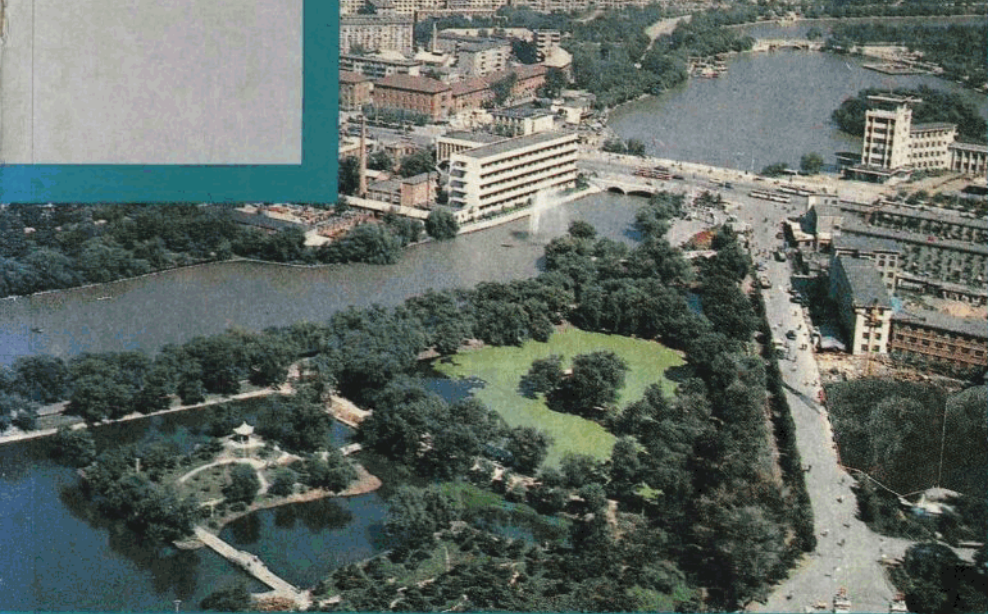


# SHENYANG



中國城市改革叢書

REFORM IN CHINA'S CITIES SERIES

## 中國工業名城瀋陽

### SHENYANG - A FAMOUS INDUSTRIAL CITY OF CHINA

紅旗出版社

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



減  
七  
九



- 鄧小平同志視察瀋陽。
- 趙紫陽同志視察瀋陽時，審查鐵西工業區改造方案。

- Comrade Deng Xiaoping inspecting
- Comrade Zhao Ziyang examining the improving plan of Tiexi Industrial District during his inspecting.



# 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 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.



《中國工業名城瀋陽》，作為《中國城市改革叢書》之一，以簡煉的文字和精美的圖片，從不同側面生動如實地向人們展示了在改革中前進的瀋陽的形象。她不僅有助於兄弟城市和國際友人瞭解瀋陽的改革情況，而且還將鼓舞瀋陽人民在改革中繼續前進。對於她的出版發行，我表示熱烈地祝賀。

瀋陽是國家在第一個五年計劃期間重點建設起來的重工業基地之一，是東北地區最大的經濟中心城市和國際交往的聯絡中心之一，具有發展經濟的許多優勢。工業基礎比較雄

厚，特別是機械工業的比重大，在全國佔有舉足輕重的地位；擁有豐富的自然資源和比較雄厚的人才資源；具有優越的地理位置和較為便利的交通、通訊條件。建國三十多年來，全市人民奮發圖強，自力更生，對國家的經濟建設作過貢獻。一九七九年以後，改革的春風吹遍了全國，瀋陽也迎來了春天。特別是一九八四年七月國家批准在瀋陽實行國民經濟計劃單列，賦予省級經濟管理權限和進行經濟體制綜合改革試點以後，瀋陽的城鄉經濟體制改革進入了一個新的階段。兩年多來，我們堅持以搞活企業特別是搞活大中型企業為中心

As a part of China's urban Reform Series, Shenyang - a Famous Industrial City of China will soon come out. Written in a succinct style and richly illustrated, the book vividly and faithfully gives a picture of the developing city of Shenyang from various fronts. Not only will the book help the other cities of country and foreign friends learn about the reform in Shenyang, but it also will inspire the people of Shenyang to advance further in the reform. My congratulation on its publication.

