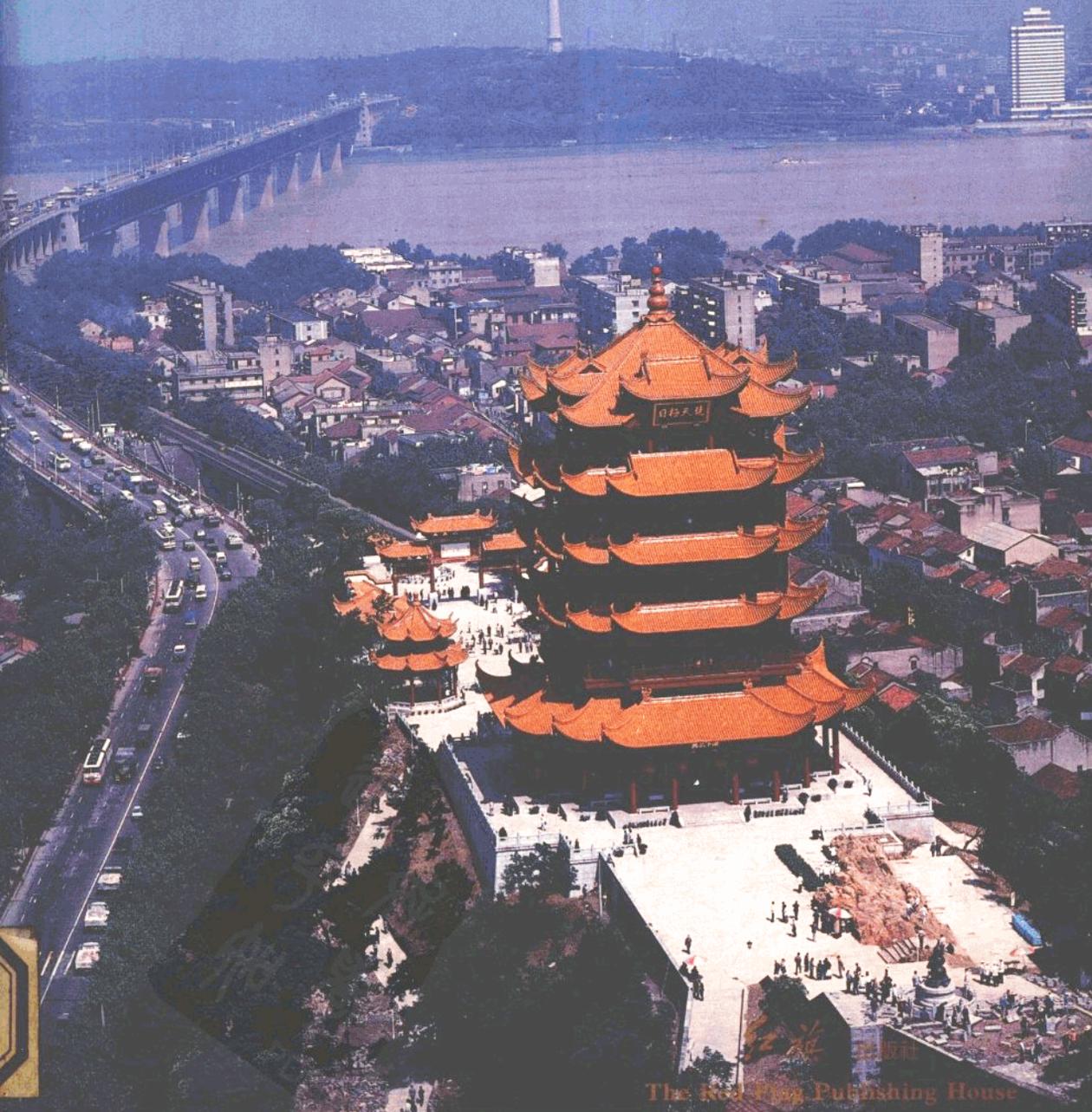


中國城市改革叢書 CHINA'S URBAN REFORM SERIES

武漢在改革中奮進

WUHAN, ADVANCING BRAVELY IN THE REFORM



The Red Flag Publishing House



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中國城市改革叢書

李先念
一九八五年六月十八日

China's Urban Reform Series

(Inscription by Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China)
June 18, 1985



鄧小平同志在武鋼

Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the Wuhan Iron & Steel Company



趙紫陽同志視察黃鶴樓工程
Comrade Zao Ziyang inspecting the Yellow Crane Tower Project



李先念同志與市委書記王羣同志

Comrade Li Xianning and Comrade Wang Qun, secretary of the
Wuhan Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party



