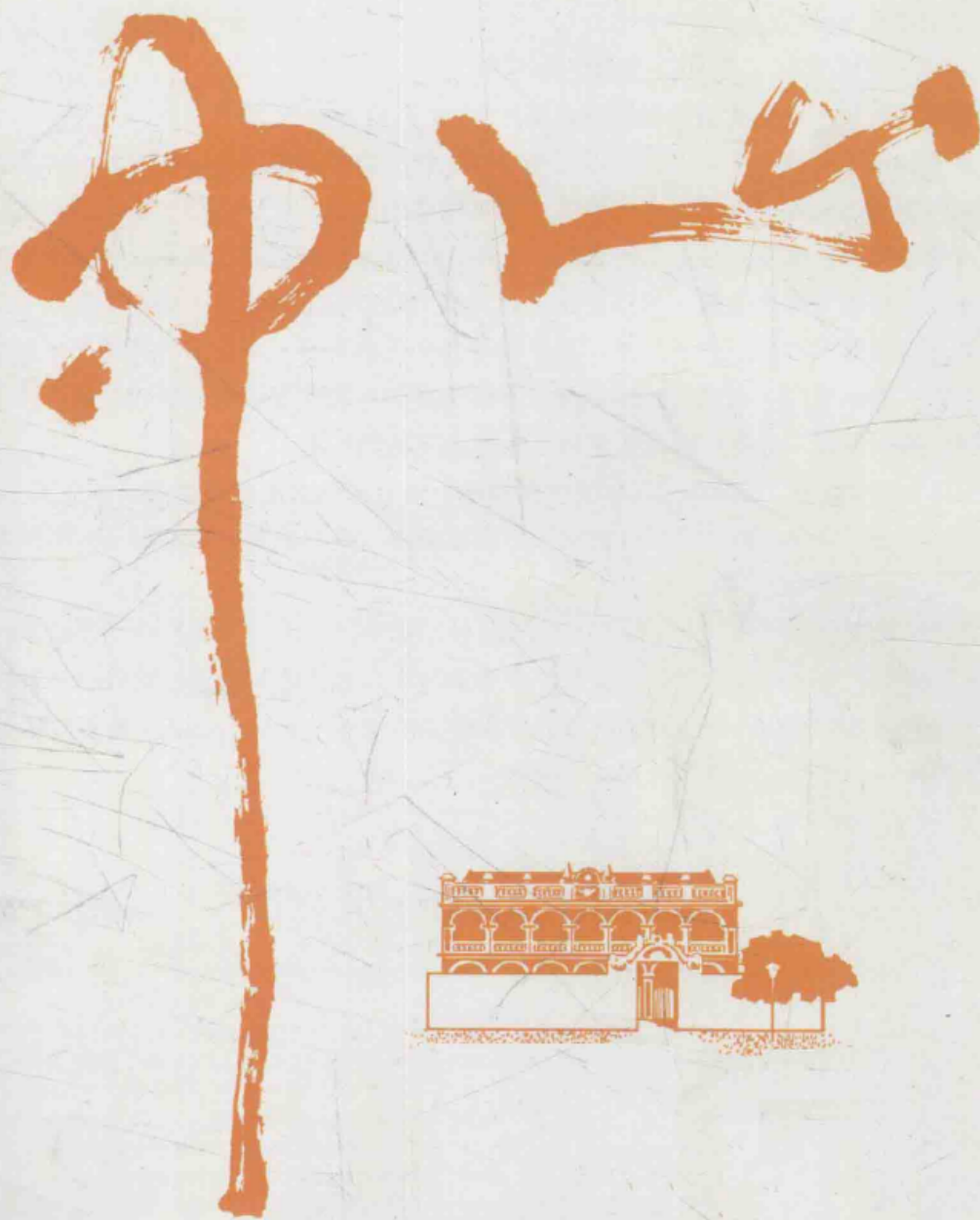




ZHONG SHAN





《中山》畫冊編委會

1989 · 9

《中山》畫冊編委會

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祖國換新顏
中山在曙光

謝明仁題



一九九五年
月

序

簡慶華

歷史車輪滾滾向前，社會主義祖國日新月異。

中華人民共和國成立四十周年，走過了不平坦的路程。當中有順利發展的階段，也有遭受挫折的時刻，但總的來說，有了巨大的進步，取得輝煌的成就。尤近十年，在國家對廣東沿海地區實行特殊政策、靈活措施的方針指引下，中山的經濟和各項建設事業以前所未有的速度向前發展。人民生活顯著改善，城鄉面貌日新月異，社會安定團結，人民安居樂業，這是國家、省的正確領導和親切關懷的結果；是全市百萬人民在市委、市政府的領導下，銳意開拓，勇於進取，團結奮鬥，辛勤勞動的結果；是僑鄉優勢在國家實行對外開放政策條件下得到充分發揮，廣大華僑、港澳台胞以及友好人士鼎力支持的結果。

當此建國四十周年之際，我市特意編印《中山畫冊》，從主要的方面反映建國四十年來，特別是改革、開放十年來中山市的光輝成就，借以回顧過去，展望未來，激勵內、外同胞再接再勵，繼續前進，爭取更大的勝利。

我們深信，有國家的好政策，有全市人民的集體智慧和力量，有得天獨厚的地理條件和四季常青的自然條件，有分佈在全世界五大洲、60多個國家和地區的60多萬華僑和港澳台胞以及友好人士支持家鄉經濟建設的僑鄉優勢，孫中山先生的故鄉——中山市一定會建設得更加美好、更加繁榮。

