%,吨产品创汇要有较大的增长。

5. 加强机关建设,改进机关作风。机关建设抓得好不好,对纺织工业的发展是有不可低估的影响。我们纺织工业部机关和部属企事业单位的所有职工都必须坚持“全心全意为人民服务”的宗旨,牢固地树立面向基层、为基层服务的观点,要把这一点作为衡量机关建设好坏的重要标准。我们要提倡善于抓宏观和实事求是的工作作风,抓住纺织工业发展中的重大问题,深入实际,调查研究,提出解决这些问题的政策性意见和战略措施。要搞好长远规划,以推动纺织工业持续健康地发展。机关干部要发扬党的优良传统,克服官僚主义和相互推诿、扯皮、拖拉的作风,要加强团结协作,提高工作效率。要廉洁奉公,大公无私,艰苦奋斗,加强组织性和纪律性,严格执行部确定的七项廉政建设规定,切实做到“高效、文明、廉政”,为实现纺织工业的发展战略而勤奋工作。

在中国共产党的领导下,40年来,我国各条战线都取得了伟大成就,历史已经证明并将继续证明,社会主义制度具有强大的生命力和蓬勃生机。在庆祝中华人民共和国成立40周年的时候,我们回顾过去,展望未来,对社会主义事业充满信心。只要我们坚决贯彻中国共产党十一届三中全会以来的路线、方针、政策,贯彻十三届四中全会的精神,自强不息,开拓进取,奋发向上,百折不挠,就一定能够把纺织工业继续推向前进。

# Historical Changes and Great New Task

## ——40 Years' Developmental Changes and Look Ahead of China's Textile Industry

Wu Wenying: Minister of Textile Industry,  
People's Republic of China

September 21, 1989

This year is marked by 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Today, we, the whole staff of the ministerial organ, are gathered here at a rally to warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary, and in the same time, to celebrate the 40th year of the founding of the Ministry of Textile Industry as well. I salute all the people working at the ministerial organ and the enterprises/institutions directly under the ministry, who has been worked so hard for the development of the textile industry; I salute the comrades who are retired and made contributions to the development of textile industry; and on behalf of the ministry, salute the eight million workers and cadres, who are working at the fronts of textile industry.

We won the decisive victory in halting the turmoil and quelling the counter-revolutionary rebellion under the leadership of central authority and the state council, and successfully defended the achievements scored in socialist construction over the 40 years, the Chinese Communist Party and the people's republic.

Not long ago, the Fourth Plenary Session of 13th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was convened, which elected the Party

Central Committee with comrade Jiang Zemin as its core and thus guaranteed the continuity of lines, principles and policies made by the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist orientation of our modernization construction. We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of C. P. C., the people of all nationalities of our nation will become more united, high-spirited and vigorous; our modernization construction and the cause of Reform and Opening to the Outside World will surely advance in a more stable, faster and better way and scored even greater achievements.

Among the industries in China's economy, textile industry started comparatively earlier, has a better foundation and always been one of the pillar industries of national economy. In the 40 years since the founding of the republic, China's textile industry has not only put an end to the era of foreign yarns, foreign cloth and foreign equipment through building up, mainly relying on itself, a gigantic and independent industrial system comprehensive in scope, but also stepped into the front rank of world powers of textile industry. At the moment of celebrating the 40th birthday of the great People's Republic of China, Let us re-

view the past and look forward to the future, in order to see clearly both the achievements and the current situation facing us and build up both confidence and the sense of responsibility and thus to advance the development of textile industry continuously.

## **1. China's Textile Industry**

### **—Taking on an Entirely New Look**

China's textile industry has developed rapidly and undergone profound changes in the 40 years since the founding of the republic, especially during the period since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of CPC; the achievement and changes made are prominent either when compared with the period before New China's founding or with that of other countries in the world in the same period. The textile industry of New China has erected for itself a new image before the world.