The biggest city of economical centre in the Northeast and an international liaison centre in the Northeast. Shenyang is one of the key cities built during the first five-year-plan period. It is a heavy industrial base, with machine building occupying the foremost position, enjoying an advantageous economical and geographical position and abundant human and natural resources. Since the founding of new China, the people of Shenyang have worked hard for the prosperity of the country, relying on our own efforts and have made great contributions to the economical construction of the country. Since 1979, spring breeze of the reform has blown all over the country and Shenyang has greeted spring. In July 1984, the State Council approved that an experimental comprehensive reform in economical system be made in Shenyang. Shortly after that, the State Council approved the experimental plan made by the government of the city. The plan made it possible for the reform in the economical system of this city to enter upon a new phase in which the major tasks are to enliven enterprises, especially the large and medium-sized ones.



## 在改革中前進的瀋陽 SHENYANG, AN ADVANCING CITY IN THE REFORM

武迪生  
WU DISHENG

環節，發展跨行業、跨城鄉、跨地區的橫向聯合，推動企業微觀機制的配套改革；以搞活大流通，搞活城市為目標，完善市場體系，發展第三產業，推動市場機制的改革；以強化間接管理，搞好分層次控制為目標，轉變觀念，轉變職能，推動政府機構的改革。經濟體制改革的不斷深化，有力地促進了經濟建設和社會事業的發展。全市城鄉經濟呈現持續、穩定、協調發展的新局面；城市基礎設施建設的步伐加快，城市面貌有了較大的改觀；城鄉一體化的路子正在蹚開，城鄉人民的物質和文化生活水平有所提高；整個社會生活、政治生活和人們的生活方式、工作方式、思想、精神狀態以及

社會風氣正在發生着深刻的變化。改革給瀋陽這座古城增添了新的光彩，使老工業基地重新煥發了青春。當然，在社會主義現代化建設的進程中，這還只是一個開端。我們將更加努力，更好學習和借鑒兄弟城市的改革經驗，勇於開拓，大膽實踐，把我市的經濟體制改革和其它各方面的改革不斷推向前進，以進一步加快瀋陽的振興。

我深切地相信，《中國工業名城瀋陽》一書的出版，一定會增進國內外各方面人士對瀋陽的瞭解和關注。我誠摯地希望，國內外各方面人士對我們的工作多加批評指導，並為瀋陽的振興獻出自己的才智和力量。我們殷切地期望着。

in order to push forward the complete set of reforms of enterprises and to bring multiple function into play so as to enliven the wide-range circulation and lead the reform from enlivening the enterprises to enlivening to the whole city. With its efforts directed to developing crosswise economical network, the city stresses indirect management, correctly performs the functions of the government, and strengthens and improves microscopic control. The reform has accelerated the steps of the construction of basic urban facilities. And the city has begun to take on a new look. The reform also has promoted the adjustment of the structure of the rural industry and the development of commodity economy and has shortened the course of effecting the unity between the city and the countryside. The reform has made an obvious improvement in the material and cultural lift of the people and has produced a deep and active influence on social and political life and people's way of life and work, their thoughts and states of minds as well as the general mood of society, and therefore done great credit to the ancient city of Shenyang. As a result, this old industrial base - Shenyang - is shining with vigor and youth. Of course, it is a beginning step. We are going to learn from and make use of the reform experiences of many other cities.

I am sure that the publication of the book *Shenyang - a Famous Industrial City of China* will help the people at home and abroad know better about the advancing city of Shenyang and pay greater attention to the city. I hope you will not grudge us your criticism and advice about our work. Let's join our efforts to make the city of Shenyang still more prosperous.

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瀋陽是中國著名的重工業城市，遼寧省的政治、經濟、文化中心。它也是我國東北地區最大的經濟中心城市。總面積為 8,515 平方公里，總人口為 532.7 萬人，其中市區面積 163 平方公里，市區人口 420.1 萬人，為我國大城市之一。

瀋陽地處中國東北的南部。南鄰鎔都鞍山、化纖之城遼陽、煤鐵之城本溪；北鄰鐵法煤田；東鄰煤都撫順；西鄰煤電之城阜新。發達的鐵路、公路與強大的電力網將這些城市聯結在一起，形成以瀋陽為中心的工業圈。瀋陽又處於以大連為前沿，以丹東、營口和盤錦為兩翼的遼寧沿海城市帶的腹地和東北與關內交通的咽喉要地。民用航空飛機直接飛往國內 15 個城市，並有通過瀋陽的國際航線，同時受理國際貨運業務。地理位置為瀋陽提供了發展經濟的優勢，鐵路客流量佔全國第一位，貨運量居全國第二位。