彭真同志參觀在武漢舉辦的第二屆全國發明展覽會

Comrade Peng Zhen visiting the Second National Invention Exhibition
in Wuhan

值得珍視的歷史紀錄

——《中國城市改革叢書》序

馬仲揚

中國人民正在全心全意譜寫現代化建設的新的歷史篇章。以1984年為例，全國各條戰綫取得了優異的成績：工農業生產總產值突破了一萬億元，比1983年增長14.2%；農業總產值增長14.5%；輕工業增長13.9%，重工業增長14.2%；國內市場繁榮，初步形成多渠道的商業網絡；對外經濟關係得到進一步發展；財政收入穩步增長；城鄉居民的收入也有了較大的提高。像旭日升起一樣，絢麗壯觀的中華大地，增添了更加誘人的光彩。

當前，中共中央關於經濟體制改革的決定和科學技術體制改革的決定，正鼓舞着億萬羣衆，生氣勃勃，扎扎實實地奮勇前進。方興未艾的發展形勢，展示着我們黨和國家的決策，越來越使人滿懷信心，越來越使人堅定不移地投身於改革，投身於我們偉大而光榮的事業。

爲了實現社會主義現代化，近幾年來，我國制定了一系列政策，貫徹這些政策的結果，使我國的經濟出現了持續、穩定、協調發展的新局面。特別是對外開放政策和對內開放政策，成了我國整個經濟體制改革的關鍵。正如鄧小平同志最近指出的，對外開放政策和對內開放政策是實現社會主義現代化的最大的政策。這兩個政策是發展社會生產力的不可缺少的補充。他還指出，中國正在進行的改革，中國的對內和對外兩個開放政策，是堅定不移的。我們不會動搖。我們的方針不是收，而是繼續放，也許今後要放得更大。已經充分證明，這是社會主義的完全正確的政策。實踐將繼續證明，它們在建設有中國特色的社會主義的理論和實踐中所具有的戰略地位和巨大作用。

中國的經濟體制改革是以城市爲重點的。城市的改革，實際上是城市的開放政策。我國繼建立深圳、珠海、廈門、汕頭四個經濟特區之後，又開放了海南島和十四個沿海城市。實際上，沿海地帶的城市和大批中心城市，都將在改革中實行對外開放和對內開放政策。

《中國城市改革叢書》是如實地記錄一批先驅的城市，在貫徹改革、開放、搞活一系列政策中，已經取得的和即將取得的成就，告訴人們中國城市經濟體制改革的歷史步伐是怎樣前進的。通過《叢書》，人們也可以看到社會主義的中國，根據自己的實際狀況，是怎樣在建設有自已的特色的社會主義事業，怎樣開闢自己的社會主義現代化道路。

這套叢書的編輯和出版，是經過了反復醞釀、反復商討之後確定的。沿海開放城市和改革走在前列的城市，優先入選。以各個城市爲單位，各自按照自己的特點，進行編輯印製，陸續分冊出版。這些畫冊，每一冊不僅反映該城市及所屬縣近幾年來物質文明建設的新成就、新步伐、新面貌、新趨向，而且反映精神文明建設的新情況、新內容、新措施和人民的新生活。每一畫冊，都有自己的特點。

叢書圖文並茂，統一爲十二開本，彩色印刷。文字介紹和說明，採用中英文對照。圖片和文字，都力求做到科學性、活潑性、藝術性的統一，使畫冊成爲讀者喜愛的藝術品。

我們相信，這套叢書的問世，會受到國內外讀者的歡迎。因爲她是一套具有紀念意義的畫冊，將會使人們感到是值得珍視的歷史紀錄，而愛不釋手，留戀不已。

一九八五年三月二十九日

A SET OF TREASURABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS

— *Foreword to China's Urban Reform Series*

Ma Zhongyang

The Chinese people have, over the years, been wholeheartedly engaged in scoring new achievements in her modernization programme. In 1984, for example, outstanding results were achieved on all fronts of the nation: the gross output value of industry and agriculture exceeded 1,000 billion RMB yuan, a rise of 14.2% over 1983; the total output value of agriculture rose by 14.5%, light industry by 13.9%, and heavy industry by 14.2%; the domestic market was brisk with a multi-channel commercial network taking shape; foreign economic relations were further improved; state revenue rose steadily; and personal earnings by the urban and rural people went up substantially. A land of promise lit by the glorious morning sun, China is now more enticing than ever.

At present, millions of the nation's masses, inspired by the decrees of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. concerning the economic, scientific and technological restructuring, are pressing ahead vigorously. The rising trend of events is bearing out well the Party and nation's strategic decisions and makes one more than confident and ready to plunge unflinchingly into the splendid cause of the ongoing reform.

In recent years, a series of policies have been made with a view to realizing the socialist modernization in China. Due to the implementation of these policies the nation's economy has seen a new phase of continual, steady, and well-proportioned growth. The policies of opening to the outside world and loosening government grips domestically, in particular, have become the key link in China's overall economic restructuring. These policies, as was recently pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, are the height of might of the policies for the realizing of the socialist modernization programme, for they provide indispensable backing for the growth of social productive forces. He has also made it clear that the reform which is taking place in China and the two open policies are both irreversible. We shall not waver. Our guiding principle is not to retreat from the open policy but to carry it still further, probably even on a larger scale in the future. The open policy has been well proved to be a socialist policy correct in its entirety. And practices will continue to confirm its strategic role and its mighty effect in the theory and practice of the shaping of a Chinese-style socialism.