Preface

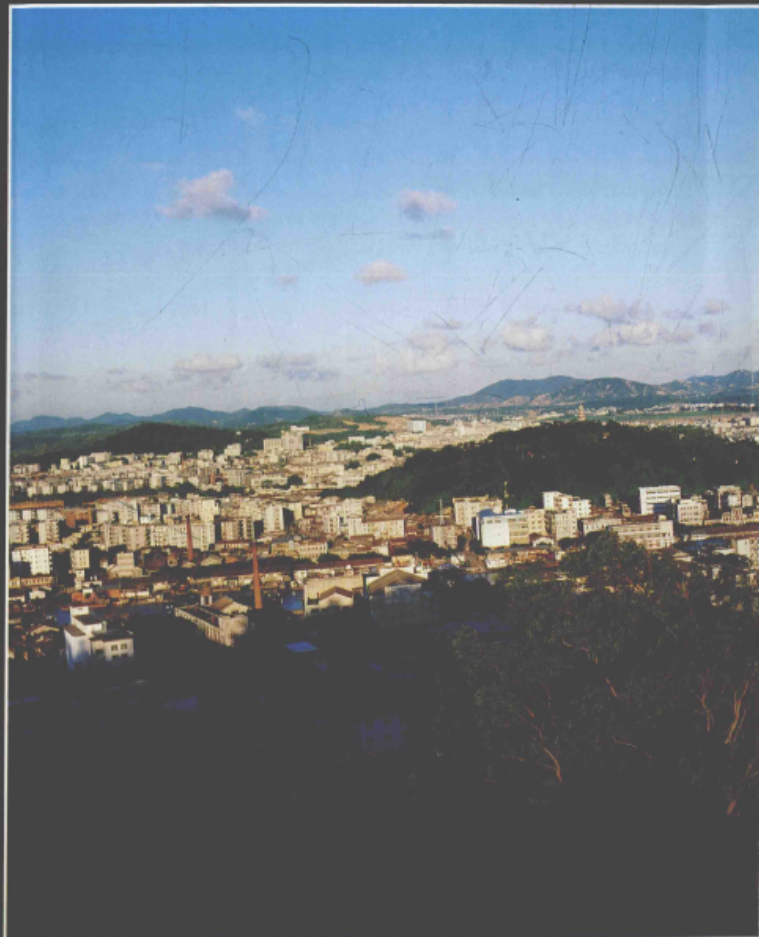
Jian Qing-hua

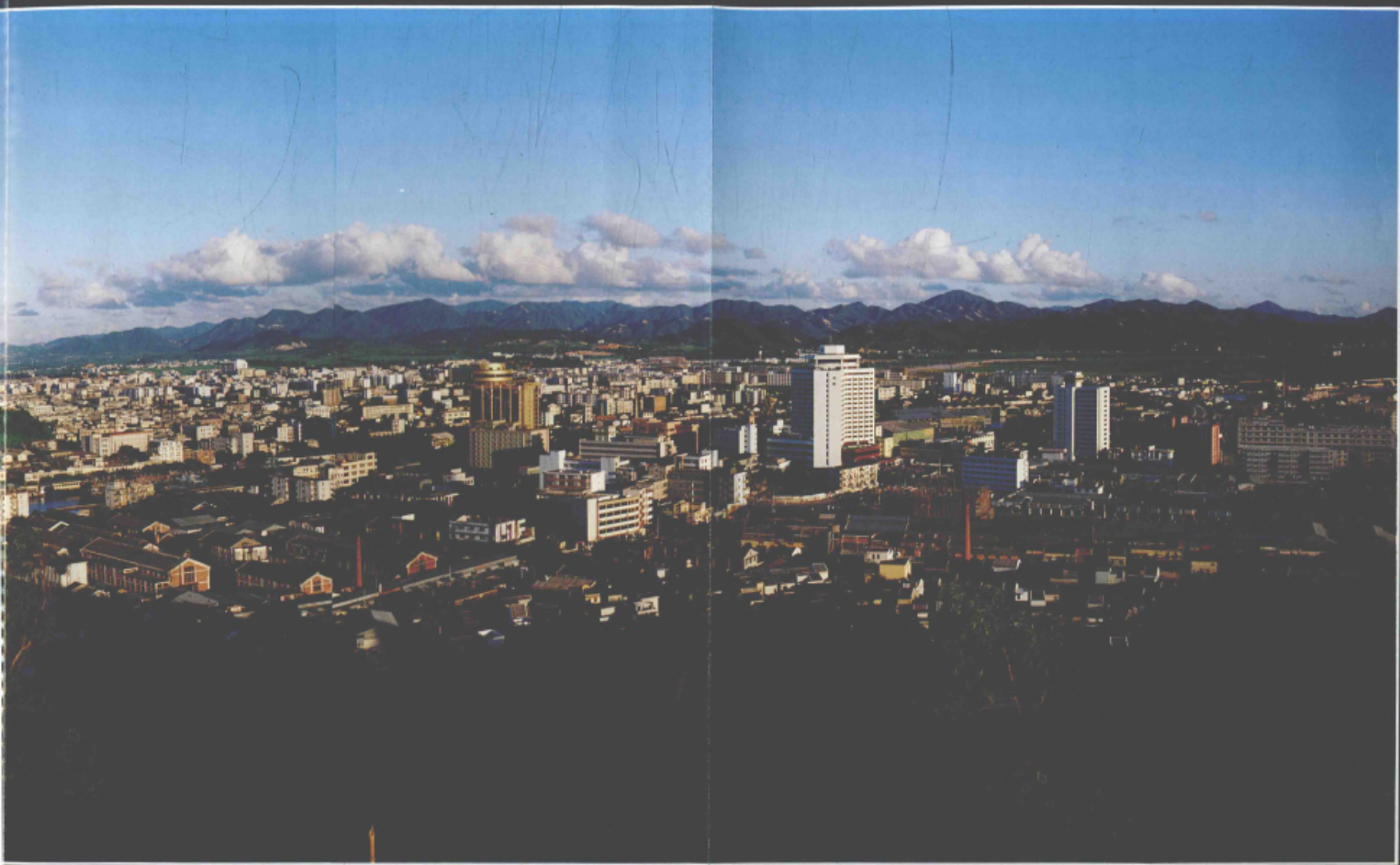
The historical wheels are moving forward; our socialist motherland is changing with each passing day.