瀋陽屬寒帶季風型大陸氣候，一年四季分明。市區地勢平坦，主要街道已形成綠化帶，構成了春花、夏蔭、秋實、冬青的四季景色。尤其是雪後的瀋陽，銀妝素裹，松柏蒼勁，一派北國風光。

瀋陽是一座古老而又美麗的城市，名勝古跡很多。從“新樂遺址”發掘的文物證明，早在 7,200 年前的新石器時代，我們的祖先就已生息在這塊土地上。戰國時這裏是燕國的屬地，秦漢時稱侯城，遼金時稱瀋洲。元初重建城廓，改稱瀋陽路，因位於瀋水（今運河一支流）之北而得名。瀋陽之稱，乃始於此。後金（後改國號為清）時，努爾哈齊於 1625 年遷都瀋陽，建宮殿、城池，更名盛京。1644 年，清軍入關定都北京後，以盛京為留都。1657 年設奉天府。抗日戰爭勝利後，復稱瀋陽市。

建國以來，國家投資 66 億圓建設瀋陽工業，使瀋陽成爲以機械工業爲主、門類比較齊全的綜合性工業城市，成爲我國重要工業基地之一。瀋陽現有國營及集體工業企業 5,118 個，固定職工 1,732,981 人，全市固定資產 229.6 億圓，1985 年工業總產值 168 億圓。工業產值在全國大城市中佔重要地位。瀋陽有工業門類 141 個，佔全國 164 個工業門類的 86%。全市共有 105 種工業產品獲國家金、銀牌；有 352 種產品被評爲部優質產品；有 422 種產品被評爲遼寧省優質產品。

Shenyang is well known as a heavy industrial city of China, and is the political, economic and cultural centre of Liaoning Province, as well as the largest economic centre city of Northeast China. The city covers an area of 8,515 square kilometres, of which the urban districts occupies 163 square kilometres, with a population of 5,327,000 and a little more than 2,827,000 are urban dwellers. Shenyang is one of the largest cities of China.

Shenyang is situated in the south of Northeast China. "The petrochemical fibre city" Liaoyang and "The coal and iron city" Benxi are adjoined the city to the south, and a little farther to the "steel capital" Anshan. In the north, there is the "coalfield Tieling and Faku". The "coal capital" Fushun is located on the east, and "the coal and electric city" Fuxin is situated in the west at a distance. With well-developed railways, highways, and high tension electrical power transmission lines. These cities are linked closely together, with Shenyang as the centre of the industrialized circle. Shenyang is situated on hinterland for the coastal cities of Liaoning, with Dalian lies on the frontier, regarding Dandong as one wing, Yingkou and Panjin as another one, and is also laid on the transportation strategic passage linking up Northeast and other parts of China. Civil aviation of Shenyang provides regular flights to 15 cities in China, and some of the international airlines stop over Shenyang airport, and it undertakes international freight work as well. The volume of passenger of railway traffic at Shenyang is at the top of the whole country and the next in the volume of freight.

Shenyang's weather belongs to a frigid zones season climate with obvious changes of four seasons and it is with smooth terrain plain streets becoming green and forming a beautiful landscape of flower in spring, shady in summer, fruit in autumn, verdant in winter, especially after snowfall. Shenyang is covered with snow, a typical northern scene, everything becoming white, olds pines and cypresses slouiding.

Shenyang is an ancient and beautiful city. It has a lot of scenic spots and historical sites. The artifacts of "Xinle" New Stone Age were found in recent years, offered proofs that our ancestors was inhabited here as early as 7,200 years ago. In the period of Changou, this place belonged to Yanguo, in the period of Qin and Han, it was named Hochen and was renamed Shenzhou in the period of Liao and Zin Dynasty. At the beginning of Yuan Dynasty, the city was rebuilt and renamed Shenyang, and from that time the first mention of the name "Shenyang", by which it meant the city was situated by the north of Shen water (a secondary stream of Hun river). In the period of Hujin, Nurhach removed the capital to Shenyang. Here Imperial Palace and city wall were built, and altered the name Shenyang into Shengjing. In 1644 year, the army of Qing Dynasty founded capital in Beijing and took Shengjing as rear capital. In 1657 it was named Fengtian. After Anti-Japanese War, Fengtian was altered into Shenyang.

Since the founding of new china, the country has invested 6,600 million yuan to build Shenyang's industry that it has become an integrated industrial city with machine building occupying the foremost position, and also including various other branches of industry. It is one of our important bases of our industry. In Shenyang here are 5,118 state and collective owned enterprises, where there are 1,732,981 staffs and workers and 22,960,000,000 yuan fixed assets. Its industrial production value of 1985 is 168,000,000 yuan which occupies the foremost position among the largest cities of China. 141 catagories of industry in Shenyang make up 86% of country's 164 explicit industries. 105 products in the city have won the national Gold and Silver Medal. 352 were rated as high quality products by the ministry and 422 by the province.

