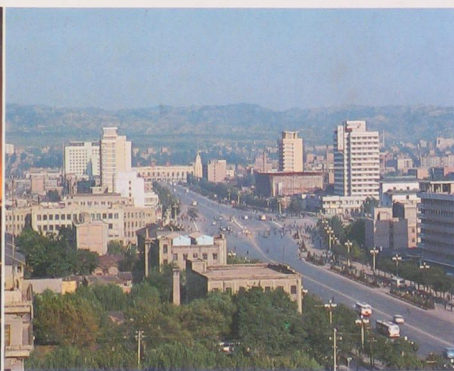
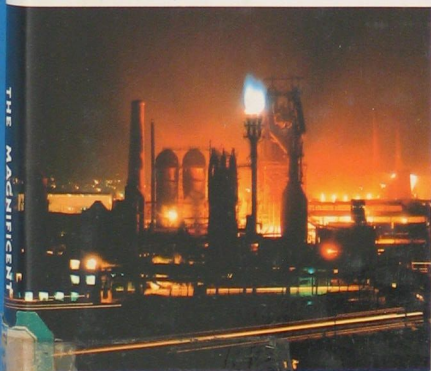


中國城市改革叢書

China's Urban Reform Series

古城太原展雄姿

THE MAGNIFICENT ANCIENT CITY, TAIYUAN



红旗出版社

The Red Flag Publishing House

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

— by Li Xiannian

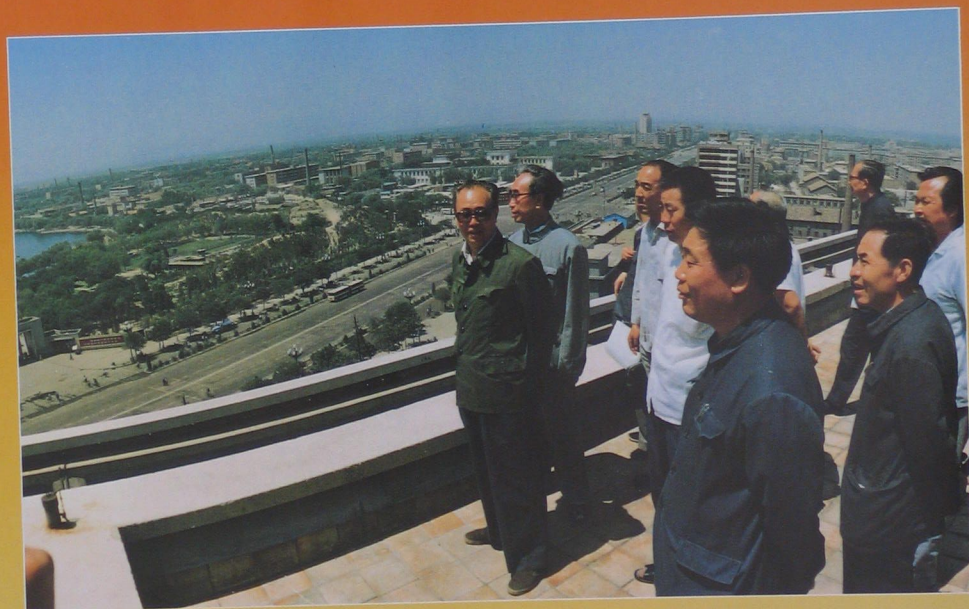
June 18, 1985



中共中央總書記胡耀邦一九八三年七月八日來山西太原視察工作。

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee
inspecting journey in Taiyuan on July 8, 1983.

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國務院總理趙紫陽一九八二年六月廿四日上午，登上迎澤賓館樓頂視察太原市容和建設成就。

Premier Zhao Ziyang, having a bird's-eye view of Taiyuan city and its urban construction achievements, on the top of Ying Ze Guest House, in the morning of June 24, 1982.

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，全國各條戰線取得了優異的成績：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的中心城市，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》是如實地紀錄一批先驅的城市，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，是怎樣在建設有自己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，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，進行編輯印制，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.

This 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.



太原市市徽
The Municipal Emblem of Taiyuan

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太原市政府主要領導人研究城市經濟體制改革

The main leaders of Municipal Government of Taiyuan
are studying the reform of urban economic system

寫 在 前 面

王若水

《古城太原展雄姿》作為《中國城市改革叢書》之一，與讀者見面了。借此機會，向朋友們作一簡要說明。

太原是中國北方的一座重工業城市。在兩千四百多年的悠久歷史中，由於太原有着豐富的物產資源，這裏的煤炭開採、鋼鐵冶煉、陶瓷燒製、手工業製作聞名遐邇。唐代大詩人杜甫膾炙人口的詩句：“焉得并州快剪刀，剪取吳淞半江水”就是極好的寫照。新中國誕生以來，太原的社會主義建設事業取得了巨大的成就，逐步發展成爲一個以煤炭、冶金、機械、化工爲支柱，工業基礎比較雄厚，門類比較齊全的山西能源重化工基地的中心城市。在六十年代，著名學者郭沫若來并時，就曾寫下了“遠望太原氣勢雄”的贊美詩句。

然而，太原市大步踏上振興之路，還是在近幾年才開始的。中國共產黨十一屆三中全會的強勁東風吹拂着晉陽大地，隨着對內搞活經濟，對外開放政策的全面貫徹，太原的經濟和社會發展邁出了新的步伐。勇于探索的太原人民，使古城生輝，使這片廣袤千里的土地到處呈現出欣欣向榮的景象。這本書所反映的，就是太原市在實行經濟體制改革和對外開放政策中，物質文明和精神文明建設取得的新成就，呈現的新面貌，展示的新趨向。它以精煉的文字，優美的圖片，翔實的資料，開闢了一個了解太原的“櫥窗”。愿它能激勵和鼓舞太原人民建設四個現代化的信心和鬥志，激發國內外各界友人嚮往太原的情感，開發太原的愿望。

近年來，太原市的經濟體制改革雖然取得了可喜的成績，並已被國家列爲對外開放城市之一，但與兄弟城市比起來，差距還很大。我們正在努力縮短這些差距，並將不失時機地將經濟體制改革推向前進。

“有朋自遠方來，不亦樂乎。”太原對外開放的大門已經敞開，忠厚好客的太原人民熱切期望海內外朋友來并作客，爲共同開發太原通力合作，爲振興中華獻策出力。

PREFACE

Wang Maolin

Presented to you here is "The Magnificent Ancient City, Taiyuan", a book in the series City Reforms in China. Let me take this opportunity briefly to introduce it.

Taiyuan is a centre of heavy industry in northern China. Throughout its 2,400 years of history it has been known for its rich resources - its mining of coal, smelting of iron and steel, ceramic and handicrafts. This is reflected in a widely loved verse by the great Tang dynasty poet Du Fu: "How to acquire the Wusong asunder."

Since the founding of the new China in 1949, Taiyuan has made outstanding achievements in socialist construction. It has gradually become the key urban base for the energy sources and heavy and chemical industries of Shanxi province, of which it is the capital. Today the city has a varied and solid industrial structure, with metallurgy, machine-building and chemicals as its pillars. The famous scholar Guo Moro, visiting us in the 1960's, wrote in a poem, "Taiyuan looms magnificent in the distance."

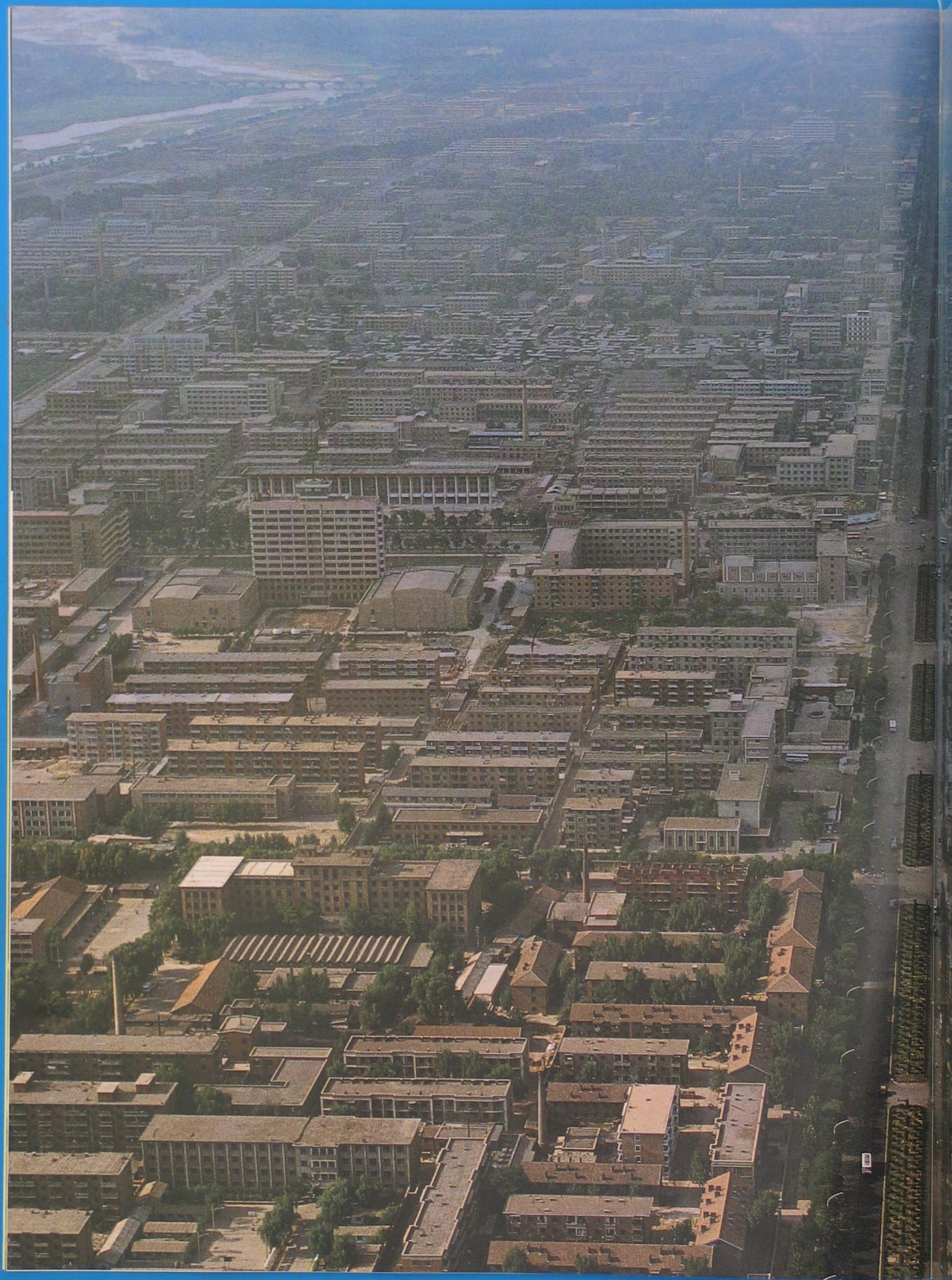
Only in recent years, however, has Taiyuan been making really vigorous strides in development. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party stirred Shanxi province like a spring wind. The principles it decided on - revitalizing China's domestic economy and opening the country to the outside world - are being fully carried out in Taiyuan. Its economic and social development is gaining momentum. The city's people, always inquisitively exploring, are adding beauty and prosperity their age-old home. This book will acquaint you with the new attainments, new look and new prospects of Taiyuan as, persevering in the policy of economic restructuring and opening to the world, it builds its material and spiritual culture. Clear in language, attractively illustrated and detailed in facts, it opens a window onto Taiyuan.