Since its founding forty years ago, the People's Republic of China has undergone a period of twists and turns, smooth development alternating with times of hardship and setback. Nevertheless, the nation has made great progress and remarkable achievements on the whole, particularly over the past decade. Guided by the special policy and flexible measures taken by the state for coastal areas of Guangdong, the city's economy and its various enterprises and projects have been advancing at an unprecedented speed. Thanks to the correct leadership and consideration of the state and province, thank to the initiative, hard work, solidarity and coordinated effort of the city's one million people, thanks to the open policy of the state fully taping the potentiality of overseas Chinese's hometown, and thanks to the unreserved support from overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, Macua, Taiwan compatriots and foreign friends, the people's livelihood has greatly improved, the appearance of both the city proper and its countryside has been changing with each passing day, and a scene of stability and prosperity strikes one's eye everywhere.

In celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the republic, we have complied ZHONGSHAN PICTORIAL, a collection of pictures to highlight, in some major aspects, the brilliant achievements the city has made since its founding forty years ago, particularly over the past decade of reform and openness. The purpose of this compilation is to help both those at home and abroad to reflect upon the past and plan for the future and to give them an impetus to strive for ever greater success.

We are confident that with the state's good policy, the collective wisdom and strength of the city's residents, the uniquely favorable location and the year-round vegetative natural condition plus the active support for the economic development of the overseas' hometown from 600 thousand Chiense overseas, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan compatriots and foreign friends living in more than 60 countries and regions across the five continents, Zhongshan, the native place of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will be built into an even more beautiful and thriving city.





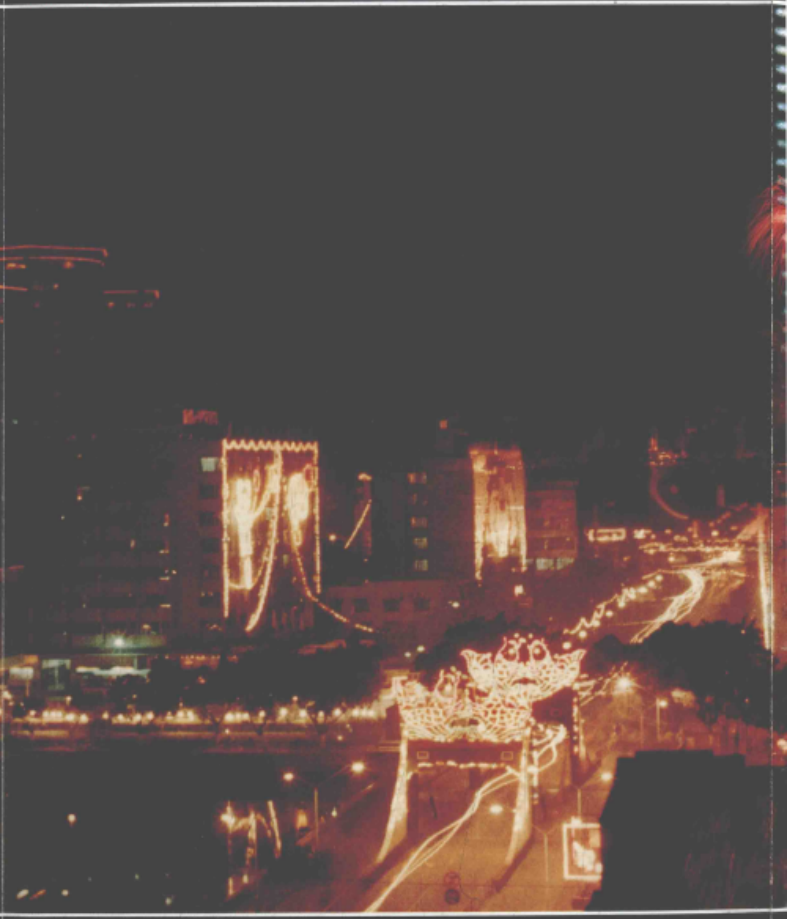
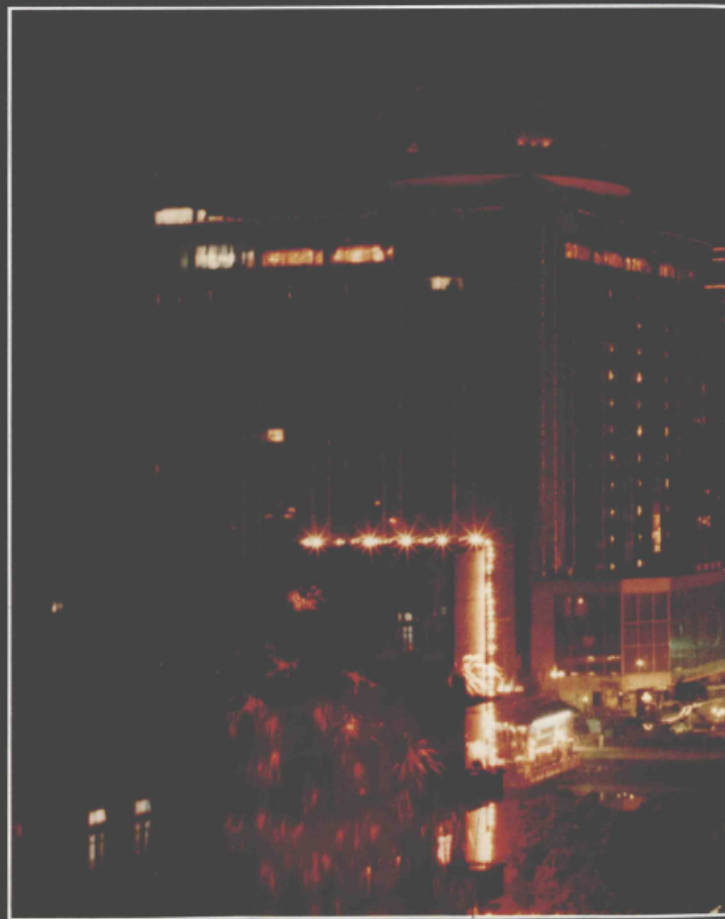
欣欣向榮的中山城區 FLOURISH WITH FLYING COLORS OF ZHONGSHAN CITY