China's economic restructuring has been focusing on her cities. Such urban reforms have, in essence, identified themselves with the open policy. In the wake of the four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Amoy and Swatow, China has opened fourteen coastal cities plus Hainan Island. In fact, the cities on the country's coast together with a large number of the capital and other major inland cities will all be engaged in implementing the above mentioned two open policies.

The China's Urban Reform Series faithfully records what the pioneering cities have achieved and will achieve in pursuing the group of policies of reform, opening and activating economy. It also tells the reader how historical advancement has been made in the nation's urban economic restructuring. In addition, one will be able to learn from this Series how China goes about a socialist cause of her own distinctive style and paves her own way towards socialist modernization in line with her actual conditions.

The decisions regarding the compilation and publication of this Series were made after repeated deliberations and consultations. In terms of selection priority has been given to the open coastal cities as well as those that have fared to the fore in the reforms. To each city one volume is devoted — one picture album compiled and printed in the light of her characteristics — and these separate volumes in the Series are to come out in succession. Each one of the picture albums presents the new achievements, measures, the new events and trends related to the improving of the well-being, material and otherwise, of the people of the relevant city and her subsidiary counties in recent years. Each album, then, is unique in its own right.

The Series incorporates both photographic and written materials, and is printed all in colours in twelvemos. The written texts including the captions are set in both Chinese and English. An integration of appropriateness, variety, and artistry has been sought after in producing both the photos and the texts, so that each album may be a work of art and a joy to the reader.

The publication of this Series will, we believe, be welcomed by readers in China and overseas. As a collection of great commemorative interest, this China's Urban Reform Series will be read as a set of treasurable historical records; it will be pondered over and dearly cherished.

March 29, 1985.



市花——梅花 The plum blossom — the municipal flower of Wuhan

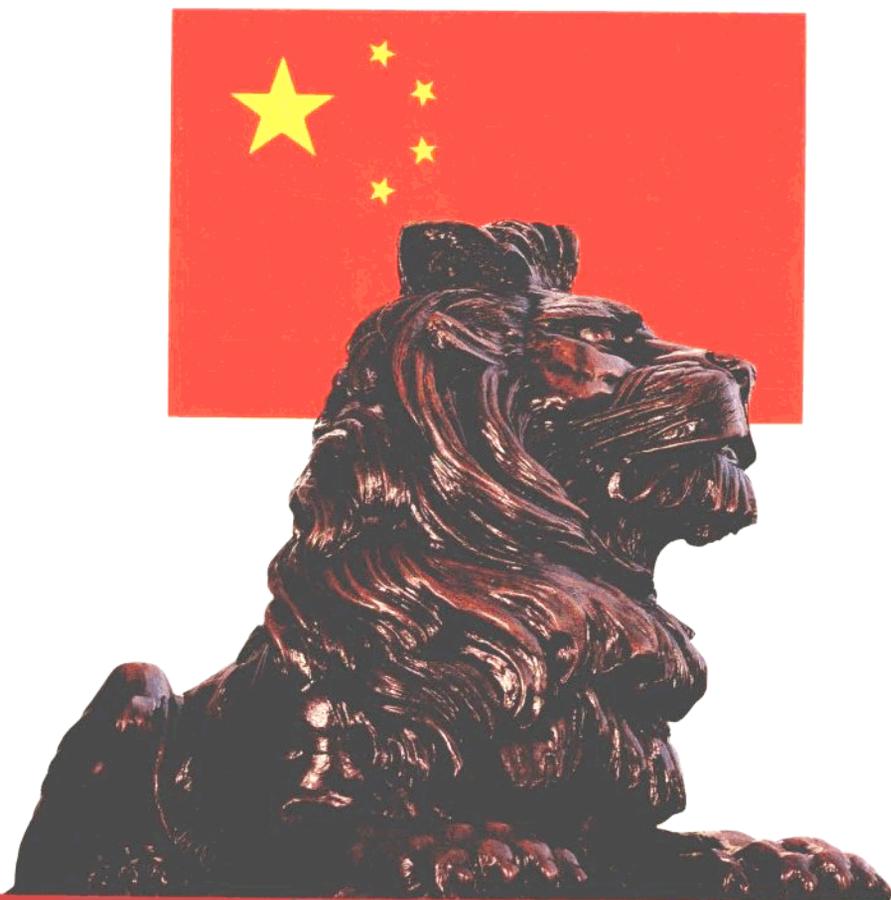


市樹——水杉 The metasequoia — the municipal tree of Wuhan

武汉在全国的地理位置



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