I hope this publication will encourage and give confidence to the people of Taiyuan in achieving the four modernizations, and stimulate in friends at home and abroad an enthusiasm for Taiyuan and the wish to see it flourish still more.

In the past few years, Taiyuan has really accomplished much in its economic restructuring. Now it listed by the state as one of the cities open to foreign countries. But compared with some other cities, it still has a long way to go. We are doing our best to narrow the gap and will lose no time in pushing on with economic reform.

As a famous old Chinese saying goes, "There is no greater joy than the coming of friends from afar." Taiyuan has opened its gates to foreign countries. Its hospitable people are eager to entertain friends from the rest of China and from abroad.

Let us cooperate to develop Taiyuan. Let us exert ourselves to invigorate all China.





太原市區鳥瞰

A bird's-eye view of the city

在改革中奮起的太原

公元1985年新春佳節，飛自太平洋彼岸的鴻雁給太原市人民政府捎來了旅美華僑的一封信，信中寄贈國外報紙刊登的反映近年來太原市經濟建設新面貌的新聞圖片剪報，並賦詩一首表示祝賀。這位海外赤子熱愛祖國，嚮往太原的拳拳之心，表達了國內外衆多朋友的共同感情。

太原有一條寬70米，長6.5公里，氣勢宏大、蔚為壯觀的城市主軸綫——迎澤大街，1984年被國家城鄉建設環境保護部評為優秀規劃設計。許多來并人士，當他們步出太原火車站，踏上這條通衢大道時，無不為它的坦蕩氣勢和優美街景發出由衷的贊嘆：啊！太原，想不到你的道路竟有這樣寬闊。

其實，在改革中奮起的太原，正以她嶄新的姿態走向世界。其令人嚮往之處，何止幾幅新聞圖片所現和一條寬闊的馬路呢？

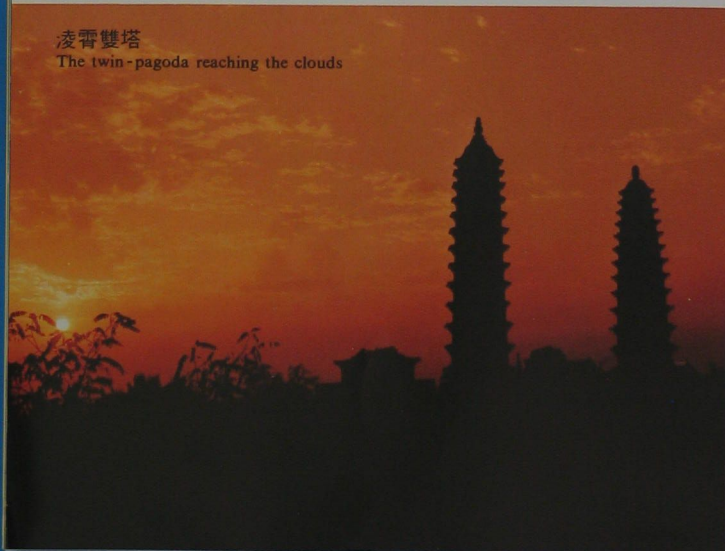
一、太原歷史悠久，變化巨大，已成為全國甲類開放城市。

太原，古稱晉陽，簡稱并，距今已有兩千四百多年歷史。它是山西省省會，山西煤炭能源重化工基地的中心城市。面積6,988平方公里，人口234萬，其中：城市人口139萬，在全國48個大城市中居第13位。

黨的十一屆三中全會如春風化雨，吹拂滋潤着晉陽大地。經濟體制改革的全面展開和對外開放政策的貫徹落實，使太原這座具有悠久歷史的古城，煥發了青春，大步踏上改革振興之路。隨着經濟和社會發展的巨大變化，越來越多的國內外各界人士對太原表示出極大的關

凌霄雙塔

The twin-pagoda reaching the clouds



尖草坪立交橋

Grade Separated Bridge



注和興趣。國家已將太原市列為全國甲類開放城市之一。1984年4月和1985年8月，山西省兩次國際經濟技術洽談會在此舉行，來自世界四十多個國家和地區的九百多位客商前來赴會，洽談項目，謀求合作，取得了良好的開端。

近年來，太原市的文化教育、科學技術、衛生體育、廣播電視、新聞出版各項精神文明建設也都有了較大發展，呈現出一派欣欣向榮的景象。

旅游事業正在興起。太原的著名古蹟晉祠、崇善寺、雙塔永祚寺、純陽宮、天龍山石窟、崛壘山多福寺等等受到了人民政府的重點保護和修葺，放出了更加奪目的光彩。隨着旅游服務項目的進一步發展，以太原為中心區，聯接着全省以雲崗石窟藝術稱著的大同旅游區、自古為中國佛教聖地的五台山旅游區、以永樂宮、關帝廟為主的運城旅游區和包括洪洞廣勝寺、隰縣小西天在內的臨汾旅游區等五個旅游區，吸引着日益增多的國內外游客。1985年，太原市旅游部門共接待外國友人、華僑、港澳同胞9,870餘人。

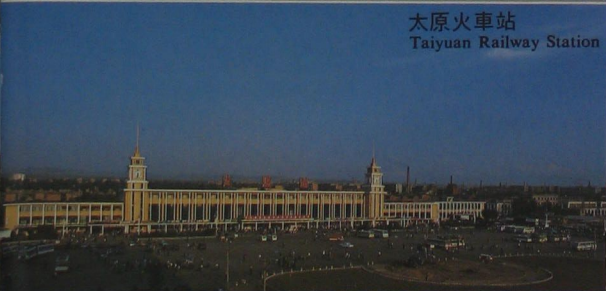
二、太原物產資源豐富、工業基礎比較雄厚，具備發展經濟的明顯優勢。

太原位於華北黃土高原，海拔800米左右，東西兩山對峙，汾河自北向南從市區穿過，是我國地下資源比較豐富的地區之一。山西素有“煤海”之稱，而太原正處在這煤海的中央，已探明的煤炭儲量達185億噸。正在建設的古交礦區是國家重點建設項目。此外，在東、西山麓蘊藏着大量的鐵、石膏、石灰石、大理石、花崗岩、粘土等二十多種礦物資源。全市有煤炭、冶金、機械、化工、電力、建材、紡織、縫紉、皮革、食品、造紙、等包括十五個大部類行業形成的比較完整的工業體系。郊區有耕地213萬餘畝，除傳統的種植業外，以菜、奶、蛋、肉、果等副食品生產為主的城郊型經濟有了很大發展，鄉鎮企業如雨後春筍。1985年社會生產總值達85.85億元，比上年增長12.7%，比1978年增長98.3%。工農業總產值66.37億元，比上年增長11.1%，比1978年增長82.5%。太原的工業總產值約佔全省的三分之一，財政收入佔全省的33.6%，鋼產量佔全省的83.1%，電解銅、鋁佔全省的97.1%，化工產品佔全省的38.9%，紡織工業佔全省的21.2%，輕工業佔全省的28.9%，醫藥工業佔全省的61%，煤炭產量佔全省的9.9%。特別是製造冶金、礦山、起重等重型設備為主的機械工業，實力相當雄厚，使太原市成為山西能源重化工基地設備製造的中心。依托這些基礎工業，發展煤炭，為合成橡膠、合成纖維、生產焦炭，為能源建設提供裝備以及發展其它行業的深加工、

太原民航站
Taiyuan Airport



太原火車站
Taiyuan Railway Station



迎澤大街
Ying Ze Street



精加工，都能夠取得良好的經濟效益，發展經濟的優勢十分明顯。

三、太原交通比較便利，經濟發展繁榮，具有開拓國際國內市場的廣闊前景。太原與首都北京相距僅500公里，與中國北方的主要港口天津相距也僅600公里，地理位置較為優越。鐵路、公路、航空都比較發達。全市有鐵路貨運站、客運站23個。對外鐵路有石太、南北同蒲、京原、太焦四條幹線，與全國各大城市相聯結。公路對外有七條幹線，可通往本省各地和毗鄰省市，成為華北地區的重要交通樞紐、全省開發工農業生產的基地和物資交流、貿易中心。

航空運輸目前有定期班機通往北京、西安、蘭州、成都、重慶、廣州等城市。國家已經批准，將由山西省投資開闢一條太原到香港的空中專線，為加強國際交往提供方便。

隨着經濟體制改革的不斷深入，第三產業蓬勃發展，對外交往日益增加，市場日趨繁榮，財政金融事業迅速發展。1985年社會商品零售總額達18.96億元，比1978年增長188.1%。從1985年4月起，太原市對豬肉、鮮蛋、蔬菜的購銷體制和價格管理體制進行了改革。變以往的派購、指令性計劃和統一定價為指導性的議購議銷，隨行就市；把過去的獨家經營、單一渠道、多環節、分配式變為多家經營、多種渠道、少環節、開放式。改革後的市場，商品貨源充足，品種豐富，物價基本穩定，有的穩中有降，初步顯示了改革帶來的活力。

近年來，太原市對外合作方面已有良好開端。1980年以來共與外商簽約36項，成交額3,000萬美元。同國內各省、市簽訂經濟合作項目30項，引進資金1,200萬圓，技術改造總投資11,475萬圓，已有122個項目竣工投產。

為了增進了解，促進合作，經國家批准將在太原市成立國際經濟技術洽談聯絡處，將吸引越來越多的國內外廠商、專家、朋友前來合作投資，共同開發太原資源。

四、熱情合作，條件優惠，為樂於投資者盡可能提供方便。

為了把太原所擁有的物質資源轉化為產品優勢，充分發揮太原市的經濟潛力，太原市人民政府十分重視擴大對外經濟合作和交流。

1984年7月，太原市人民政府根據國家和山西省人民政府的有關法律和法規，作出了歡迎中外廠商合作開發太原資源的決定，在申明太原市資源優勢的基礎上，表示願意對來并合作投資的廠商提供方便。《決定》指出：“對來太原投資或提供援助的廠商將在場地、勞務、生活服務等方面提供方便；在稅收、信貸上給予優惠，並盡可能讓出部分市場，使投資、合作者獲得合法的經濟利益”。與此同時，市長王茂林向《中國經濟新聞》記者發表了“太原煤炭、冶金、機械工業發達，對外經濟合作，愿提供優惠條件，務使外商有利可圖”的談話。上述表示，在國外一些廠商中引起強烈反響，要求與太原市合作開發資源的各界人士與日俱增。

太原地區屬北溫帶大陸性氣候。由於地勢較高，尤其是東北部的山脈阻隔了海洋風的影響，這裏的氣溫比相鄰的華北平原同緯度地方明顯偏低。年平均氣溫9.6攝氏度，最冷的一月份平均氣溫是零下6.4攝氏度，最熱的七月平均氣溫23.4攝氏度，年降雨量470毫米左右，基本上可謂冬無嚴寒，夏無酷暑，氣候十分宜人。

太原氣候好，人情更佳。并州人民歷來忠厚好客，樂於與朋友交往。隨着經濟體制改革和對外開放政策的進一步貫徹，在改革中振興的古城太原正在發生深刻的變化，對外開放的大門已經敞開，一個社會經濟全面繁榮的時代已經到來。