西郊之夜

何 康攝

THE NIGHT SCENERY AT WEST SIDE



中山市圖

THE MAP OF ZHANGSHAN CITY



蒸蒸日上的中山

中山市市長 湯炳權

中山市是偉大的民主革命先行者孫中山先生的故鄉，是廣東省的著名僑鄉，又是珠江三角洲對外經濟開放區。

新中國成立四十年來，尤其是在改革開放的十年期間，中山市發生了翻天覆地的變化。110萬中山人民在改革開放春風的吹拂下，繼承孫中山先生的遺志，將先生的未竟事業推向前進，各項建設取得了輝煌的成就。1988年，全市工農業總產值達到51.6億元，外經貿出口創匯3.03億美元，比改革開放前的1978年分別增加6.3倍和6.8倍；全市農村人均年收入和城鎮職工人均年收入，比1978年分別增加了9.5倍和3.7倍，人民豐衣足食、安居樂業。孫中山先生“建設之首要在民生”的遺願，在他的故鄉已經實現；中山市到處呈現出一派太平盛世、興旺發達的景象。

中山市十年巨變，蒸蒸日上，得力於國家實行改革開放的政策。十年來，中山逐步形成了外向型的經濟格局。自開放以來，全市共引進、利用外資3億美元，興辦了合資、合作、獨資企業及“三來一補”企業1571家，並建立了一大批的出口商品生產基地和出口專廠、專車間，提高了技術水平，壯大了經濟實力。農業連年豐收，水稻年總產連續七年超過5億公斤，塘魚、水果等大幅度增產，使魚米之鄉錦上添花。在改革開放政策的推動下，中山市場繁榮，城鄉建設日新月異，教育得到高度重視，已實現普及九年制義務教育，科技、文化、體育、衛生等事業都取得了顯著的成就。

中山市能夠取得如此輝煌的成就，離不開旅居海外的60多萬華僑和港澳台同胞的鼎力支持。十年來，廣大華僑和港澳台同胞對家鄉傾注了深厚的感情。他們除了積極回鄉投資辦企業，或“穿針引線”介紹外商到中山辦廠做生意之外，還捐資4億多港元在中山興辦各種公益事業，為發展中山的各項事業作出了巨大的貢獻。

經過十年改革開放，中山市形成了良好的投資環境。市政府先後制訂了《中山市鼓勵外商投資實施辦法》和《中山港出口加工區優惠辦法》，市內供水充足，交通、通訊方便，供電狀況日益改善，已建成中山港出口加工區及45個鎮、區出口加工區，全市有國際酒店、中山溫泉賓館、富華酒店等一批豪華酒店，可為投資者提供良好的住、食、玩、購物服務。我們熱誠歡迎廣大海外僑胞、港澳台胞及外國友人，到中山合資合作辦企業、做生意，歡迎大家到中山發財，再發財！

十年改革開放，舉目繁花碩果。在迎來中華人民共和國成立四十周年大慶的時候，我們已經提前實現了工農業總產值（比1980年）翻兩番的目標。到2000年，中山的工農業總產值將達到148億元，比1980年翻四番。中山人民滿懷信心，將繼續繼承和發揚孫中山先生開拓進取的精神，為把中山市建設得更加繁榮、文明和富庶而努力奮鬥！

The Ever Thriving Zhongshan Tang Bing-quan Mayor of Zhongshan



市長

湯炳權

The city of Zhongshan is the birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's great democratic revolution pioneer and the famous overseas Chinese's hometown in the province of Guangdong. It is now an externally economic open zone in the delta of Zhujiang River.

Since the founding of New China forty years ago, the city has seen earth-shaking changes, particularly from the implementation of the open policy over the last decade. One million ten thousand Zhongshan people, boosted by the prevailing "reform and open" trend, are pushing forward with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's unfulfilled cause. They have achieved remarkable results: the gross value to the output of industry and agriculture for 1978 has reached ¥5.16 bil., an increase of 6.3 times that of 1978; foreign exchange earnings are \$303 mil, 6.8 times that of 1978; annual income in the rural area is ¥1381 per capita, 9.5 times that of 1978 and annual income of employees and workers is ¥2648 per capita, an increase of 3.7 times that of 1978. People are enjoying abundant stable life. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will that people's livelihood be of primary importance during construction has first become a reality in his hometown. Across the city, one's eye is struck by a thriving and prospering scene of peacetime.

The city's tremendous changes, which produced its continuous boom for the past ten years, should be ascribed to the "reform and open" policy being enforced by the state. With the gradual formation of an externally oriented economic structure, the city has introduced and taken advantage of \$300 millions of

foreign capital. It has initiated 1571 enterprises in the form of joint ventures, joint management projects, sole undertakings, compensation trade, processing of finished products with the materials supplied by the customer and assembly business. In addition, quite a number of export-oriented production bases, factories and workshops have been established. All of these have contributed much to the advancement of the city's technical level and growth of its economic power. As for agriculture, the annual yields of rice crops have exceeded 500 million kilograms for seven years running. Fisheries and fruit production have also increased by a big margin, adding to the abundance of this cornucopian land. Furthermore, the "reform and open" policy has produced the city's flourishing market and the ever-changing appearance of both the city proper and its rural area. Education has been given first consideration. As a result, the nine year compulsory education system has been popularized and progress made in science & technology, culture, physical education and public health.

Undoubtedly, the city's brilliant successes achieved thus far would not be possible without the unreserved support of more than 600,000 overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. For the past decade, they have imbued this land with boundless love for their hometown. Some of them have made investment in various enterprises. Others, acting as "go-betweens", have helped to conclude business deals with foreign businessmen or establish foreign-funded factories. Besides, they have donated more than HK\$400 million for the city's public service, thus greatly facilitating the realization of its various projects.

The ten year-old "reform and open" policy has created a favorable investment environment. For one thing, the city government has worked out "Measures for Encouraging Foreign Investment in Zhongshan Port" and "Preferential Terms for Export Processing Area in Zhongshan Port". This coincides with the completion of the Zhongshan Port Export Processing Area and 45 other township and borough export processing areas. Within the city, luxury hotels, such as Zhongshan International Hotel, Zhongshan Hot Spring Guest House and Fu Hua Hotel, together with sufficient water supply, convenient transportation, easy communications and ever-improving electricity supply provide investors with satisfactory lodging, shopping and recreation facilities. We cordially welcome overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, and foreign friends to do business with us here, running enterprises or cooperating with us in other forms of business. They are welcome to make a fortune again and again.

The ten year-old "reform and open" has borne eye-catching fruit. In celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have reached our target ahead of schedule, a doubled output value of industry and agriculture over 1980's. By the year 2000, the city's industrial and agricultural output will have reached ¥14.8 billion, quadruple 1980's figure. Being fully confident, Zhongshan people will go forward with the pioneering spirit inherited from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as we have done thus far, striving for a more prosperous civilized and abundant Zhongshan.



A Brief Introduction of Zhongshan City

Historical Development: Zhongshan city is the hometown of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's great revolutionary pioneer. Its original name was Xiangshan county. More than thirteen centuries ago, Zhongshan's Wugui Mountain, as described in the folklore, was "alive with gods and flowers, sending its fragrance miles around". Hence the name Xiangshan, which literally means a fragrant mountain. Xiangshan first existed as a stockade, an administrative unit in the reign of Sui Tang. It then grew into a town in the reign of Northern Song and later became a county during the reign of Southern Song. In memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it was renamed as Zhongshan county in 1925. Zhongshan was approved by the State Council as a county-level city in December, 1983 and as a prefecture-level city in January, 1988.

Geographic Location: Situated in the southern part of the Delta of Zhujiang River at $113^{\circ}9' - 113^{\circ}45'$ east longitude and $22^{\circ}11' - 22^{\circ}45'$ north latitude, the city is close to Kwangzhou in the north, adjacent to Zhuhai in the south, adjoins Jiangmen in the west, faces the estuary of Zhujiang River and borders with Hong Kong and Macau in the east.

Population and Size: The city has a population of one million one hundred thousand, according to the figure released at the end of 1988. It is one of the province's famous hometown of overseas Chinese, with more than six hundred thousand overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan compatriots living in sixty four countries and regions. It has an area of 1883 sq. km., of which eighty thousand hectares are for agriculture. This includes forty two thousand seven hundred hectares for rice crops, ten thousand seven hundred for sugar cane, eight thousand for fisheries, and eight thousand four hundred for fruit. In addition, about thirty four thousand hectares have been afforested.

Geomorphology & Geology: The land is formed by the hilly elevation of the continental shelf and the alluvial silty mud from Zhujiang River. The northern and southern parts are largely fertile alluvial plain, 68% of the city's total area, while its middle section and part of the south are hilly land, 24% of the total area. The land is criss-crossed with rivers, which covers 8% of its total area. Wugui Mountain, five hundred and thirty meters above sea level, is the highest peak in the city.

Climate: Located north of tropics, it has a subtropical climate, with relatively distinct monsoons and abundant rainfall. The temperature averages 13.2°C in January, 28.7°C in July and 21.8° annually. The yearly rainfall ranges from 1600 - 1800mm.

Administrative Structure: The city is composed of 24 towns, 9 boroughs, 399 villager committees and 100 neighborhood committees. The city proper, which covers 198.3 sq. m. and has a population of two hundred and twenty eight thousand, makes the city's political, economic and cultural center.

Economic Development: Since the liberation forty years ago, the city has made rapid economic development, especially so with the implementation of the "Reform and Open" policy over the past decade. The gross value of the industrial and agricultural output for 1988 increased by 45.85 times over the 1949's. The gross value of social output for 1988 amounts to ¥6.884 bil.; the gross national product is ¥3.15 bil.; the national income is ¥2.65 bil., and the gross value of the output of industry and agriculture is ¥5.162 bil. All of them have tripled 1980's figures, thus fulfilling ahead of schedule the targeted goal of doubling the main indices for the national economy.



中山市簡介

歷史沿革：中山市原名香山縣，是我國偉大的革命先行者孫中山先生的故鄉。相傳1300多年前，因境內五桂山“多神仙花卉，香聞十里”而得名。從隋唐開始設香山寨，北宋時設香山鎮，南宋紹興22年（公元1152年）正式設為香山縣。1925年，為紀念孫中山先生而易名為中山縣。1983年12月，經國務院批准改為中山市（縣級）。1988年1月，升格為地級市。

地理位置：中山市地處珠江三角洲南部，位於東經 $113^{\circ}9'$ — $113^{\circ}46'$ ，北緯 $22^{\circ}11'$ — $22^{\circ}46'$ ，北往廣州市，西通江門市，南連珠海市，東臨珠江口，毗鄰港澳。

人口和面積：至1988年底止，全市人口為110萬人。中山市是廣東省著名僑鄉之一，旅居世界64個國家和地區的華僑、港澳台同胞有60多萬人。全市總面積為1683平方公里，農業用地近8萬公頃，其中水稻種植面積4.27萬公頃，甘蔗種植面積1.07萬公頃，魚塘面積8000公頃，水果種植面積8400公頃。另造林面積近3.47萬公頃。

地形和土地結構：境內由大陸架隆起的山地和珠江口衝積的泥沙結合構成，北部及南部部分地方屬肥沃的衝積平原，中部及南部一部分是丘陵山地，平原佔全市總面積的68%，丘陵山地佔24%，河流佔8%。境內河流縱橫交錯。五桂山海拔530公尺，為全市最高山峯。

氣候：中山市地處北回歸線以南，屬亞熱帶氣候。季候風比較明顯，氣候溫和，雨量充沛。1月份平均氣溫為 13.2°C ，7月份平均氣溫為 28.4°C ，全年平均溫度為 21.8°C ；年降雨量為1600—1800毫米。

行政區域：全市設24個鎮，9個區，398個管理區，399個村民委員會，100個居民委員會。城區規劃範圍198.3平方公里，人口22.8萬人，是全市政治、經濟、文化中心。

經濟發展概況：解放40年來，特別是實行改革、開放的方針以來，中山市的經濟建設得到了迅速發展，社會生產力有了很大的提高。1988年與1949年相比，工農業總產值增長了45.85倍。1988年，全市社會總產值為68.84億元，國民生產總值為31.5億元，國民收入為26.5億元，工農業總產值為51.62億元，均比1980年增長了3倍以上，提前實現了國民經濟主要指標翻兩番的目標。

登阜峯

陳振光詩

攪勝登臨眺碧天，
阜峯積翠淨嵐烟，
凌空古塔三千尺，
坐地鐵城八百年。
衆木爭榮新雨後，
群鶯清囀曉風前，
凝眸笑指人寰處，
億萬英雄正着鞭。



THE BEAUTY OF ZHONGSHAN

中山美

標語
丁卯仲夏
雲霄難掩中山美
陳振光







香山頌

歐初詩

我本香山人，
愛說香山事。
岐江水清甜，
家鄉山毓翠。
人傑又地靈，
豈徒仗鼓吹？
悠悠八百載，
縣治早設置。
南宋陳進士，

建城從此始。
滄海變良田，
雲色有新意。
嘶馬六棉道，
疏鐘西山寺。
烟墩燃火炬，
五桂葱蘢起。
改革屢先鋒，
行行有旗幟。

揭竿懲腐惡，
首領陳祖二。
偉哉孫逸仙，
覆清有決志。
主義倡大同，
千秋留德懿。
農運風雲涌，
犁旗導起義。
抗戰經八年，