**1) China has now become one of world powers of textile industry with achievements attracting the attention worldwide, as a result of 40 years' development.**

The legacy by history for us was very poor in the early years after the nation's founding, which was technically backward, obsolete in equipment and small in size, falling far behind then major world powers of textile industry. Taking cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing industries as an example, which had certain scale and better foundation in relation to others in China, there were merely 5 million spindles, 64 thousand looms and a dyeing/printing capacity of 1.3 billion meters built up over the 60 years between 1890, when the first textile mill was built in Shanghai (then called the Bureau of Machine Weaving) and 1949. As for wool textile industry, dating back from 1876 when Gansu Bureau of Woolen Cloth Weaving was set up to 1949, it took more than 70 years for production capacity to reach 130 thousand spindles with wool looms of 1,950. China features long history of silk textile. Yet by 1949, the number of mulberry-silk filatures had shrunk

to 90,000 ends and silk looms to 40,000. In the same period, the U. S. had 22 million cotton spindles, 4.5 times as many as China's; the U. K. had twice as many as ours; France—1.4 times; and Germany—1.2 times. Even a country like India, boasted 10.2 million spindles, twice as China's. Talking of wool textile, the U.K. had 5.2 million spindles, or 40 times as many as China's at that time; France held 20 times as many as China's.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council have always attached great importance to the development of textile industry since national liberation. In 1956, late comrade Zhou Enlai clearly pointed out, during a hearing of a report on textile industry, that developing more textile industry will enable us to withdraw more money from circulation. Late comrade Mao Zhedong once directed that "you have accumulated funds for the nation, which is of very importance. Build as much as possible. Developing more light industry means developing more heavy one". Thanks to the guiding thoughts of importance, textile industry grew quite fast. By 1988, the size of cotton textile equipment reached 31.54 million spindles, a net increase of 26.5 million from 1949, which accounts for a half of the increase of the world total during the same period. The average per-capita number of spindles has, in the 40 years, become one for 35 persons from the original of one for 108 persons, increasing at an annual rate of 4.8 percent, or five times faster than that of the average world level. By 1988, China had an equipment capacity: 2.26 million wool spindles, 720 thousand jute spindles and 1.73 million ends of silk filatures, which are 17.5, 23 and 19.5 times as large as that in 1949 respectively. Today, China is the world number one in terms of cotton spindles, the number of cotton looms, capacity of dyeing/printing, capacity of reeling and the number of silk looms; and took the second place in wool spindles and jute spindles, of which the number of cotton spindles is 2.6 times as big as U. S., or 18 times as big as West Germany's, or 30 times as big as



that of U. K. and France combined; the number of wool spindles is 4 times as big as U. K. 's or 4. 5 times as big as France's.

As the growth of production capacity and market demands, the output of textiles has risen by big margin. The national output of cotton yarn registered only 327,000 tons in 1949 and jumped to 4. 657 million tons in 1988, up by 13 times; cotton cloth—to 18. 8 billion meters, up by 9 times; woolen goods—to 286 million meters, up by 51 times; silk goods 1, 700 million meters, up by 32. 7 times. The China's increase rates of the output of major textile products were all well above that of world average. In 1950, the output of U. S. cotton yarn was four times as large as China's; India's—1. 2 times; and U. K. 's—about the same as China. Whereas by 1987, China's recorded 3 times as large as U. S. 's; 3 times India's; and 4 times U. K. 's. China is now leading the world in the output of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, silk and silk goods.

Through the 40 years' development, the original pattern of irrational products composition and geographical distribution left over from old China has been corrected, and given the way to an independent and comprehensive-in-scope industrial system with comparatively rational geographical distribution.

At the early stage of our republic, the ratio between the output values of cotton textile industry and the rests—wool, jute, silk and knitting in combination was 88 to 12. After liberation, by adjusting the industrial structure and products composition, the ratio between the two changed to 67 to 33 by 1988. As the development of apparels industry, the commodity-clothes transformation rate rose from less than 10 percent at the early of liberation to the current level of 35 percent. In recent ten years or so, the production of household textiles and industrial textiles also developed rapidly. All these made the proportions and speed of different textile industries basically fit in with the current level of the people's purchase power and the demands for export.

In old China, the overwhelming majority of the textile industry concentrated along coastal areas. The quantity of cotton spindles and looms in Shanghai, Tianjin and Qingdao, three cities alone, accounted for 70 percent of the nation's total; wool spindles in Shanghai alone accounted for 75 percent of the nation's total. After New China was founded a policy of Making full use of the coastal and speed up the construction inland and the principle of overall dispersion combined with locally concentration were implemented to cure the problem of textile industry in geographical distribution, which resulted in a batch of new production bases was built inland which, in turn, made the geographical distribution gradually get rationalized. By 1988, the proportion of cotton spindles in the central/west parts of the country rose from 13 percent in 1949 to 40 percent, and that of wool spindles—from 10 percent to 35 percent. There has been a total of 11 provinces/ municipalities boasting more than one million spindles, including Hebei, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Sichuan and Shaanxi. Even in the remote areas on the border such as Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi, Inner-Mongolia and Xizang, where inhabited minority nationalities, modern textile industry has been built and developing.

During the last ten years of reform and opening, international economic co-operation by textile industry gained aggressive progress. Up to now, nearly one thousand enterprises of "three types of investment" have been built, absorbing foreign funds of 1. 25 billion U. S. dollars adopting forms of compensation trade, processing according to investor's samples, technic import, co-operative production, joint production and joint venture. A host of successful joint ventures sprung up, such as Guangliantai Cotton Mill in Enping county of Guangdong province, Zhongguan Dyeing and Printing Limited Company in Shenzhen city and Tianshan Limited Company of Wool Products in Xinjiang Autonomous Region etc. So far, we've invested in more than twenty textile joint ventures

overseas in Australia, New Zealand, U. S. and Hong Kong respectively.

## **2) The Fast Rising China's Textile Machinery and Chemical Fibers Industries that Effectively Promoted the Development of Textile Industry.**

Prior to liberation, the equipment for textile industry was totally relied on import. After liberation, large scale constructions spread across the country. An important choice facing the nation was how and where to get the equipment for the given task of developing textile industry. Following the old routine was obviously unrealistic under the circumstances of economic blockade imposed by imperialist countries at that time. And the only way out was through self-reliance. Just after its setting-up, the Ministry of Textile Industry made an important decision: Organizing the manufacturing of equipment for our own use within the system under the ministry, which was implemented according to the principles of "rational division of labor, production specialization and formation of complete set countrywide" and by organizing the repairing forces in the whole system, designing/manufacturing in our own way and the way of self-arming. "Make all the specialized equipment that you can, yourselves. Don't rely on the departments of engineering industry." once said, comrade Mao Zhedong when heard a report by the textile ministry in 1956, which clearly approved the way of self-reliance and self-arming carried out by the ministry. Thirty years has past and practice has further approved it is correct policy. In recent years, the leaders of the State Council reaffirmed this practice, pointing out that making specialized equipment by users' departments themselves enables national integration with processes. The practice has received appreciations expressed by foreign visitors of economic circle to China.

After liberation, the textile machinery industry has developed from scratch, and from repairing to manufacturing. While reorganizing and rectifying original repair plants were conducted, a batch of big modern factories of textile machinery

like Jingwei and Zhengzhou, was built, gradually making up an industrial system of textile machinery with certain scale. Today, we are capable of making full sets of equipment for up to 13 industries, including cotton, wool, jute, silk, knitting, dyeing / printing and chemical fibers, etc. The equipment/components of textile machinery industry has supplied for the development of textile industry in the last 40 years totaled 5 million tons plus, including 30 million cotton spindles, 2 million wool spindles, 900 thousand looms of various sorts, equipment of dyeing/printing capacity of 16 billion meters and spinning capacity of 1.4 million tons for chemical fibers, as well as a quite amount of textile equipment for jute, silk and knitting. It was impossible to secure such a huge volume of equipment and for such big capacity by relying on import. Not only has China's textile machinery industry been able to meet the domestic needs for equipment, but to export equipment to as many as 36 countries in four continents, including Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe as well, which amounted to 2 million spindles plus, more than 100,000 looms and some equipment of wool textile and dyeing/printing, components and accessories. In the last decade, China's textile machinery industry earned for the state 500 million U. S. dollars in foreign currency; its exported products has become one of major export mechanical and electrical items of China.

There has been a long period since the founding of the republic when China's textile industry struggled in contradictions that the growth in production capacity could not keep up with that of social demands, and the raw material supply lag far behind the growing capacity of equipment. For this reason, increasing the output of raw material became one of important preconditions for the development of textile industry. Since China is a country with relatively scarce arable land and a huge population. Based on this situation, the textile ministry worked out, as early as in the sixties, a policy of "equal attention to natural fibers and chemical fibers with the latter as the long-

term strategic solution”.

There was virtually no chemical fiber production in old China at all. In the turn between fifties and sixties, we began to earnestly develop chemical fiber industry in China. In July 1960, the ministry submitted a proposal to the Central Committee of CPC, entitled “Report on developing man-made fibers industry”, in which comrade Li Xiannian wrote his direction: “Recommend earlier starting, earlier is better than later”, and comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an instruction: “I think it is worth it. Besides, there are still synthetic fibers that need to be addressed.” It was not until the mid-sixties that China’s synthetic fiber production began to develop. In the early seventies, the ministry of textile industry submitted a proposal to the Central Committee of CPC and the State Council, in which it was suggested that four big fiber-oriented petrochemical complexes taking oil (or natural gas) as their initial raw material be built in Jinshan of Shanghai, Liaoyang of Liaoning, Dagang of Tianjin and Changshou of Sichuan respectively. At that time, China’s economy had not walked out of the shadow of Cultural Revolution; and the dimension and scope of China’s international interflows were both limited; the national economy was in a difficulty. In spite of the situation, based on the needs of solving the problem of clothing the whole population and the status of textile raw materials supply, the State Council made an important arrangement to accelerate the development of China’s chemical fibers industry. Early in 1972, comrade Mao Zedong and comrade Zhou Enlai personally authorized those key projects to be built. In the late seventies, to cope with the demands of the development of the textile industry, we raised another proposal for the projects of the chemical fibers production base in Yizheng of Jiangsu province and the 2nd stage expansion of Jinshan complex in Shanghai. The Yizheng project was, with approval, built through internal fund-raising combined with international loans. It would take some risks to do it this way at that time. Through years of painstaking efforts and

hard struggle, another big, brand new base of chemical fibers in China was complete at last.

The completion of the five big fibers-oriented complexes is a leap of history to the young chemical fibers industry of China. Several top leaders, including comrade Deng Xiaoping, comrade Li Xiannian and comrade Wan Li inspected some of the projects for several times separately. The completion of the big complexes, together with other key projects of chemical fibers made China instantly become one of the major powers of chemical fibers production in the world. The national output of chemical fibers in 1960 was only 10,000 tons; 100,000 tons in 1970; 450,000 tons in 1980; broke the line of 1 million tons in 1986; and reached 1.3 million tons in 1988, becoming the 4th power of chemical fibers production in the world, which represents an average annual increase rate of 16.8 percent during the last 20 years, 4.8 times that of U.S., 7.7 times that of Japan, and 5.7 times that of West Germany. It took us 16 years for the output of chemical fibers to rise from 100,000 tons to 1 million tons, which is 11 years shorter than U.S., or 5 years shorter than U.S.S.R., or 1 year shorter than Japan. The development of China’s chemical fibers industry not only increased the amount of raw materials for textile industry but also diversified the varieties and colors of textile products and accelerated the technical advance of the textile industry.

**3) The history from the cancellation of textile coupon to the remarkable changes in dressing style and apparels of the Chinese turned their wish cherished for generations into reality.**

The problem of clothing the population of one billion had long been a critical social-economic problem that perplexed China. To let the people have plenty of food and clothing holds important situation in the development of national economy.

In old China, the clothing consumption level of the people was extremely low. In the early days after liberation, the average annual consumption

of cotton textiles per capita in China was a little bit more than 2.3 meters while in rural areas was only about 1.6 meters. Farmers often wore clothes made of native and hand-made fabrics and even some farmers did not have clothes to wear at all.

After the founding of new China, the textile industry gained rapid recovery and development. By 1954, the average annual cotton cloth consumption per capita reached 6 meters plus. Yet the supply still fell short of demands. It was in this circumstance that the state decided to introduce a system of textiles coupon in 1954, which lasted for up to 30 years. During this period, to solve the problem of clothing the population was always a important issue. In 1956 and 1960 when China's agriculture met great difficulties and cotton yield went down, comrade Zhou Enlai took care of the cotton production year after year for more than 10 years in running. It was just in this period that the chemical fibers industry received development to certain extent. In 1967, comrade Mao Zedong pointed out to the whole country, "must firmly grasp the grains, must firmly grasp the cotton and must firmly grasp the cloth", an instruction that played important role in stabilizing the textile production at that time.

The situation concerning the people clothing, however, did not improve thoroughly in a prolonged period, due to the fact that various problems left over and impeding economic development remained unsolved, which, in turn, restricted the development of textile industry. During the period of Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1976, the average annual increase rate of textile industry was only 4 percent. Upon the ending of Cultural Revolution, the CPC and state put developing production force on an important position. Since the Third Plenary Session of 11th Central Committee of CPC, focal point of work for the whole party has shifted to economy; an all-round bringing order out of chaos and adjustment of proportional relations were made; a policy of six priorities was adopted towards the light/textile

industries, accelerating the development of textile industry and associated raw materials' production. In 1984, the output of cotton reached 6.25 million tons, representing a net increase of 4 million tons over 1978, or an average annual increase rate of 19 percent during the 6 years, or 5.6 times the increase rate in the 25 years before 1978. The average annual increase rates of total production value of the textile industry and that of the chemical fibers industry during the 6 years recorded 10.9 percent and 17.1 percent respectively, increase rates that surpassed their counterparts in the 25 years before by big margins.

Thanks to the rapid growth of production, the average per-capita output of cloth in 1983 reached 19.4 meters or 8 times as much as that in 1949, despite the fact that the whole population had increased by 500 million since 1949. A noticeable fact was that a big portion of cotton cloth was replaced by the one blend with or purely made of chemical fibers. At this time, China's textiles markets came to a turning point where the former situation of shortage in supply yielded the way to comparatively plenty of goods. In these circumstances, the state decided the cancellation of textile coupon, starting from Dec. 1983, people can be bought without restriction across the country, which signals that the problem of clothing the population has been basically solved.

It is an event of extremely far-reaching significance having the people guaranteed with clothing, especially in such a country like China with a population of 1.1 billion. Among the coupons of grain, edible oil, meats and sugar, textile coupon is the only one that was canceled the earliest and once for ever, which played an important role in both stabilizing the market supply and maintaining stability and unity of the whole society and nation.

To consumers on one hand, the cancellation of textile coupon implicates, in addition to the satisfaction in quantity for textiles, an evolution in their habits from simply seeking the durability of goods to seeking varieties, colors and style as

well. On the other hand, to producers, however, it signals that they'd since entered an era of having to survive and develop through competitions. According to new situations, the ministry of textile industry timely formulated a policy of "Three Transformation", which means that the guidelines and focus for the textile industry should switch from paying attention to speed, output and expansion of capacity onto variety and quality, technic reform and economic benefits; from simple production type to production and management one. It also called for research and developing new products in clothing, household and industrial textiles. In the last seven or eight years, the people in the front of textile industry made tremendous efforts in "Track-Changeing" and "Type Transformation", creating a new pattern. A mass of textile enterprises broke through the confinement of "Unified Purchase and Unified Sales" that had been implemented for more than 30 years, introduced market mechanism and directly targeted at the consumers; the original dull and monotonous tone in product variety has been swept away, revealing a new pattern of diversification and colorfulness; the dressing style and apparels of Chinese people underwent remarkable changes which has never been seen since the nation's founding. "The most impressive thing among others about China in recent years is that people are dressed more and more beautifully." sighed with emotion, a lot of foreign visitors to China lately. Clothes gorgeous, novel, beautiful and dignified, have taken the place of blue, or grey or green cadres' suits and army's plain uniforms in those days. The remarkable changes in the people's dressing style and apparels have, from one perspective, reflected the results of material and spiritual civilization constructions, where the creative labor, wisdom, sweat and toil of the 8 million workers on the textile industry front nationwide are crystallized.

**4) Seizing the opportunities of readjustment in industrial composition and of relocation of textile industries worldwide, our textile industry, while continued to sustain the domestic markets,**

**boosted textiles' export, immediately leaping into the rank of textiles' export powers in the world.**

The old China was a country of textiles' import surplus. After liberation, the situation was soon changed as she stepped into international markets. In the fifties and sixties, her textile products were primarily sold to the USSR and the east European countries, which were limited in volume. In the seventies, as we explored the U. S. and west European markets, the exports were able to expand rapidly. By the eighties when we had canceled the textile coupon and solved the problem of clothing the population, we had bigger portion left for export. In the mid-eighties, the State Council organized several meetings where the Textile Industry Ministry made reports and many important ideas on the strategy of how to lift our level of foreign exchanges earning were put forward; it was comparatively more realistic to first boost light/textile industrial exports, especially the latter, and squeeze ourselves into international markets, otherwise the light/ textile industries would possibly run into depression.

In reviewing the world history of industry, some developed countries and new rising areas started from developing textile industry. The textile exports in the U. K. and Japan in their early days accounted for above 30 percent of their respective total exports; In the early seventies, the figure in South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan province was around 40 percent and even today still retained at 22 percent level. The readjustment of industrial composition that has been happening in the developed countries since the last two decades caused a trend of shifting of textile industry towards developing countries, especially those in the Asia-Pacific Rim. To China, this was very good opportunity, and we should seized it. In the mid-eighties, we raised a strategy of "Taking expanding export as a breach, drive China's textile industry into all-round vitalization." In recent years, this strategy has taken root deeply in the hearts of the people resulting in strengthened consciousness the whole trade, remarkable achieve-

ments in business, and expanded share of China's textiles' export in the world total, all of which made China instantly leap into the rank of world powers of textile export.

In 1978, the total export volume of China's textiles and clothes valued about 2.16 billion U. S. dollars, accounting for 3 percent of the total world textile trade volume and ranking 11th place in the world. By 1988, however, China's total textile export value, according to statistics by the customs, reached 11.83 billion U. S. dollars, or 6 percent of the world total and the 5th place. The average annual increase rate in the last decade is 18.6 percent, representing 1.8 times that in the two decades before, which is also twice the world average in the same period, or 1.7 times that of Italy, 2.2 times that of West Germany, 4.5 times that of Japan. The duration taken for textile export volume to increase from 5 billion U. S. dollars to 10 billion U. S. dollars for China is 4 years, whereas 10 for West Germany, 8 for Italy, 7 for South Korea and 6 for Hong Kong. The expansion of China's textile export has not only earned more foreign currency for the nation but made the level of sophistication of its products upgrade in the process of competition.

#### **5) Rapid boost of education in textile industry helped the industry take on a new look.**

Since the founding of the republic, we've persisted in carrying out the combination of mass movement of technic innovation and research by professional teams, combination of self-sufficiency and introduction of foreign technology and combination of research-development and equipment manufacture, accelerating the development of textile science-technology. As early as the fifties, we developed the first generation of full sets of Chinese-made equipment for cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing on nationwide coordinated efforts of the textile technic forces; In the mid-sixties, the second generation of that equipment came into being, which approached the world-advanced level then. Taking the cotton textile as an example, the average output per thousand spindle

per hour of spinning frame in China rose from 20 kilograms to 36 kilograms; the output per carding per hour rose from 5 or 6 kilograms to 25 kilograms. All the improvements led to significant rises in productivity. Between 1949 and 1988, the number of cotton spindles increased by 5 times while the output of yarns increased by 13 times. In recent years, we've developed and put into batch production the third generation of cotton textile equipment. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee of CPC, the pace of tech-science has been accelerated. As the chemical fibers industry advancing, many varieties of modified fibers and shaped fibers (irregular cross-sectional fibers) were developed one after another. By 1988, the output of differential chemical fibers reached 130,000 tons that made up 10 percent of the total of chemical fibers, 3 times' increase from 1985. A lot of new models of equipment of spinning machine for chemical fibers, dyeing/printing of the cotton-polyester blended, and mid-fiber textile machines were developed. A full set of equipment of 15,000 tons per year polyester staple fibers of contemporary internationally-advanced level, a national award winner, has now equipped the industry with 18 lines. The annual capacity of rotor spinning equipment of new model reached 50,000 ends, with domestically-made rate of 90 percent. Besides, new technologies of equipment-manufacturing have been mastered and some put into production, for such as shuttleless looms, new models of spinning cradle unit, roller screen and plain screen printing machines and new models of knitting machine. On the process of fabrics finish, the technologies of fully relaxed finish for mid-fiber, rolling, pressing, polishing, embossing and pattern-pressing have found use; and new techniques for wrinkle-proof, piling resistance and static resistance etc. have been developed. All these made textile products even more diversified and dazzling. In the last decades, a great number of innovations and know-hows of textile technologies have emerged, of which 2,712 items were officially registered, including

670 items of tech-scientific progress award winner of administrative level and 75— national level since 1985. Since 1978, out of the innovations in textile category, 46 have won an award of national level. Since reform and opening to the outside world, more and more new textile products and technologies appeared on international exhibitions and fairs, among which AB-antibiotic fibers, technology for glue-depletion of hemp, artificial blood vessels, hemostatic gauze and metal-plated static conductive fabrics won international awards. All the facts demonstrated the wisdom and talent of our tech-scientific workers and won glory for the China's textile industry.

In education, while we paid close attention to rapidly developing textile institutes of higher learning, and made great efforts to in-service training, paving the way for the growing of qualified personals in textile engineering. So far, there are 15 schools of higher learning in the textile industry system, as well as 17 ordinary colleges/universities that have textile-oriented departments; and 42 medium-level schools of textile engineering. By 1988, the number of registered students in the schools of higher learning was 30,000 plus, a 28 times' increase from 1951. During the last 40 years, more than 120,000 students, of mid/higher learning of textile engineering, graduated and 632 people were sent to study abroad while 396 foreign students of studied here in China. In 1988, nearly 7,000 people graduated from correspondence institute of politics. In the early days after the nation's founding, there were only about 8,000 textile engineers/technicians nationwide, making up 1.07 percent of the total employees; by 1988, the number had grown to 145,000, accounting 2.7 percent of the total, of which 5.1 percent were of chemical fiber process and 7.1 percent—of textile mechanic engineering among other fields.

**6) Textile industry made and will continue to make an important contributions to the national economy.**

Textile industry has been one of the indus-

tries, the total output value of which grew fast and had a big share in the whole national economy during various periods of national economic development since the nation's founding. In 1988, the total production value of textile industry recorded 172.8 billion yuan, according to the National Bureau of Statistics, accounting for 9.5 percent of China's total industrial output value, holding the 3rd place among other industries in China, representing a 25.7 times' increase from 1949 or an annual increase rate of 8.8 percent. In terms of growth rate and the share held, textile industry is a very influential industry to the national economic development.

Textile industry is a very profitable trade and has been praised as "a ready source of money" for state finance. In spite of falling trend in the profit rate of textile industry in recent years, the industry is still maintaining its prominent status in the capital accumulation of this nation. For the last 40 years, it has turned in a sum of 277.4 billion yuan in profits and taxes, 3.5 times as much as the money put in by the state, or one tenth of the national industrial profits/taxes revenue in the same period.

Textile industry is the number one pillar trade of foreign currency gaining or earning in China; in 1988, the export of textile category earned 25 percent of the nation's foreign currency earned by export. In the last 40 years, foreign currency earnings by textiles' export reached 80 billion U. S. dollars in all, of which 62.8 billion U. S. dollars was made during the decade of reform and opening to the outside world, making up one quarter of the nation's total in the same period, the net contribution in foreign currency earned by the textile industry in the last 40 years registered 37.2 billion U. S. dollars, making it the biggest contributor to this nation.

Textile products are important commodities that play great role in booming the markets in cities and rural areas, withdrawing money from circulation, stabilizing prices and maintaining the state of stability and unity. In 1988, the national

retail sales in wearing apparels' category valued 110.88 billion yuan, a 20 times increase from 1952 or an average annual increase rate of 8.9 percent. In the 40 years, the national retail sales in wearing apparels' category accounted approx. one sixth of the nation's total, a big category of consumer goods second only to that of foods.

Textile industry is an important trade that absorbs a great number of labors and thus creates jobs. There are more than 8 million people currently employed in textile industry, making up 14 percent of the total employment in the industrial sector, second to the machinery industry in this country. In the last 40 years, the number of employees in textile industry increased by 7 million plus making up 13 percent of the net increase in China's industrial sector during the same period.

In one word, China's textile industry gained vigorous development through its 40 years' hard work. As a result, it has taken on a entirely new look attracting worldwide attention; each one of us, as a worker at the front of textile industry, feels excited and proud of that with no exception. It is only because of the correct leadership of CPC, adhering to the socialist road and implementing the policy of self-reliance, frugality and hard struggle that we achieved such a magnificent achievement in the last 40 years.

## **2. Looking forward to the future**

Looking back on the course of 40 years' development, the achievements are indeed magnificent and have not come easily; looking forward to the future, the situation is tough and the task is arduous.

### **1) Getting a clear understanding on the great task facing us.**

Nowadays, peace and development are the twin subjects around the globe. Talking of economic development, as the condition in labor cost changed, developed countries are speeding up readjustment of their industrial structure, and labor-intensive industries are migrating towards low labor-cost areas, which creates a very good opportu-

nity for China's textile industry to develop, on one hand. On the other hand, Technological revolution is moving forward with astonishing speed; market competitions are getting fierce; many developed countries have taken steps and put more money to accelerate their technic and equipment renovation aimed at revitalizing their textile industries; and even many developing countries are boosting their textiles' exports. In this sense, our textile industry shouldering China's major portion of foreign exchange gaining task is faced with tough challenge. Faced with both opportunity and challenge, we must seize the opportunity and meet the challenge, vigorously boost the textiles' exports, more efficiently take part in international trade, squeezing ourselves in for bigger share, in order to earn more hard currency to support the "Four Modernization" drive.

In light of the domestic demands, China's birth rate and newly added labor force will reach their new peaks in the fifty years from now, which will create even more expanded consumers' demands; the same period is also the critical one when the people's consumption levels will improve substantially and transit from the simply fed and clothed to moderately well-to-do life, which, in turn, raise more demands for variety, colors, style, function and quality on textile goods; As the living standards of average people rising and the third industries including tourism and the industries like car-making developing, household and industrial textiles will have a big growth.

Therefore, the demands from both domestic and international markets offer broaden space and potentials, yet set tougher requirements for the development of China's textile industry, placing a heavy task of sustaining both domestic and international markets on the shoulder of textile industry. So, there is a plenty scope for the talent of the people at the front of textile industry.

The Chinese Communist Party has drawn up a three-steps' strategic plan for the socialist modernization drive. The first one has been fulfilled. Currently the Chinese people are, under the guid-



ance of CPC and the State Council, marching towards the second and the third targets with full confidence. The targets for textile industry by the end of the century are to meet the people's demands for textile goods when their living standards reach the moderately well-to-do life and earn up to 20 billion U. S. dollars or above each year through export. By the middle of next century, the textile industry is to realize, basically, modernization when its major tech-economic targets catch up with that of moderately developed countries, while some of them even approach that of developed ones. That is the great epoch-making task lying before us.

## **2) Rouse up and adopt correct attitude towards difficulties.**

In the process of "improving and setting in order", there are numerous difficulties we are faced with and many gaps to fill compared with the world advanced countries in textile industry. All the difficulties and gaps are curbing China's textile industry severely. Of course, those are the ones met in the process of advancing. The most critical contradictions and gaps are follows;

The development of raw materials lag behind. The cotton yield has been declining for the last several consecutive years, and the chemical fibers manufacturing curb by the sever shortage in raw materials' supply. The discrepancy between demand and supply in raw materials is one of the most critical factors.

The primitive industrial structure and low product additional value. At present, the commodity clothes rate is still at low level, and the portion of household and industrial textiles is very little, resulting in low additional value of export textile goods and primarily winning victory through numerous superiority. In 1987, the foreign currency earning per ton textiles' export for China was 4,750 U. S. dollars while 10,000 U. S. dollars for Japan and South Korea, more than 20,000 U. S. dollars for Italy and West Germany. In 1987, the total value of China's textile exports increased by 28 percent, compared to that in 1986,

while the average unit price rose by only 1.6 percent, yet the amount rose by 26.8 percent.

Obsolete equipment, low technic/ technological levels, heavy labor intensity and poor working conditions. Among the current equipment in China's textile industry, there only less than 1 percent is up to the world advanced standards, the vast majority belongs to domestically ordinary levels. In 1988, out of the 1.04 million looms of various types, there were only 22,000 shuttleless ones, 2.13 percent of that total, compared to 15 percent of then average world level. In industrialized countries like Italy, West Germany, U. K. and France, shuttleless looms accounted for more than 50 percent. Out of the 22,000 shuttleless looms in China, only 2,700 are made in China, or 12.3 percent, with the rest—87.7 percent made in other countries.

Low managing level, labor productivity and poor adoptabilities of the enterprises. The productivity of textile industry in industrialized countries are ranging between 60,000 to 70,000 U. S. dollars; and even in South Korea, Taiwan province and Hong Kong, the figures ranging between 3,000 to 40,000 U. S. dollars; whereas in China, it's only 20,000 yuan. The gaps in productivity in kind are huge too. For instance, the average output of chemical fibers per person in China's chemical fiber industry in 1987 recorded 4.1 tons while 56 tons in U. S., 39 tons in Japan and 42 tons in South Korea, or 14 times, 9.7 times and 10.5 times as much as in China.

Imperfect mechanism of macroscopic management and control of the textile industry, causing loosing control macroscopically, especially, the phenomenon of horizontal expansion of preliminary processing capacities occurred in recent years, which not only added fuel on the fire to the raw materials' shortage but posed more difficulties to the tech-renovation and tech-progress of textile industry.

The purpose of pointing out the difficulties and gaps is to remind us of keeping sober minded at all time. Gaps indicate both backwardness and