## 瀋陽概況 A SURVEY OF SHENYANG

瀋陽的工業基礎比較雄厚，在1983年全國70項重點工程中，瀋陽的機械工業承擔配套任務就有63項。建國以來，瀋陽機械工業共為國家提供了315億圓產值的產品，有300多種產品遠銷世界50多個國家和地區。瀋陽機械工業1985年創金銀牌產品的數量，位居北京、天津、上海等十大城市同行業之首。

瀋陽有雄厚的科技力量。全市現有獨立的科學研究所131所，各類科學技術人員24萬餘人。自1978年全國科學大會以來，至1984年止，共取得重大科學技術成果1,504項，有37項成果獲得國家發明獎。瀋陽的文教體育事業也很發達，歷年來為國家培養了許多優秀人才。

遠在17世紀中葉，瀋陽即為東北地區的商业中心和關內外商品集散地。300多年來，雖有盛衰起伏，但市場吞吐量大，至今仍為東北各城市之最。1984年，瀋陽社會商品零售總額達41億圓。

瀋陽地區土質肥沃，郊區農業生產條件優越，是商品糧重點產區。全市糧食自給有餘，蔬菜不僅能滿足城鄉人民生活需要，而且能供應外地。

瀋陽也是一座進行國際經濟貿易、科技文化交流和友好往來的城市。從1979年到1983年，瀋陽有近百個企業與國外廠商進行了134個項目的經濟技術合作。特別是1984年國務院批准瀋陽實行計劃單列、享有省級經濟管理權後，對外開放的步伐不斷加快，吸引了越來越多的國際友人以及臺灣同胞、港澳同胞、海外僑胞和外籍華人到此進行遊覽、參觀、探親訪友、洽談經貿和文化交流活動。1984年舉行的瀋陽國際經濟技術合作首次洽談會，有24個國家和地區的700多家客商參加，簽約240項，總金額達11,609萬美圓。瀋陽與日本札幌市、川崎市，意大利都靈市，美國芝加哥市，聯邦德國杜塞爾多夫市建立了友好合作關係。第二次北方城市（國際）會議於1985年在瀋陽召開。

Shenyang's industrial foundations are very solid. In 1983, Shenyang's machine building industry undertook 631 terms to form a complete set of country's 70 major projects.

Since new china, Shenyang's machine building has provided products of 31,500,000,000 yuan, of which 300 kinds of products are sold widespread in more than 50 countries and districts. Among ten great cities such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang ranks first in the number of Gold and Silver Medal won by machine building in 1985.

There are 131 independent research institutes in which there are 240,000 well-qualified engineers and reseach personnels. Form 1978 to 1984 among 1,504 great achievements 37 were conferred state invention awards. Culture and education and physical culture in Shenyang have developed rapidly. Many years a lot of men of talent have been trained.

Since the middle of 17-century, Shenyang has been a centre of trade, as collecting and distributing centre, in the area of north-east. During the past 300 years, among all cities in north-east Shenyang is the largest in the marketable volume being handled. In 1984, Shenyang's total volume of retail sales of social commodities is about 4,100 million yuan.

Conditions in Shenyang's suburban districts are favorable to agriculture with flat and fertile soil, being the main place of producing grain. Shenyang is more than self-sufficient in grain. Vegetables raised not only meet the needs of people of the city and town, but also supply other cities in China.

Shenyang is also one of the major cities in international economy trade, scientific and cultural exchange and friendly visits. From 1978 to 1983, about 100 enterprises cooperated with foreign businessmen in economy and technology, holding 134 cooperation talks. Particularly in 1984, the State Council approved that Shenyang enjoys the same right of economic management as Liaoning Province, working out the plan alone. With the step opening to outside world speeded up, more and more international friends, overseas chinese and compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao come here to go sight-seeing, visit, return homeland to visit friends, talk trade and carry out culutre exchange. In 1984, the first consultation on international economic and technological cooperation held in Shenyang. 700 foreign businessmen from 24 countries and districts signed 240 contracts with total investment of \$116,090,000. Shenyang has established relations of friendly cooperation with Sapporo and Kawasaki of Japan, Turin of Italy and Chicago of U.S.A., Diisseldorf of West Germany. In 1985, the second International mayor conference of north cities was convened in Shenyang.

