

新中国纺织工业四十年发展概况

《中国纺织工业年鉴》编辑部

1949年10月1日中华人民共和国成立,为纺织工业的发展开辟了广阔的前途。在中国共产党的领导下,经过40年社会主义革命和社会主义建设,新中国纺织工业发生了巨大的变化,获得了飞跃的发展。

(一)

中国是世界文明古国,手工纺织有着悠久的历史。两千多年前,驰名中外的“丝绸之路”,开拓了中国和世界各国通商往来的道路,至今仍在各国人民中传颂。十九世纪70年代,机器纺织工业开始传入中国,经过几十年的发展,到解放前夕,在棉、毛、麻、丝纺织方面都具备了一定生产规模和生产能力。但是,在半殖民地半封建社会,发展极其缓慢,纺织企业集中在沿海几个城市,机器设备和大部分原材料依赖进口,生产技术落后,纺织产品量少质差,满足不了人民衣着需要,而“洋布”充斥市场,广大农村基本上依靠手工纺织的布来补充。

现在,新中国的纺织工业已发展成为布局基本合理,棉、毛、麻、丝及各种化纤,纺、织、印染加工能力综合发展,服装、装饰用和产业用纺织品迅速增长,拥有自己的机械和器材制造业,产品门类齐全的一个工业部门。截止1988年底止,全国共有纺织企业(包括丝绸和服装)19899个,职工721万人。1988年,实现工业总产值1328.54亿元,税利177.39亿元,共生产棉、毛、麻、丝、化纤织物210亿米,基本上满足了国内城乡人民的衣着需要,并且扩大了出口贸易。

40年来,纺织工业对保证国民经济中工业总产值的增长,以及增加财政收入和外汇收入方面也作出了重要贡献。1988年与1950年相比,纺织工业总产值增长23倍,年平均增长速度为8.74%。纺织工业总产值占全国工业总产值的比重,曾高达四分之一,现仍保持在7.34%。从1950年到1987年间,纺织工业为国家积累资金总额为2542亿元,占同一时期全国财政收入的9.95%。1988年,纺织工业出口创汇(包括纺织品、丝绸和服装)达到102.9亿美元,占全国商品出口创汇总额的25.3%。

40年来,由于纺织工业的迅速发展,11亿中国人民的衣着问题初步得到解决,正在从温饱型迈向小康型。1949年解放时,全国平均每人的棉布消费量只有2米多一些,农村还不到2米,农民穿的多是自纺自

织的土布、粗布,棉布的品种花色也非常单调。现在,在全国人口比解放初期增加一倍多的情况下,棉布(包括化纤混纺、纯化纤布)的年消费量平均每人已经达到12.17米,比1949年增长约5倍。因此,从1983年12月起,纺织品在全国已敞开供应,取消了布票。城乡市场上各类纺织品琳琅满目,五彩缤纷,各种服装款式更是千姿百态,争妍斗艳,充分反映了中国人民的新风貌。现在,纺织品的使用已从服装延伸到美化居室、装饰旅游宾馆等。1987年,装饰用纺织品已发展到占纺织品总量的15%,成为人民生活中不可缺少的一个部分了。

40年来,纺织工业还为其它工业部门、农业和交通等部门提供了大量的产业用纺织品,以及国防军工军需的产品。特别是为工业、农业和交通运输所生产的帆布、轮胎帘子布、传送带、工业用呢、工业用毡、过滤布、麻袋、麻包布,以及卫生、劳动保护用布等,需要量一直很大。1987年,产业用纺织品的比重已提高到22%,并正在继续探索开拓新的领域。

40年来,纺织工业主要依靠国内和依靠自己的力量,建设了一批又一批的新厂,改造了部分老厂及老设备。据1988年底统计,纺织工业生产规模和生产能力已达到棉纺锭3154.5万锭,毛纺锭226.67万锭,苧麻、亚麻纺锭42.5万锭,棉织机79.82万台,印染能力117亿米,化纤能力181.47万吨。现在,除了从国外引进一些先进设备和工艺技术以外,棉、毛、麻、丝、针织、印染和化纤等行业的成套设备,一般都能自己设计制造,不仅供应国内建设的需要,而且能够有相当数量的设备用于援外建厂和出口外销,受到一些国家和人民的欢迎。

40年来,纺织工业的科学技术进步很快,教育事业也有很大的发展。在消化引进技术的基础上,研究制造了年产1.5万吨涤纶短纤维成套设备,达到当代国际水平。新产品、新工艺、新技术、新原料的开发研究工作,也取得了重要成果。化学纤维广泛应用,在纺织原料中所占的比重已提高到1987年的23%。围绕生产建设任务,建立了多层次、多渠道的纺织教育体系,培养了大批工程技术和专业人才。现在,纺织系统全民所有制工业企业的工程技术和专业人员已达56万人,成为建设纺织工业现代化的重要力量。

从40年的历史进程,使我们进一步认识到,纺织工业是国民经济的一个重要部门,随着我国社会主义

现代化的进展，必将继续发挥重要的作用。

(二)

40年来，纺织工业发展虽有起伏，总的说来是不断前进的，发展迅速，增长较快。40年间，纺织工业的发展大致经历了以下几个主要阶段：

第一个阶段（1949～1952年），即国民经济恢复时期。主要是迅速恢复和发展生产，并为纺织工业大规模建设作准备。全国解放初期，纺织工业面临的困难很大，纺织企业普遍开工不足，有些民族资本企业已濒于停产、关厂，原料资源严重缺乏。为了迅速恢复纺织工业生产，党和政府采取了许多有力的措施。首先，顺利地完成了对官僚资本纺织企业的接管，把它们转变为社会主义国营经济，并进行了一系列的改造。对民族资本纺织企业，采取给予贷款、统一调度原料供应、加工定货、统购包销等措施，帮助它们渡过难关，并逐步纳入计划轨道。到1950年9月，全国纺织企业生产大体恢复正常。其次，在统一调度全国原料资源、开展棉花采购工作的同时，采取切实的步骤扩大了棉田的面积，并适当提高了棉粮比价。第三，在恢复和发展生产的同时，组织勘察设计、施工安装和机械制造力量，开始进行了新厂建设。由于党和国家采取了上述的措施，到1952年底，全国纺织工业生产得到全面恢复，纱、布生产都已超过解放前历史最高水平。这就为随后进行的纺织工业大规模建设创造了条件。

第二阶段（1953～1957年），即国民经济第一个五年计划时期。以棉纺织为重点，进行大规模建设。纺织工业在建设工作中，根据当时人民群众的消费水平和城乡市场的需要，把棉纺织行业作为建设的重点，同时发展毛、麻、丝等行业的生产能力。当时，虽然建设项目多，投资也并不充裕，但由于始终注意节约，讲求实效，集中使用财力、物力和人力，在五年内共建成大中型纺织厂60多个，其中棉纺总规模为240万锭，并初步形成了北京、石家庄、邯郸、郑州和西安五个纺织工业新基地。同时，新建和扩建了一批毛、麻、丝纺织厂和印染厂。在建设新厂的同时，对老厂进行了一系列的基础性业务建设和技术改造，改善了劳动条件，提高了生产技术和管理水平。对一些过分陈旧的铁木机和印染设备，还进行了更新。这个时期，生产和建设工作都取得了很大的进展，许多经验对后来纺织工业的发展都有深远的影响。

第三阶段（1958～1966年），即第二个五年计划和国民经济调整时期。在国民经济调整中，抓紧化纤工业起步和发展科学技术。纺织工业在胜利完成“一五”计划的基础上，根据党中央关于发展国民经济第二个五年计划的要求，本来可以取得更大的成就，但是在1958年以后，我国经济工作在指导思想上出现了“左”的错误。在高指标的影响下，纺织工业在生

产和建设中也出现过较大的波动。1961年，在党中央提出“调整、巩固、充实、提高”方针以后，纺织工业认真总结了“大跃进”的经验教训，不但比较快地消除了它的消极后果，而且还在调整中取得了新的进展。在纺织工业生产方面，围绕产品质量、品种，扎扎实实做了大量工作，把企业的正常生产秩序重新建立起来，取得了明显的经济效果。在纺织工业的建设工作方面，先把力量转移到发展人造纤维工业上来，以后又从国外引进三项合成纤维技术，狠抓化纤工业的起步。接着，用了不到两年的时间，迅速完成了200万棉纺锭的续建工程。在这个期间，纺织工业科学研究、技术革新在许多方面都有重大进展和突破。1966年5月举办了全国纺织工业技术革新成果展览会，在展出的大量产品中，大约有10%达到或接近了当时的世界先进水平。

第四个阶段（1967～1977年），即第三、第四和第五个五年计划（头二年）时期。大力发展化纤纺织产品，建设大型石油化纤企业，棉、毛、麻、丝纺织生产能力进一步发展。“文化大革命”十年动乱，使纺织工业的生产建设再次受到干扰。但是，由于毛泽东主席强调“必须把粮食抓紧，必须把棉花抓紧，必须把布匹抓紧”，以及周恩来总理每年亲自主持召开棉花会议安排生产，纺织工业的生产建设还是取得一定的进展。经过毛主席、周总理亲自批准，在70年代初从国外引进成套技术设备，开始进行了上海、辽阳、四川、天津等四个大型石油化纤企业的建设。这些化纤企业的建设，虽然是从国外引进成套的生产装置，但是由于坚持了国内能配套，尽量自己配套的原则，国内配套的设备占了相当比重，这不但为发展我国化纤工业奠定了基础，而且增强了自力更生发展化纤工业的能力。在十年动乱中，纺织工业恢复正常生产秩序还是比较早的，棉、毛、麻、丝等纺织行业在这一时期也有相当大的进展。1970年，棉纱产量达到1131万件，棉布产量达到91.5亿米。当年，周总理在接见美国友人斯诺时宣布：中国棉纱、棉布产量已占世界第一位。这是我国自1959年后，国家对外公布数字的第一项重要工业产品。

第五个阶段（1978～1988年），党的十一届三中全会后，在国民经济调整中，完成第五、第六和第七个五年计划（头三年），纺织工业又进入了新的兴旺发达时期。粉碎林彪、江青反革命集团后，特别是党的十一届三中全会以来，党中央和国务院对国民经济实行“调整、改革、整顿、提高”的方针，调整了农轻重、积累与消费的比例关系，采取了许多扶持轻纺工业发展的政策和措施，纺织工业得到了全面迅速的发展。1982年，纺织工业部提出要从着重抓速度、抓产量、抓扩大生产能力转移到着重抓品种花色、抓经济效益、抓技术改造上来，取得了一定的效果。1984年10月党的十二届三中全会通过《关于经济体制改革

的决定》，城市经济体制改革加快了步伐，促进了纺织工业改革向深度和广度进展，从改善人民衣着问题和增加出口创汇两大任务出发，围绕着增强企业活力这个中心，探索适应社会主义有计划商品经济发展的管理体制，在纺织品流通体制、计划管理体制、税收、价格、出口管理体制、企业经营机制、劳动工资制度、利用外资引进技术、对外经济技术合作等方面进行了一系列改革试点，取得了新的成绩。纺织工业生产连续几年大幅度增长，基本建设规模逐年扩大，老厂改造项目进展较快。“六五”期间，国家引进的重点建设项目——仪征化纤工业联合公司，是纺织工业部和中国国际信托投资公司联合，以筹措贷款的方式建设的，从1978年开始筹建，边基建，边生产，边投入，边产出，取得较好的经济效益。在此期间，军工纺织品的科研、生产得到较大的发展，形成了单独的管理体系。1986年纺织工业部继续提出了要从以国内市场为主转移到在保证国内市场的同时着重抓出口创汇上来，在全体职工的努力下，纺织品出口有新的突破，科学技术和人才培养也都有新进展。从1979年至1988年

间，纺织工业总产值平均每年增长10.87%。主要纺织品产量，1988年与1978年相比，棉纱增长95.5%，棉布（包括化纤混纺布、纯化纤布）增长70.3%，针织用纱增长147%，呢绒增长220%，毛线增长490%，真丝和化纤绸增长176%；棉纺锭平均每年新增159万锭，毛纺锭平均每年新增17.8万锭。纺织工业产品结构和行业结构有所改善。从1978年到1987年，毛、麻、丝和化纤等行业的比重分别从5.7%、1.6%、7.5%和6.0%提高到11.8%、3.7%、10.6%和8.7%。外销棉纺织品占棉纺织品总量的比重从1978年的16.9%提高到1988年的32.8%。十年间纺织工业的全面迅速发展，标志着我国纺织工业已经开始进入一个新的发展时期。

（三）

1987年、1988年中国纺织工业在党的十一届三中全会以来的一系列方针政策的指引下，进一步深化改革，对外开放，连续两年实现速度、效益同步增长，取得了较好的成绩（主要经济指标见附表）。

1987年、1988年纺织工业总产值、税利及主要产品产量

项 目	单 位	1986 年	1987 年	1987 年比 1986 年± %	1988 年	1988 年比 1987 年± %
总产值（国家统计局口径）	亿 元	1351.30	1805.98	33.65	1938.74	7.35
总产值（纺织工业部系统）	亿 元	933.50	1245.44	33.42	1328.54	6.77
实现税利（纺织工业部系统）	亿 元	129.70	147.88	14.02	177.39	19.96
出口换汇	亿美元	70.80	91.56	29.32	102.91	12.40
化学纤维产量	万 吨	101.73	117.50	15.50	130.12	10.74
棉纱产量（包括混纺纱）	万 吨	397.80	436.81	9.81	465.73	6.62
棉布产量	亿 米	164.73	173.05	5.05	187.86	8.58
其中：涤棉布产量	亿 米	47.83	48.60	1.61	50.79	4.51
印染布产量	亿 米	79.47	83.12	4.59	95.23	14.57
针织内衣产量	亿 件	15.00	14.52	-3.20	15.60	7.44
毛线产量	万 吨	14.91	20.42	37.02	22.44	9.89
呢绒产量	亿 米	2.52	2.65	5.38	2.86	7.92
毛毯产量	万 条	2422.00	3018.53	24.64	3515.58	16.47
麻袋产量	亿 条	7.60	8.58	12.88	9.31	8.51
苎麻布产量	万 米	4697.00	6988.00	48.78	7159.00	2.44
丝产量	万 吨	4.72	5.19	9.98	5.10	-1.73
丝织品产量	亿 米	15.01	16.02	6.76	16.87	5.30
服装产量	亿 件		22.60		29.11	28.80
纺织机械产量	万 吨	38.08	46.56	22.27	65.99	41.73

1. 适应社会主义有计划商品经济的发展,逐步加强宏观调控机制,促使纺织生产稳定持续增长 1986年底,国务院决定将服装和丝绸两个行业归口纺织工业部管理,以利于发挥纺织工业的综合优势。截至1988年底止,除少数省市外,绝大部分省市服装行业都已归口纺织工业部门管理,统一安排服装与面料的衔接,联合开拓新产品,提高产品档次,提高市场竞争力。河北省纺织工业总公司以发挥“大纺织”的优势为前提,把大宗服装面料纳入计划,由各级政府拨给一定数额的外汇;并从政策上扶持服装行业的技术措施和技术改造。湖南、浙江等各地服装工业公司抓紧制订行业规划,加强行业管理。1987年全国服装行业出口创汇比1986年增长28%,1988年又继续增长18%,达到23.7亿美元。

为了扶持纺织工业的发展,国家对纺织工业采取降低税率、减免税负等经济杠杆手段,调整国家与企业间的分配关系。1987年起,全行业免征调节税。棉纺织行业在两次降低部分纱、布税率和产品税改为增值税的情况下,企业留利有所增加,开始迈出新的步伐。为了防止棉纺企业到产棉地区抬价抢购棉花,国务院决定关闭棉花市场,制止自由流通,1988年度棉花实行供销社统一收购,棉花的综合平衡计划由国家计委统筹安排。对于国内外市场畅销的丝绸原料——茧丝的收购和出口,国务院于1988年5月下达通知,由中国丝绸进出口总公司实行统一经营管理。

在棉纱、坯布计划改为指导性计划的前提下,上海、天津、北京三大市和武汉、青岛、大连等计划单列市,以及一些省辖市的纺织工业主管部门都抓紧棉纱、坯布的协调平衡,采取行政、经济手段,做好前后工序的衔接,以实现全面的增产增收。在此基础上,1988年底纺织工业部作出了关于加强纱、布宏观管理的决定。

近几年纺织建设项目迅速增加,除了一部分项目是有计划建设外,不少地方竞相设厂,带有一定的盲目性,以致影响整个纺织工业发展总规模、生产力布局 and 纺织原料的平衡,因此,纺织工业部重申加强棉纺、毛纺、化纤三个行业新增生产能力的管理。1988年第4季度,纺织工业坚决贯彻国务院《关于清理固定资产在建项目,压缩投资规模,调整投资结构的通知》,认真清理在建棉纺、毛纺以及涤纶长丝、锦纶、丙纶等化纤抽丝项目。对于1987、1988两年内安排的项目,则要求抓紧建设进度,按计划完成。两年内已有7个大中型项目建成投产,仪征、平顶山、佛山和湘潭等4个大化纤厂,上海、北京等2个毛条厂,以及福州印染厂等,先后实现了全部建成或部分投产试车的计划目标,并开始发挥投资效益。仪征化纤工业联合公司涤纶一厂于1987年2月开始满负荷试生产,1988年转入正式生产;涤纶二厂于1987年10月开始部分投产试车,1988年全部建成;涤纶三厂正在抓紧

建设。预计整个工程可比原计划提前一年建成。

为了有效地提高纺织工业的技术水平,提高社会经济效益,纺织机械行业开始实行陈旧落后设备淘汰制度。1987年11月14日纺织工业部等六部委联合下达通知,公布第一批耗能高、用材多、性能差、效率低的纺织机械淘汰产品八大类106种,自规定的淘汰日期起,停止生产、销售。最近,又作出规定,从1989年起,对棉纺细纱机和纺织工业主要行业的成套设备实行全行业管理,统一纳入纺机生产计划。

1988年11月,遵照国务院改革政府机构的要求,纺织工业部转变职能,重新组建成立办公厅、政策法规司、综合计划司、生产协调司、经济调节司、科技发展司、人事劳动司、教育司、国际合作司、体制改革司、技术装备司、化纤工业司、行政司等13个职能机构,将进一步加强宏观管理,从政策上扶持企业,促进适销对路的纺织产品更多地更快地增长。

随着政府经济管理部门转变职能,从部门管理转变为行业管理,从直接管理转变为间接管理,纺织工业的行业协会应运而生。它的基本任务是为同行业企业服务和协助政府进行行业管理。截至1988年底止,纺织系统已成立全国性行业协会有2个,即中国麻纺协会、纺织勘察设计协会;已成立筹委会的有2个,即中国针织行业协会筹委会、中国非织造布协会筹委会;正在酝酿的有6个,即中国服装协会、中国丝绸工业联合会、中国复制行业协会、中国纺机协会、中国印染协会、中国化纤协会等;尚待组织的有棉纺织、毛纺织、纺织器材等3个行业。地区性行业协会发展很快,仅上海市已成立行业协会4个,成立筹委会的2个。已成立的行业协会,在开展全行业基础资料的调查研究,协助政府部门推行企业上等级工作,沟通政府部门与基层企业的协商对话,帮助基层企业开展咨询诊断和培训人才,举办各种产品展评会、展销会,搞好产品开发以及组织行业信息交流等方面都做了大量工作,受到基层企业的欢迎。

此外,随着改革的深入,各地还组建了一批以技术开发和咨询服务为目的的技术开发公司、咨询公司、销售服务公司等。

2. 适应国内外市场需要,在开展双增双节运动中努力提高产品质量和改善经营服务 两年来,国内外纺织品市场活跃,持续旺销。总的特点是:内销产品适销能力增强,热门的呢绒、毛线、绸缎增产增销,床褥单等装饰用品也有较大增长。出口商品结构改善,两纱两布出口有所减少,针梭织服装出口创汇比重不断上升,1987年达到34%,1988年又上升到37.5%;丝绸服装占整个丝绸产品出口创汇的比重也由1986年18.9%上升到1987年的21%,又上升到1988年的23%。

在增产节约,增收节支运动中,各地纺织工业特别注意提高质量,发展新品种和改善经营服务工作。

1987、1988年,纺织工业共有55种优质产品获得国家质量奖,其中有14项金质奖和41项银质奖。上海第十七棉纺织厂注重开展群众性质量管理活动,获得较好成绩,被批准授予1987年国家质量管理奖企业。至1987年末,全国28个省、自治区、直辖市(不含西藏、海南)和重庆市的纺织产品质量监督检验测试中心全部建成,3个国家级检测中心通过国家验收。各地纺织主管部门充分发挥检测中心监督作用,对纺织产品实施质量监督抽查。与此同时,纺织工业部在《国家级企业审定办法(试行)》中专门规定了主要产品质量考核办法,要求企业把提高产品质量放到重要位置。截至1988年底止,已有153个纺织企业获得国家二级企业称号。

两年来,纺织工业新产品成批涌现,新款式千变万化。1987年10月全国服装鞋帽时新产品展销会盛况空前。中央领导同志参观后提出“服装工业产品质量要把关,档次要提高”的指示,进一步鼓励服装工业奋发前进。为了推动服装的流行款式,中国服装研究设计中心、《中国服装》杂志社等每年举行两次服装流行趋势发布会,发布下一个秋冬或春夏的流行趋势。最近,又将流行趋势发布与样品展示、试销验证结合起来,使服装研究设计引导生产、引导消费的总要求具体化,有利地促进科研成果转化为生产力。纺织工业以服装为“龙头”,研究、设计和试制了大量的新品种、新花色、新产品。1987年9月纺织工业部召开的全国纺织产品设计人员代表大会上授予孔宪林等20名同志为全国纺织产品最佳创作设计工作者,授予山东省济南市纺织工业公司等13个单位为全国纺织产品优秀设计工作先进集体。目前我国真丝绸品种已有1700多个,既有丰富多样的传统产品,又有根据国际市场流行趋势而设计的新产品,包括当前市场热销的绉类织物,纺、斜类织物,花素绉缎、丝绒织物等,在花色绸缎及丝绸服装等方面也采用了国际流行色彩和流行款式,畅销国内外市场。

化纤工业围绕纺织产品的需要,积极发展差别化纤维,1987年差别化纤维达10.4万吨,1988年又达到12.05万吨。其中有色纤维、网络丝、有光缝纫线用纤维、阳离子可染涤纶、中空絮棉等成倍增长,空气变形纱也有一定增长。辽宁营口化纤厂生产的锦纶66防静电纤维,1988年荣获南斯拉夫第16届发明、技术进步和革新国际博览会金奖。用差别化纤维制成的高尔夫呢、珠罗纹以及仿丝、仿毛、仿麻等新织物相继问世;苏州四毛的雅霜女衣呢、无锡二毛的苏格兰呢、南通三毛的毛涤花呢成衣以及通化人造毛皮厂的仿珍贵兽皮等一些品种进入了国际市场。

在出口纺织品的经营服务工作方面,随着1988年外贸体制改革的开展,除了已建立的7个工贸结合的纺联公司外,又有一批公司、企业和企业集团被批准自营进出口贸易。这就为产销直接见面,按照国外客

户的要求,提高加工深度,提高商品附加值等,创造了良好的条件。工贸结合的形式更加多样化了。如工贸合资组成联营企业,其中有的有直接对外经营权,有的本身无对外经营权,主要负责在成员单位中落实、协调、平衡出口任务与有关新技术、新品种开发等;外贸投资办厂或纺织工业自办外贸公司;工贸合作经营或合作生产;以及外贸企业为工厂代理出口等。这些,都将为纺织工业走向国际市场,参加国际交换开拓了道路。不仅沿海地区创汇成效显著,而且内地的纺织工业创汇也取得很大的成绩。华联纺织有限公司,现已改组为集团公司,利用它在深圳特区的优势,发展与内地纺织企业的横向联合,开拓了花色布、深加工产品出口的路子,近两年来,取得了较大成效。

在增产节约、增收节支运动中,各地纺织工业认真吸取教训,注意坚持安全生产。1987年3月15日哈尔滨亚麻厂发生重大爆炸事故,使13000平方米的厂房炸毁,189台(套)设备受到不同程度的损坏,梳麻、前纺、细纱车间被迫停产。事故发生后,党中央、国务院极为关切,省市领导赴现场指挥抢救,纺织工业部吴文英部长、季国标副部长带领有关司局同志赴哈协同工作,哈麻恢复生产工作顺利开展。吸取这一事件的教训,纺织工业部两次召开安全工作会议,先后制订了9项安全生产、劳动保护的法规,使之从单纯的行政管理过渡到法制管理。安全生产、劳动保护工作有了一定的改进,1987年被表彰的“三无”(无因公死亡、无重伤、无火灾)企业为768个,比上年增加235个,增加44%。

3. 深化企业改革,推行承包经营责任制,进一步增强企业活力 两年来,全国纺织工业企业,在各级政府领导下,深化改革,搞活生产经营,在企业内部的领导体制、管理机制、人事劳动制度、分配制度等方面进行了一系列改革。在改革实践中涌现了一大批积极探索、敢于开拓创新的新型企业家。1988年9月15日纺织工业部召开全国纺织工业企业企业家代表会议,对在深化企业改革,提高经济效益中做出优异成绩的北京第三棉纺织厂厂长支美英等32名企业家授予全国纺织系统优秀企业家称号,对52名取得显著效果的企业家给予表彰。全国妇联、中国企业管理协会等单位联合举办的首届全国优秀女企业家评选活动,在50名获得全国优秀女企业家称号的女能人中,有21名是纺织、服装企业的厂长、经理,占当选总人数的42%。

按照所有权与经营权分离的原则,实行多种形式的承包经营责任制。全国纺织系统,据28个省市的不完全统计,到1988年5月底,已有1990多个全民所有制纺织企业实行承包经营责任制,其中有980多个企业实行了工效挂钩,占49.2%。承包经营责任制的形式多种多样,如北京等地实行“两保一挂”(保上缴利润,保技术改造,工资总额同经济效益挂钩);上海等地实行“一挂三制约”(工资总额同外贸现行价格收

购值挂钩,保证完成计划利润,保证产品质量合格要求,安全生产);河南等地包上缴税利或实现税利等。全国大部分地区都采取上缴利润递增包干、超收分成办法。承包指标逐步扩大,纺织企业的承包已从开始单项承包逐步发展为包若干经济技术指标,有的承包与厂长负责制或任期目标相结合,有的与企业上等级相联系等等。辽宁省纺织工业,对中小企业还试行租赁承包制、内部租赁制和股份制,取得了一定的成绩。

在纺织、丝绸、化纤企业一线运转工人中实行岗位工资制。据20个省市的不完全统计,到1988年5月底,已有1600多个全民所有制纺织企业和200万职工实行了岗位全额计件工资。有的地区在进一步配套、完善、发展岗位全额计件工资制的同时,对二、三线人员也采取了一些配套工资分配办法。有的企业在定岗、定工作量的基础上,引入竞争机制,同时实行考核上岗和合同化管理,以达到优化劳动组合的要求,并且发展了第三产业。安徽省纺织系统近两年重视企业内部分配制度的改革,激发了职工的劳动积极性,劳动效率有较大提高。

纺织企业间的横向经济联合进一步发展,出现了一批企业集团。据1988年底的不完全统计,全国纺织企业集团已有200多家,其中外向型的企业集团已占40%左右。由北京印染厂、鞍山化纤毛纺织总厂、西安金宝实业公司、郑州四棉、大华衬衫厂等9家企业,于1985年5月自愿组织起来的达美集团,近年来已迅速发展发展到横跨全国25个省、自治区、直辖市和香港地区,有207家企业、事业单位参加的全国性的企业集团。该集团以纺织、印染、服装为主体,电子、医药为两翼,实现了科研、生产、销售、金融、信息等内容丰富的高层次横向联合。1988年3月22日至25日,纺织工业部与《世界经济导报》共同组织召开纺织企业集团参与国际竞争与交换对策座谈会,共商振兴纺织,参与国际竞争大计。

4. 多种经济形式和国内外经济技术交流有进一步的发展 乡镇纺织企业在改革开放中日益壮大。目前我国乡镇纺织企业主要分布在东部沿海的江苏、浙江、上海、山东、北京、天津和河北、广东等省市的广大农村,近年来以平均每年34%的速度飞跃发展。这些地区的乡镇纺织工业的产值占全国乡镇纺织工业总产值的89%。云南、贵州及西北各省乡镇纺织企业较少,仅占0.6%。据1987年统计,乡镇纺织企业已达5.2万个,职工427万人,产值445亿元,占全国乡镇企业产值的17%。乡镇纺织企业经营机制灵活,决策层次少,自主权大,适合小批量、多品种生产,较易适应市场多变的情况,具有投资少、见效快、能容纳大量劳动力的特点,展现了旺盛的生命力。乡镇纺织企业产品质量不断提高,据不完全统计,几年来荣获国优、部优产品46个,有一些产品已获得免检证书,被外商誉为信得过产品。不少乡镇纺织企业调整产品

结构,加快技术改造,有的进入外向型企业行列,成为出口创汇的生力军。

外商合资企业逐步增多。据不完全统计,截至1987年底,全国纺织系统合资企业已发展到445家,利用外资8亿美元,占投资总额的40%左右。通过“三资”工作,引进了大量先进技术,促进了产品的升级换代,加速了老厂技术改造,还引进了先进的管理方法,开拓了外销的渠道。据1988年统计,广东省“三资”企业已达140家,居全国之首位,“三资”企业纺织产品出口换汇占该省纺织系统出口换汇额的四分之一。为了开拓进口羊毛的资源,中国纺织原材料公司、天津市纺织品联合进出口公司等采取与外商合资方式到澳大利亚和新西兰建设洗毛厂。

国内外经济技术合作与交流更加广泛。1987、1988年派出团组大量增加,参观与考察的内容不断深入。邀请与接待国外来访团组,也不断增多。1987年10月在法国巴黎举行的第10届国际纺织机械展览会,我们组织了比较多的团组前去参观和考察,认真学习当代世界的新技术,以推动我国纺织的现代化。我国还组织了以服装设计师为主体的“中国服装工业设计考察团”,到法国和意大利参观、考察。我国同罗马尼亚开展了关于亚麻和大麻方面的科技合作。此外,在国内组织一些国际性学术会议,如1987年11月在北京举行第二届国际化纤会议,1988年10月在上海举行第三届国际非织造布讨论会等。

5. 面向未来,狠抓科技进步,注重培养人才 近几年来,纺织工业制订并实施了《1985~1987技术改造三年实施计划》和《引进技术改造现有企业计划》,纺织企业的技术改造、技术引进工作迅猛发展。到1988年底止,列入国家计划已实施完成的技术改造项目共1500多项,引进技术设备300多项,使1000多个纺织企业得到不同程度的改造。通过技术改造,每年可增产高档精梳纱、气流纺纱15万多吨、阔幅布40多亿米,阔幅印染布13亿米,每年可增加产值上百亿元、利税10多亿元,创汇10多亿美元。

在技术改造中,采取技贸结合的办法引进了高速纺丝、气流纺纱、剑杆织机、喷气织机、圆网印花机、平网印花机、针织大圆机、经编机以及光电整经器、条干均匀度仪、盖板针布等制造技术,使纺织工业技术进步的步伐大大加快。

两年来,八大重点关键性装备项目(即1.5万吨涤纶短纤维成套设备、高速纺丝、气流纺纱、细纱机关键部件、老织机改造、新型织机、圆网印花机和平网印花机),有的已批量生产,有的正在研制突破,不同程度地取得了进展。如具有当代国际水平的年产1.5万吨涤纶短纤维成套设备,目前已提供18条生产线。新型气流纺纱设备,年生产能力已达到5万头,国产化程度达到90%左右。新型细纱摇架装置年生产能力已达到20万套,性能接近SKF公司产品的水平。新型

剑杆织机、喷水织机已小批量生产供应。普及型剑杆织机有所突破,正在集中力量进行研制开发。圆网印花、平网印花设备已批量生产供应。在重点开发八大装备的同时,对棉纺、毛纺、丝绸、针织、化纤、染整等6个系列的装备进行了改造,增加了各种阔幅系列的设备。1987、1988年各地申报纺织工业部部级成果共290项,获得国家级科技成果奖33项。

纺织工业科研工作,近几年与纺织生产建设相结合,重点抓了企业技术进步,继1984、1986年两次技术进步会议以后,1988年又召开了第三次全国纺织工业科技进步会议,讨论和明确了“七五”后三年的纺织科技进步方向、目标和措施。

1986年起,纺织工业部归口承担了“七五”国家重大科技攻关项目5项,共17个课题,96个专题。到目前为止,已签订95个合同。各专题合同的研究工作均已全面展开,并且已有一些项目鉴定完成,取得了较好的效果。

军工纺织品的科学研究、生产取得了较好成绩,强化了质量管理体系,从1979至1988年共创部优质产品161个,国家优质产品9个。

两年来,科技情报工作有重大进展,先后建立了14个全国性专业情报站和25个省市纺织情报中心,还在深圳开辟了为出口创汇服务的信息窗口。1986、1987年先后召开两次全国纺织工业标准化工作会议,贯彻国务院领导同志关于加速采用国际标准的指示精神,制定了纺织工业标准化工作“七五”规划。在1988年召开的全国标准化工作会议上提出了加快纺织标准工作改革的方向、目标和任务。截至1988年底止,已制订国家标准347项、专业标准52项,其中基础标准、方法标准绝大部分采用国际标准和国外先进标准,部分产品标准也采用了国际标准。

在科技体制改革方面,亦已取得成效。截至1987年底止,在全国127个纺织科研院所中,已有102个院所改革了科技拨款管理制度,其中经济完全自立的有49个院所,占38.6%。已实行所长负责制或任期目标责任制的52个,占41%;已实行科研责任制或课题承包责任制的47个,占37%;已实行专业技术职务聘任制的26个,占20.5%。通过改革,科研院所加强技术开发能力,开拓技术市场,发展横向联合,逐步实现科技与生产的结合。

两年来,纺织教育事业很快,已形成了一个多层次、多渠道、多形式的教育体系。为适应“大纺织”的需要,面向国内外两个市场,增加出口创汇能力,对全日制高、中等纺织院校开展以提高教育质量为中心,加强学生思想政治工作,提高学生政治素质和业务能力。同时,积极增设短线专业,如财经、工艺美术、服装、贸易、经营管理等,使专业不配套的情况有所改善。截至1988年底止,全国已建立纺织高

等院校18所,另有26所高等院校设有与纺织工业对口的系和专业,共有在校学生约3万人。纺织中等专业学校已有52所,在校学生约2.5万人。由原北京化纤学院改建成立的北京服装学院,于1988年5月10日正式成立,这是我国第一所以服装科学、工程、艺术为主体的新型的服装教育高等学府。对职工教育,大力开展岗位职务培训、专业证书教育、高级技工培训,以及制订相应的培训标准规格等。

纺织报刊经过整顿,更增添了新的内容。现有全国性纺织工业各类报刊36种,包括棉毛麻丝等各个行业和综合、经济、管理、教育、财会、科学技术等各个类别,丰富了职工的文化生活和学术活动。

全国纺织系统在建设社会主义物质文明的同时,抓紧建设社会主义精神文明。1987年4月,在全国纺织工业思想政治工作会议上通过了《纺织工业系统“七五”期间社会主义精神文明建设实施规划》,并且对在双文明建设中涌现的先进企业和积极分子及时表彰宣传。1987年4月表彰了1986年度双文明建设优秀企业38个,1988年5月经过复审合格,保持了光荣称号,1988年5月又表彰了1987年度双文明建设优秀企业53个,对于推动企业加强和改进思想政治工作,加强纺织系统双文明建设,起到了积极的作用。

纺织工业法制建设开始引起各个方面的重视。1987年8月,纺织工业部聘请中国法律事务中心任继圣总审律师为常年法律顾问;同年11月召开了部分省市纺织工业法制工作座谈会,交流了企业法律顾问工作的经验,讨论了如何加强法制建设,以保障和促进纺织工业生产建设的顺利进行。

(四)

古语云:“三十而立,四十而不惑,……”。在中国共产党的领导下,新中国经历了40年的社会主义革命和社会主义建设,找到了一条正确的建设有中国特色的社会主义的道路,纺织工业也进入了一个新的发展时期,取得了长足的进步。但是,中国毕竟是还处于一个发展中的国家,我们还有许多不足的地方,例如老厂技术改造的任务很重,产品花色品种和服装款式跟不上需要,经济体制改革在新旧交替中还不配套、不完善,很多企业的活力和自我改造能力仍然薄弱,目前还存在着原料供应不足的前进中的困难,在宏观调控方面还缺乏有力的措施,等等。所以我们要认真研究改革开放中出现的新事物,总结新的经验,也要向世界上别的国家学习,吸取对我们有益的经验。我们要向先进的工业发达国家学习,也要向苏联和东欧国家学习,特别是要向太平洋沿岸的近邻国家学习,我们要努力扩大国际间的经济技术合作。为了祖国,为了人类,中国纺织工业以坚定的步伐充满信心地走向21世纪!

Summary of 40 Years' Development of New China's Textile Industry

Editorial Staff of Almanac of China's Textile Industry

The founding of People's Republic of China on Oct. 1st, 1949 paved the way for rapid development of her textile industry and promised it a bright prospective. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, New China's textile industry has undergone great changes and taken a brand new look now, as socialist revolution and construction proceeded for the past 40 years.

1. Introduction

As an ancient civilized country, China boasts a long history of manual textile. More than two thousand years ago, the world famous "Silk Road" served as a great channel for trade and communication between China and the rest of the world. Its stories are still being told among people world wide. As for modern textile, after being introduced into China in the 70s of 19 century, it had grown to some extent. On the eve of National Liberation, the total annual production capacity and equipment owned, on cotton, wool, jute and silk etc., reached a certain levels. The development of textile industry in the old days, however, had been extremely slow, owing to the hindrance of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society then in China. Textile enterprises concentrated along a few coastal cities, with equipment and raw materials depending heavily on import. Technology, in that days, was obsolete and products featured few variety and poor quality, which could not meet people's needs. Under these circumstances, the majority people in rural area had to primarily rely on traditionally made cloth for their clothing while

more quantities of "foreign textile goods" in the markets of urban and rural areas were imported.

In contrast, nowadays, new China's textile industry has developed into such a economic sector, it comprises coordinately developed and rationally distributed mills and factories of various kinds ranging from chemical fibers production to textile, from spinning, weaving, printing/dyeing to garment-manufacturing even extending decorative and industrial fabric making; from textile machine building to special accessories and materials manufacturing, with its products covering cotton, wool, silk, linen and man-made fibers of all kinds. Statistics shows, by the end of 1988, there were total of 7.21 million staff and workers in its 12899 enterprises. In 1988, its total output valued 132.85 billion yuan with a profit and tax of 17.7 billion yuan. The total length of cloth of all materials produced in 1988 measured 21 billion meters, which basically met the clothing needs of the whole country and the needs for exporting.

For the past 40 years, textile industry has made an important contribution to the total industrial output value of the nation's economy, as well as to the increase in national revenue and foreign exchange earning. During the period of 1950~1988, the total production value of textile industry increased by 23 times, with average annual increase rate of 8.74%. The proportion of textile industry in national industrial output value has once reached its maximum of one fourth and is currently still holding 7.34%. During the period of 1950~1987, textile industry contributed to the

nation a total capital of 254.2 billion yuan, 9.95% of national revenue. In 1988 alone, the foreign exchange textile industry earned totaled 10.29 billion U. S. dollar, or 25.3% national foreign currency income through export.

Thanks to rapid growth of textile industry during the last 40 years, the task of clothing 1.1 billion people has been fulfilled and now, the country is in the transition from "the fed and clothed" to "the moderately well off". Back in 1949 when the country was just liberated, the nation's average per capita cotton fabric consumption rate was just a little more than 2 meters, where farmers were mostly wearing clothes of materials traditionally manual-made. The variety and colors of cotton fabric at that time, were both very few. In sharp contrast with that, today, the average per capita cotton fabric consumption rate today (including blend and pure man-made fiber goods) has reached 12.17 meters, a about 5 times increase as compared with 1949, in spite of the fact that the population has more than doubled since liberation. As a result, the textile quota system together with its coupons have been abolished and the textile markets have totally opened across the country since early Dec. 1983. Nowadays, the markets in urban and rural areas are flooded with colorful variety of garments; different styles and fashions are competing with each other, a scene reflecting the new look of Chinese people. Right now, textile goods are extending themselves from clothing into home furniture. In 1987, textile products for home furniture account for 15% of total textile production value, becoming a necessity in people's daily life.

In the mean time, textile industry provided the rest of industrial sectors, agriculture, communication/transportation and defence etc. with various textile products in large quantity for their special needs. Especially, among those, canvas, tire-fabrics, conveyor belt, industrial woollen cloth/

felt, filter press cloth, sack and jute packing cloth as well as hygiene and laborprotection cloth, all have always been in great demand. In 1987, industrial textile products' proportion in the textile total has increased to 22%, and new fields are being searched for use.

Over the past 40 years, new mills and factories have been built a batch after another and many old enterprises and equipment renovated or reformed on the basis of self-reliance. By the end of 1988, according to statistics, the size of textile industry reached 315.45 million spindles for cotton, 22.67 million spindles for wool and 4.25 million spindles for flax and ramie, and production capacity rose to 11.7 billion meters for dyed and printed cotton fabric. Today, except for certain advanced equipment and technology imported from abroad, we are able to design and manufacture complete sets of equipment for cotton, wool, silk and ramie industries, knitting, dyeing, printing and chemical fiber industries, which not only meet domestic needs but are exported in considerable quantity for either economic aid projects to foreign countries or international markets and enjoy high reputation.

During the course of the 40 years, science-technology and education in textile industry both achieved remarkable progress and development. On the basis of digesting imported technology, a full set of 15 thousand tons per year equipment for polyester staple fiber was developed and put into mass production, which is up to contemporary international standard. Achievement was also made in research and development of new products, new process, new techniques and new materials. Chemical fibers gained extensive use as textile raw materials, which already accounted for 23% in the composition of textile raw materials by 1987. Aiming at the requirement of production and construction, a textile educational system has been established with various levels and chan-

nels, which fostered thousand upon thousand engineers and experts in different fields. The current number of engineers and experts in state-owned textile enterprises is 5.6 million, who have become an important force in construction of modern textile.

We are fully convinced by the historical course of past 40 years that textile industry is an important national economic sector, it'll continue to play such an important role as our socialist modernization drives proceed.

2. The History of 40 Years' Growth

On the whole, textile industry has consistently grown with quite high speed during the past 40 years, though there have been several ups and downs. Roughly, textile industry has gone through following major phases in its 40 years' journey.

Phase 1. (1949~1952), or nation's economic recovery term, featuring production restoration, development and thus preparation for the construction of textile industry on large scale.

Immediately after national liberation, textile industry faced tremendous difficulties. Most of textile mills couldn't run in full capacity, some private-owned mills were on the verge of shut down or bankruptcy. Raw materials were in severe short supply. In order to avert the situation textile industry faced then, the party and government took series of effective measures. Firstly, bureaucrat-capitalist textile enterprises were successfully taken over and transformed into state-owned ones, on which a series of reforms were carried out afterwards. Private-owned textile enterprises were given treatments like credit, centralized raw materials supply, customized processing and purchase-sale monopoly etc., which helped them to get through difficulties and gradually be adopted into planned track. By Sept. 1950, the nation's textile production were basically restored to a normal

order. Secondly, effective measures were taken to expand cotton-planting area and properly raise purchase price ratio between cotton and grain while implementing state monopoly on raw materials, including cotton purchase. Thirdly, while production recovery was still going on, construction for new textile mills and factories was began to conceived and put into action; exploration-engineering, construction-installation and equipment manufacturing teams were recruited and soon started work. Thanks to the measures taken by the party and government above, the nation's textile industry was able to recover completely by the end of 1952 when its production output of yarn and cloth both exceeded prior-liberation record. All these paved the way for large scale construction.

Phase 2. (1953~1957), or the period of 1st Five Year Plan for National Economic Development, which features large scale construction with emphasis placed on cotton textile production.

The cotton-centered policy complemented with wool, silk and ramie co-development was in accordance with the consumption level of people and the market situation in cities and countryside at that time. Since attention had always been focused on the practise economy and the real effect, the capital, man-power and material resources were concentrically used, within this period, 60 large/medium sized textile mills were completed, of them the capacity of 2400 thousand cotton spindles, which distributed among five newly-born textile bases: Beijing, shijiazhuang, Handan, Zhengzhou and Xian, in spite of contradiction of limited funds vs. many construction projects. Meantime, a batch of wool, ramie and silk textile mills and printeries were either constructed or expanded. At the same time, in those old mills, fundamental managerial and technological reforms were carried out, working condition were improved, resulting in upgraded technical and managerial levels. In addition, some obsolete wood-iron weaving machines

and printing/dyeing equipment were replaced with new ones. Big stride was made in both production and construction in this period. Many experiences accumulated have far-reaching impact on later development of textile industry.

Phase 3. (1958~1966), or 2nd Five Year Plan and readjustment of national economy period, featuring the taking off of chemical fiber industry and scientific-technological development.

According to the 2nd Five Year Plan made by Central Committee of Communist Party of China, we would have made greater achievement. But due to "leftist" mistakes that dominated our guideline of national economy after 1958, and under the influence of "high target", big fluctuation occurred. After the Central Committee of the Party issued the policy of "Readjustment, Consolidation, Substantiation and Improvement", textile industry seriously drawn a lesson from "Big Leap" and not only undid its consequences but gained new progresses during Readjustment Period. Great efforts were made to reestablish normal production order with quality and variety as targets, which received striking economic effect. On the other hand, in capital construction, focus was shifted onto development of viscose fibers at first, and then we introduced from abroad three projects on synthetic fibers. After this, a continued project of 2 million spindles was soon completed. During this period, there were several influential development and breakthroughs in many aspects of textile science-technology and technical innovation. In May 1966, an exhibition was held on the achievement of the nation's textile industrial technological innovation, of which approx. 10% reached or approached then world advanced level.

Phase 4. (1967~1977), or 3rd, 4th and first two years of 5th Five Year Plan period, featuring greatly developing chemical fiber products, building big petro-chemical fiber complexes while continued developing production capability of cot-

ton, wool, silk and linen etc..

In spite of the Ten-Years' Chaos of Great Cultural Revolution, textile industry managed to get certain progress in both production and construction, thanks to the fact that Chairman Mao called on the nation "must maintain grain, cotton and cloth production carefully" and Premier Zhou presided over the production arrangement meetings for textile industry. In early 70s, four import projects for petro-chemical complex were endorsed by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and constructed in Shanghai, Liaoyang, Sichuan and Tianjin respectively. Even though they were all imported set equipment units for process production, we stuck, from the beginning, to the principle of trying to make all supporting equipment that could be made ourselves, which resulted in considerable portion of equipment supplied domestically. And that, in turn, laid a foundation for later development of our chemical fiber industry as well as strengthened our self-sufficient power in developing it. Textile industry was among the earliest that were restored to normal production order. In 1970, the annual cotton yarn and cloth output reached 11.31 million bales, and 9.15 billion meters respectively. The same year, Premier Zhou, during a reception of Dr. Edgar Snow, an American Friend, announced that the production output of China's cotton yarn and cloth had taken the 1st place in the world, which was the first important industrial statistic figure that had ever been published since 1959.

Phase 5. (1978~1988), i. e. after 3rd Plenary Session of Central Committee of 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China, there came a prime of textile industry during which 5th, 6th Five Year Plans and first three years of 7th Five Year Plan were completed while readjustment of national economy was going on.

Following the down fall of "Gang of Four", especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of Central

Committee of 11th Party Congress, the Party Central Committee and State Council have adopted the policy of "Readjustment, Reform, Rectification and Improvement", which readjusted the relation between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and the relationship between accumulation and consumption, and many measures were taken that promoted the development of light-textile industry. As a result, textile industry achieved remarkable progress in all aspects. In 1982, the Ministry of Textile Industry urged shift of focus from speed, production and expansion to variety, economic results and technological progress, resulting in positive effects. In Oct. 1984, "Decision on Economic Structural Reform" was approved on 3rd Plenary Session of Central Committee of 12th Party Congress, which speeded up economic structural reforms in cities and pushed the reforms in textile industry towards its depth and broadness. The reforms in textile industry have been aiming at improving people's clothing and increasing export for foreign exchange earning, centering on strengthening the vigor of enterprises and exploring a managerial system that fits in with socialist planned commodity economy, a series of experimental reforms were made in textile product circulation system, planning and managerial system, taxation, pricing and export-managerial system, mechanism of enterprise management, labor wage system, introduction of foreign capital/technology and international co-operation on technology and economy etc.. So far, positive results have been received. Textile production output kept increasing by big margin for several years in a row. Rapid progresses were made in both capital construction and old enterprise reform. The Yizheng Joint Corporation of Chemical Fiber Industry, which was the important construction project of the national introduction in 6th Five Year Plan period, was invested by the Ministry of Textile Industry and China International Trust and Investment

Corporation and constructed for borrowing the foreign loan. Since 1978, the subject was arranged construction, then which was working both construction and production, both injection and output in the same time, therefore, which got better economic effect. During this period, research, development and production in military textile products made great progress, establishing an independent managerial system. In 1986, the Ministry further pointed out that the target be transferred from supporting domestic markets alone to foreign exchange earning through export while guaranteeing the domestic needs. With the hard work by the whole body of personal, textile export continued rewriting its records. Science-technology advanced in giant stride, new talent generation mushroomed. The averaged annual increase of total textile production value was 10.87% between 1979 and 1988. The increases of major textile products in 1988, as compared with 1978 are as follows: 95.5% for cotton yarn, 70.3% for cotton cloth (including blend/pure chemical fiber cloth), 147% for knitting-used yarn, 220% for wool cloth and 490% for handknitting wool yarn, 176% for real silk and chemical filament cloths. The number of cotton spindles increased by 1.59 million and by 0.178 million for wool spindles. The compositions of textile products and industries improved. The proportions of wool, ramie (with linen), silk and chemical fibers' industries went up from 5.7%, 1.6%, 7.5% and 6% in 1978 to 11.8%, 3.7%, 10.6% and 8.7% in 1987 respectively. The export portion of cotton products rose from 16.9% in 1978 to 32.8% in 1988. The big increase on every aspect during that ten years mark the beginning of new era for our textile industry.

3. The Development in 1987 and 1988

Under the guidance of a series of policies and guide lines made on 3rd Plenary Session of 11th

Party Congress, continued reform and opening to the outside world were further implemented, resulting synchronized increase of speed and effect in

China's textile industry for two years consecutively in 1987 and 1988. On which major statistics are shown in the following table.

**Total Output Value, Profits and Taxes,
Output of Major Textile Products for Textile Industry in 1987, 1988**

Item	Unit	1986	1987	% up in 1987 from 1986	1988	% up in 1988 from 1987
Total output value (by Statistics Bureau)	billion yuan	135.13	180.60	33.65	193.87	7.35
Total output value (by Textile Ministry)	billion yuan	93.35	124.54	33.42	132.85	6.67
Profits and taxes (by Textile Ministry)	billion yuan	12.97	14.79	14.02	17.74	19.95
Total value of textile export	billion U. S. \$	7.08	9.16	29.32	10.29	12.34
Output of chemical fiber	1000 tons	1017.3	1174.96	15.50	1301.21	10.74
Output of cotton yarn (including blending)	1000 tons	3978.0	4368.06	9.81	4657.26	6.62
Output of cotton fabric	billion meters	16.47	17.31	5.05	18.79	8.55
Of which: T/C fabric	billion meters	4.78	4.86	1.61	5.08	4.52
Output of dyed and printed fabric	billion meters	7.95	8.31	4.59	9.52	14.56
Output of cotton knit-good	billion pcs	1.5	1.45	-3.33	1.56	7.58
Output of hand-knitting wool yarn	1000 tons	149.1	204.23	37.02	224.35	9.85
Output of wool fabric	million meters	252.0	265.40	5.38	286.11	7.80
Output of woollen blanket	million pcs.	24.22	30.19	24.64	35.16	16.46
Output of gunny bag	million pcs.	760.0	858.38	12.88	930.62	8.48
Output of ramie fabric	million meters	46.97	69.88	48.78	71.59	2.44
Output of silk	1000 tons	47.2	51.86	9.98	50.98	-1.70
Output of silk fabric	billion meters	1.50	1.60	6.76	1.69	5.62
Output of apparel	billion pcs.		2.26		2.91	28.76
Output of textile machinery	1000 tons	380.8	465.58	22.27	659.90	41.73

1) Keeping pace with development of socialist planned commodity economy, step by step strengthening macroscopic regulating mechanism and promoting steady growth of textile industry

At the end of 1986, the State Council decided that garment and silk industry be annexed into the system of textile industry ministered by the Ministry of Textile Industry in order to bring the advantage of textile industry into full play. By the end of 1988, this annexation had been completed in most of provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities. Thanks to coordinate arrangement of materials, interfacing with garment processing, and joint effort in developing new products, quality was upgraded and thus competitiveness was strengthened. The Hebei Provincial Textile Industry Co. took full advantage of these mea-

asures, putting the staple garment materials into planned management, allocating certain foreign exchange quotas by governments at various levels to garment enterprises and adopting a series of policies to facilitate technical projects and renovations in garment industry. In Hounan, Zhejiang and some other provinces, local garment industrial corporations trimmed their management system while making their scheme for long term development. In 1987, the garment industry's foreign exchange earning was 28% up from 1986, and in 1988, the figure further increased by 18% over 1987, totaling 2.37 billion U. S. dollars.

To promote development of textile industry, the government adopted economic means of regulating lever such as reducing tax rate and alleviating its burdens, in order to rationalize relationship

between state and enterprises. Since 1987 due to the exemption of regulation tax on whole textile industry and twice lessening of taxes on some varieties of yarn and cloth, the enterprise-reserved portion increased to some extent, enterprises began to race on a new track. In order to prevent cotton mills from rushing to buy cotton causing price-hike, the state decided to close cotton market, stopping free circulation. In 1988, cotton purchasing was conducted exclusively by supply and marketing cooperatives and cotton supply rations for various areas and enterprises were decided through comprehensive overall-balancing arrangement made by the Planning Committee of State Council. For the raw material for silk products, which sell well both domestically and abroad-cocoon, the State Council issued a circular in May 1988, centralizing the exclusive control over its trade and management by China National Silk Import and Export Corporation.

After the arrangement of cotton yarn and blank was replaced with directive guidance, Shanghai, Beijing, Tanjin, three big municipalities and the cities of Wuhan, Chingdao, Dailian etc. separately listed on plan together with the administrative departments of textile industry in great effort in coordinating cotton yarn and blank planning and balancing among enterprises and areas, and in coherent interfacing between consecutive process steps by both administrative and economic means, in order to achieve overall increase in both production output and profit. Based on this, at the end of 1988, the Ministry of Textile Industry made a decision on strengthening control over cotton yarn and blank.

In recent years, the development in total production capacity was hampered, the rational production distribution across the country and the raw material balancing were broken by the overheated capital construction in textile industry. The Ministry of Textile Industry hence reiterated

the policy of tightening control over proliferation of production capacity through capital construction in cotton, wool and chemical fibers industry. In the winter of 1988, textile industry resolutely implemented "Circular on liquidation on fixed capital of current construction projects, compressing investment scale and rectifying investment structure" by the State Council, carefully liquidated projects on cotton, wool and chemical fiber spinning including polyester filament, nylon and polypropylene fibers. It was required that all approved projects in 1987 and 1988, keep construction pace with schedule and complete on time. Within two years, there were 7 big/medium sized projects completed and put into operation, 4 big chemical fiber plants, including the plants in Yizheng, Pingdingshan, Foshan and Xiangtan, and 2 top plants in Shanghai and Beijing, and the printery in Fuzhou etc. were completed/partly on trial operation as scheduled separately and investment began to return. The No. 1 polyester plant of Yizeng Joint Corporation of Chemical Fiber Industry started full capacity test production in Feb. 1987, and was formally put into production in 1988. In the mean time, No. 2 polyester plant began partial production in Oct. 1987 and completed in 1988, and the construction of plant No. 3 is well under way. It is predicted that the whole construction of this complex will be completed one year ahead of schedule.

In order to effectively upgrade the technology in textile industry and thereby improving its social-economic results, a system of superseding obsolete equipment began implementing in textile machinery industry. On Nov. 14, 1987, 6 ministries/committee jointly issued a circular, in which first lot of 8 series 106 types high material spending/energy consuming products were listed and discontinuation of their production/sale from specified date on was ordered. It was further specified that starting from 1989, cotton spinning ma-

chines and several major full sets of equipment be put under unified administration in relevant industries and adopted into unified equipment production plan.

Acting in accordance with instruction of State Council on governmental organization reform, the Ministry of Textile Industry set up 13 functional organs, i. e., department of administration, department of policy and law, comprehensive planning department, department of production coordination, department of economic regulation, technological development department, labor and personal department, department of education, department of international cooperation, department of structural reform, technical equipment department, department of chemical fibers and logistical department, which will further strengthen macroscopic control, foster enterprises through policy and boost the production of more textile products fit in with the markets.

As the functions of state organs changed, from administration to trade management, from direct control to indirect guidance, the trade associations of textile industry came into being at the opportune historical moment. Their basic task is to serve the enterprises in their relevant trades and assist the state in conducting trade-management. By the end of 1988, two national trade associations, China Bast and Leaf Fibres Textile Association (CBLFTA) and Association of Design and Exploration of Textile Industry were established. Two preparatory commissions: Preparatory Commission of Association of Knitting Industry and that of Association of Non-weaving Fabrics were set up. Six other associations are brewing, which are Chinese Garment Association, Chinese Association of Silk Industry, Chinese Association of Secondary Processes of the Yarn, Chinese Association of Textile Machine Manufacturers, Chinese Association of Printing/ Dyeing and Chinese Association of Chemical Fiber Industry. Planned are associations

of cotton, wool and textile accessories industry. Local trade associations are growing rapidly. In Shanghai area alone, 4 associations were founded, 2 established their preparatory commissions. All newly founded associations play active role and highly acclaimed in conducting survey and study on basic information in their own fields, assisting government organs in rating enterprises, channeling negotiation and talk between government departments and grass-root enterprises, offering diagnostic/consultant and personal training services, sponsoring various products show/ comment, show and selling events guiding variety development and organizing industrial information exchanges.

In addition, as reforms got intensified a lot of technique-development and consultant service-oriented technological development companies, consultant or marketing service companies were established.

2) In line with the needs of international and domestic markets, trying hard to improve product quality and service during the campaign of "twin increases and twin savings"

Over the past two years, textile markets both international and domestic have been very brisk with persistent selling well. The general characteristics are improved suitability for domestic markets, for instance, a marginally increase of production and marketing in wool cloth, hand knitting wool yarn and silk goods, greater increases in mattress, bed-sheet and other home fabrics. The structure of export commodities was improved, reflecting on reduction of "twin yarns and twin clothes" (i. e. cotton and blend yarns, cotton and blend cloths) continued increase of knitting and weaving garment proportion in total textile export, up to 34% in 1987 and again up to 37.5% in 1988; of which the silk garment proportion in total silk product export was 21% in 1987 as against 18.9% in 1986 and rose up to 23% in

1988.

During the campaign of "increase production and practice economy; increase revenue and reduce expenses", textile industry across the country paid special attention to improving quality, developing new varieties and perfecting service. In 1987 and 1988, textile products won national quality awards, of which there were 14 gold medals and 41 silver medals. Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill carried out mass quality control activities receiving good results and since was granted the title of national award winning enterprise in 1987. By the end of 1987, monitor and test centers of textile product quality at provincial level were established throughout 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (not included Tibet and Hainan) and Chongqing, three national monitor and test centers passed the reception by state. The administrations at various levels made full use of monitoring function of the monitor and test centers, to supervise product quality by random sampling and test. Meanwhile, Textile Industry Ministry specified, in particular, in "Appraisal Procedures on National Enterprises (on trial)", quality test procedures on major products, urging enterprises to give the quality top priority. By the end of 1988, 153 textile enterprises had won National Secondary Enterprise title.

During the last two years, great many new textile products emerged, new styles in fashion were countless. The national exhibit on new products of garment, shoes and caps in Oct. 1987, was the most splendid and successful ever in the history of the republic. Leader of C. C. Y. pointed out, after visiting the show, that careful check should be made on the quality of textile products, while their grades-kept rising, which encouraged the garment industry to march forward with even greater momentum. To promote renewed design in vogue, China's Garment Design and Research Center, China's Garment Magazine etc. jointly

hold press conference on fashion trend twice a year, on which the fashion trend in the upcoming autumn/winter or spring/summer seasons is predicted. Recently, the press conference began to be combined with sample show and trial marketing, which realized the substantiation of the general requirement of garment research/design guiding its production and consumption, facilitating the transformation of research fruits into production force. Leading the whole textile industry, garment industry put out great number of new varieties, new colors and new products through research-design-trial production. On the National Congress of Textile Product Designers, comrade Kong Xianlin and 19 other designers were named the National Best Designers of Textile Products, the Textile Industry Co. of Jinan city in Shandong Province and 12 other units were honored with National Advanced Collectives of Excellent Designing. Currently, we produce more than 1700 varieties of real silk products, of which there are both various traditional products and new products designed according to the prevailing trend on the international markets including the best selling products on current market—crepe cloth, plain and drill satin, color/plain crepe satins, velvet goods etc. In colored silks and satins, and their garment, internationally prevailing colors and styles were adopted and in great demand both domestically and abroad.

Aiming at market needs, textile industry made big effort in developing Differential Chemical Fibers. In 1987, these fibers reached an output of 104 thousand tons and the figure was rewritten with 120.5 thousand tons in 1988, of which colored fibers, network-structure yarn, fibers for bright sewing threads, cation-dyeable polyester fibers and hollow fiber wadding increased by several times, and air-textured yarns also saw increase. A new variety of antistatic nylon 66 manufactured by Yingkou Chemical Fiber

Plant was awarded gold medal in 1988 Yugoslavian International Fair of Invention, Technological Innovation and Progress. Made from differential fibers, new cloth as Golf Cloth, Silky Crepe Satin and silk-like, wool-like, linen-like fabrics came into being. Some new products were able to force their way into foreign markets, which were Elegant-Flakes woollen cloth for female coat by No. 4 Woollen Mill in Suzhou, Scotland woollen cloth by No. 2 Woollen Mill in Wuxi, garments of Wool/ Polyester Blend Suiting by No. 3 Woollen Mill in Nantong, Fur Cloth of Valuable Animals by Man-made Fur Mill in Tonghua.

As structural reforms on international trade spread in 1988, in the management and service, more companies, enterprises and groups of enterprises as seven established industrial-trade cooperative companies as to be granted selfconducting import and export business, which created favorable conditions for direct link between production and marketing, customized processing, furthering processing depth and hence raising extra-value of commodities. Combination forms of industry and trade were even more diversified. In the forms of ventures of joint investment by factories and business entities, some hold direct foreign trade power, some do not but responsibility for arrangement and coordination of export quotas and their related development of new techniques and products, some others are export-oriented enterprises or foreign trade companies run by textile industry, still others are production-business jointly management or cooperative production or agents of foreign trade enterprises for factories. All these explored the way for textile industry's marching towards international markets and directly involving in foreign trade. Hua-Lian Textile Limited Corporation now are reformed into a group corporation. Based on its advantage of being located in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, the corporation developed lateral connections with domestic textile

enterprises, explored the way of new variety cloths and in depth product processing, achieved remarkable results during the past two years.

During the campaign of "increase production and practice economy, increase revenue and reduce expenses", local textile industries drew the lesson from the accidents and paid close attention to safety production. On the 15th of March, 1987, a big explosion happened in Harbin Flax Mill, which ruined 13 thousand square meters' buildings, 189 pieces (sets) of equipment were damaged to various extent, carding, preparatory spinning and spinning, three sections were forced to shut down. In the wake of this accident, Party Leaders and the State Council showed great concern, provincial and city's leaders rushed to the scene to command the rescue operation. Wu Wenying and Ji Goubiao, minister and deputy minister of Textile Industry Ministry respectively, leading related departments and bureaus staff went to the site, helping with the rescue and restoration of production. To draw a lesson from the accident, Textile Industry Ministry twice held meetings on safety production, on which 9 rules on safety production and labor protection were drawn up, making the job transit from administrative one towards judicial one. Safety production and labor protection job gained certain improvement. In 1987, 768 enterprises were honored with Three Nos'title (i. e. no death on business, no severe wounded and no fire), increased by 235 enterprises or 44%, over the year before.

3) Intensified enterprise reforms, implementation of contract management and responsibility system and further strengthening the vitality of enterprises

For the last two years, under the guidance of government at various levels, reforms have been deepened, production/management vitalized and a series of reforms on internal structure, management mechanism, labor and personal system and