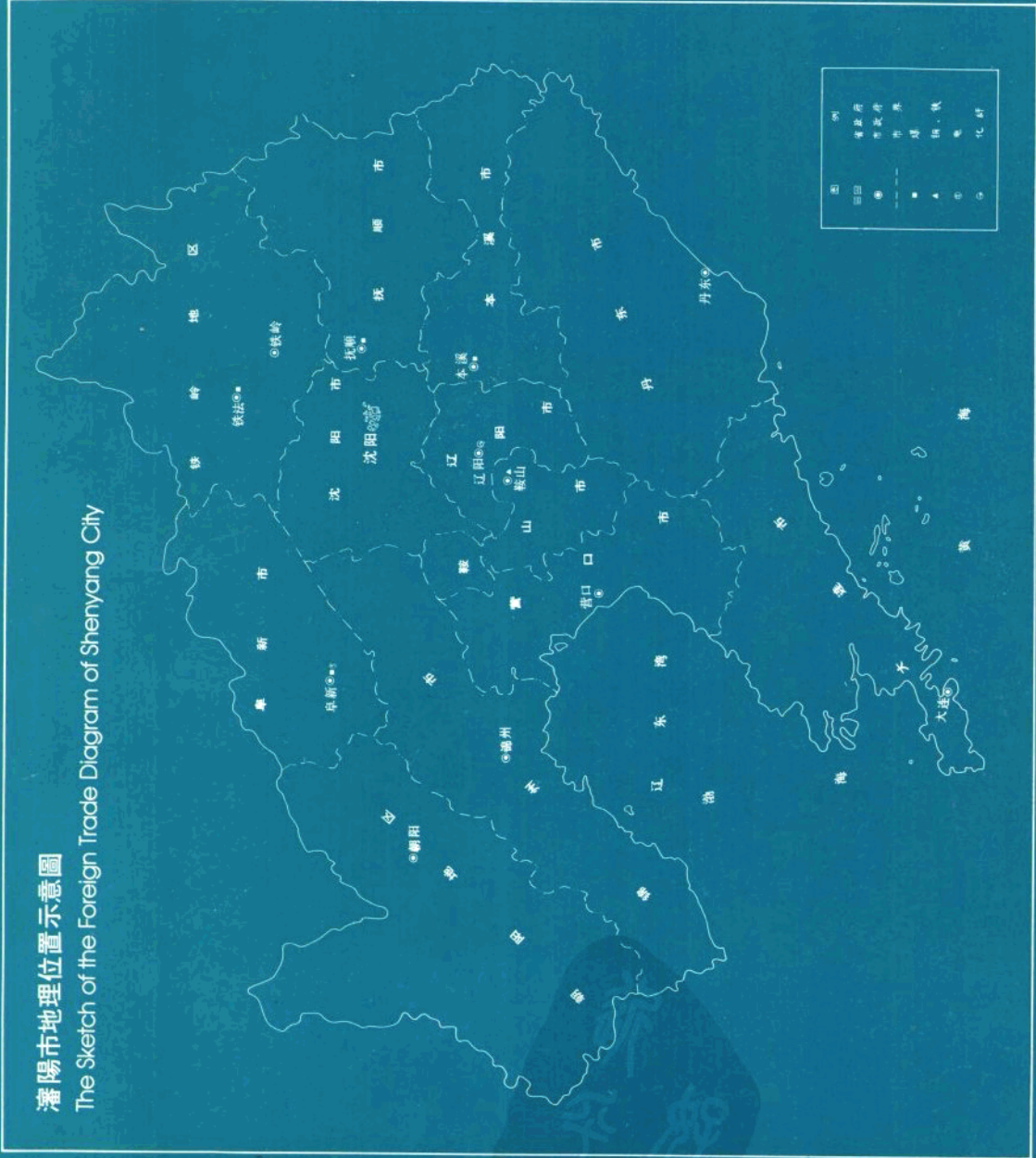
瀋陽對外經濟貿易示意圖

The Sketch Map of the Geographical Position of Shenyang City



# 瀋陽市地理位置示意圖

The Sketch of the Foreign Trade Diagram of Shenyang City





An aerial photograph of an industrial district, likely in China, showing numerous large, rectangular industrial buildings with corrugated metal roofs. In the upper portion of the image, several tall chimneys are visible, emitting thick plumes of white smoke that drift across the sky. The buildings are densely packed, and some smaller structures and trees are interspersed among them. The overall scene depicts a busy industrial zone.

鐵西工業區

TIEXI INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT