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羊城面貌日日新

——爲《廣州》畫冊序

朱森林

廣州，人們常稱爲羊城或穗城。相傳在周顯王（公元前368—321年）時，有五個仙人穿着不同顏色的衣服，騎着口銜穀穗的不同毛色的羊，從天上來到楚庭（廣州），降落在當時楚相高固的庭院裏。仙人取出穀穗，口誦祝詞：“愿此闔閭，永無飢荒！”祝福風調雨順，五穀豐登，物阜民安。接着仙人騰空而去，仙羊留在山坡上化成了石頭。從此，廣州人民就把廣州稱之爲羊城、羊石或穗城。

這不僅僅是個美麗的神話。這個神話寄托着廣州人民美好的愿望和執着的追求。千百年來，廣州人民爲實現這個愿望作出了努力，也爲這種追求付出了代價。改革、開放的政策使這種愿望和追求正在變爲現實。

廣州的社會經濟進入了一個全面振興的時期。近九年來，廣州堅持以經濟建設爲中心，加強城市基礎設施建設，使國民經濟持續穩定發展，經濟實力明顯增強，投資環境和生活環境不斷改善，城鄉人民的生活由“溫飽型”逐步向“小康型”過渡。在抓好物質文明建設的同時，積極推進精神文明建設，使工業、農業、商業、外貿、科技、文化教育、體育衛生和城市建設各個領域發生了深刻的變化。現在，廣州正朝着建設一個具有強大內外輻射能力的、多功能的、高度文明、高度民主的社會主義現代化中心城市發展。

廣州的外經外貿，有着悠久的歷史。遠在公元前860多年，人們在這裡聚井爲市，初具城市輪廓。此後，經濟日益繁榮，城市不斷拓展。到了唐代，廣州已經成爲對外通商貿易的重要港口和著名商埠。在與阿拉伯和西方國家的交往中，一條以廣州爲起點的，跨越太平洋、印度洋的海上“香料之路”、“絲綢之路”逐步形成，距今已經近2000年了。古老年代的通商爲今天的外經外貿的發展起了先導作用。作爲沿海開放城市之一的廣州，外經外貿的步子邁得比以往任何時候都大。從1979年至1987年，全市共簽訂直接利用外資協議823項，投資金額爲18.3億美元。在利用外資的同時，還引進了先進技術、先進設備，改造了老企業。現在，70%以上的老企業得到了不同程度的改造，從而提高了工業技術水平，增強了“廣貨”在國內外市場的競爭能力。目前，我市已與一百多個國家和地區的5000多家客商建立了貿易關係，1987年出口貿易達8.6億美元，“廣貨”正在進一步邁向國際市場。

廣州，既是一個四時花開、終年翠綠的花城，同時又是一個具有革命傳統的英雄城市。前仆後繼的三元里反侵略之戰，民主革命先驅的黃花崗之役，建立世界東方第一個公社的廣州起義，中山先生親手建立的第一次國共兩黨合作，給廣州的歷史寫下了可歌可泣的篇章。廣州人民正在繼往開來，精神奮發，爲這個英雄城市創造更加光輝的業績。

歷史悠久、美麗富饒的廣州，正豪情滿懷地前進在祖國四化建設的陽關大道上。這本畫冊，倘能幫助人們了解廣州，喜歡廣州，我將感到由衷的欣慰。

FORWORD

The Ever Changing Five-Goat City

Guangzhou is often known as the "City of Five Goats" or the "City of Rice Ears". The legend has it that during the reign of Zhou Xianwang (368-321 B.C.), five celestials in costumes of different colors riding on goats descended from the heavens in the courtyard of Minister Gao Gu's residence in Chuting (Guangzhou). Presenting the rice ears from the mouths of the goats, they blessed, "May this town be free from famine forever.", wishing favorable weather, prosperity, bumper harvest and happy and peaceful life to its residents. Saying this, the five celestials rose up into the sky and disappeared, leaving behind the goats on the hill, which became stones. Hence the name of the "City of Five Goats," "City of Goat Statues" or the "City of Rice Ears".

This beautiful legend reflects the dream and aspiration of the Guangzhou people, who, for thousands of years, have endeavored and even paid for the realization of their ideals. And what is making their dream come true is the open and reform policies.

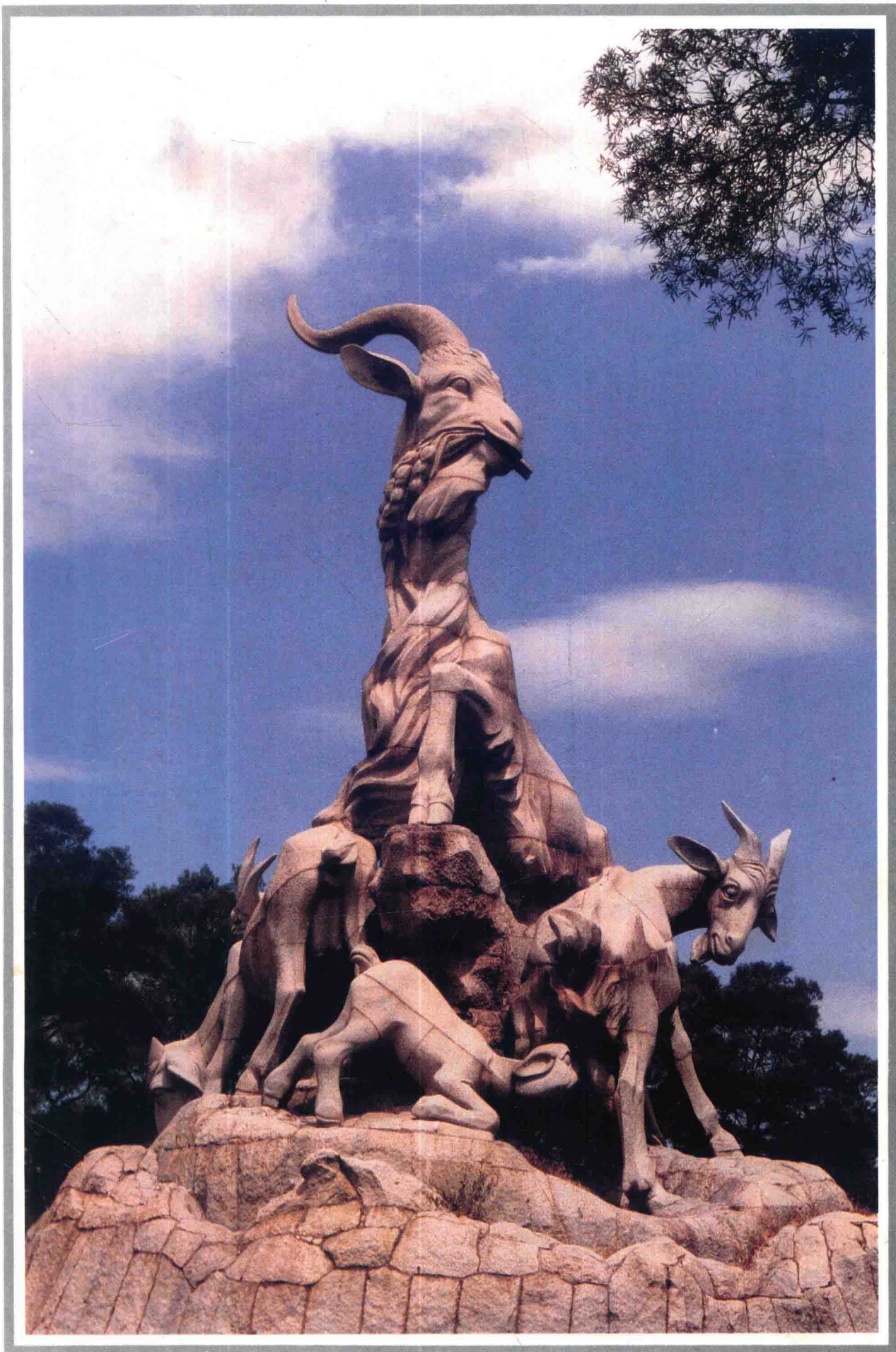
The social economy of Guangzhou is now in a period of overall development. For the past nine years, Guangzhou has focused on economic construction. Intensive efforts have been made to build its infrastructure and a sustained progress of economy has been maintained. Its economic strength has been building up markedly with its environment for investment improved continuously. Its urban and rural residents, in a better living condition of sufficient food and cloths, are gradually turning to a fairly-well-off life. Parallel to the economic development, active work has been done to promote ideological and cultural advances. Profound changes have taken place in the fields of industry, agriculture, foreign trade, science and technology, culture, education, sports, public health and urban construction. Guangzhou, fast now on its way of development, will emerge as a socialist, modern, multifunctional and pivotal city with a high degree of democracy and advanced ideology and culture, playing a radioactive role both internally and externally.

Guangzhou has a long history of economic and trade relations with foreign countries. Dating back to 860 B.C., when more and more people were settling here, the city was beginning to take shape. From then on, its economy had prospered and its size grown. In the Tang Dynasty, Guangzhou became a famous city of commerce and port for trade with foreign countries. In communications with the Arabic and Western countries, a sea "Silk Route" or "Balm Route" was gradually formed, originating from Guangzhou and covering the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, which has now existed for nearly 2,000 years. The ancient trade has led conductively to the current development of Guangzhou's foreign economy and trade. In this field, Guangzhou, as one of the coastal cities of China open to the outside world, is advancing rapidly more than ever before. From 1979 to 1987, 823 agreements had been signed for direct utilization of 1.83 billion US dollars' worth of foreign investment. In the meantime, advanced technology and equipments had been introduced for technical upgrading of the outdated enterprises. Up to now, above 70% of these enterprises have been technically updated. The technical standard of its industry has thus been raised to make "Guangzhou Commodities" more competitive in the domestic and world markets. Up to now, Guangzhou has established trade relations with 5,000 firms from more than 100 countries and regions. Its export volume in 1987 reached US\$860 million. "Guangzhou Commodities" have been widening their scope in the world market.

Guangzhou, a city of blooming flowers and green plants all the year round, has its heroic revolutionary traditions. The brave fighting against foreign invasion at Sanyuanli, the Huanghuagang Uprising, which was the beginning of the Democratic Revolution, the Guangzhou Uprising, which established the first Commune in the Orient, and the first cooperation initiated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, between the Chinese Communist Party and Kuomintang, all have added one epic chapter after another to the history of Guangzhou. In the continuation of this, the people of Guangzhou are forging ahead vigorously to make more glorious contributions to this heroic city.

Guangzhou has a long history and a beautiful and fertile land, and is now building modernizations of China in a big way. I would be so grateful if this pictorial could enable the reader to understand and like Guangzhou.

Zhu Shenlin Mayor of Guangzhou City



越秀山上，充滿着神話色彩的五羊塑像，敘述着城市的故事。

The Five-Ram Statue on the top of Yuexiu Hill tells you the legend of this city.



廣州市市鳥——
畫眉。
Thrush
— the city bird.



廣州市市花——
紅棉。
Kapok, the city
flower.



具有民族傳統建築特色的廣州市人民政府辦公樓。

Guangzhou Municipal People's Government Office Building, characterized by its Chinese traditional architecture.

美麗的蓉城

昔日冷落荒涼，如今已成鬧市的大北路。

Da Bei Road, desolate in the past, is now a busy downtown street.





綠染羊城。
A city of green
plants.



南秀湖畔，萬綠
叢中，新樓連片。
Blocks of new
buildings on the
bank of the
green Nan Xiu
Lake.



珠江河畔的沙面風景區。 The scenic spot of Shamian on the bank of the Pearl River.

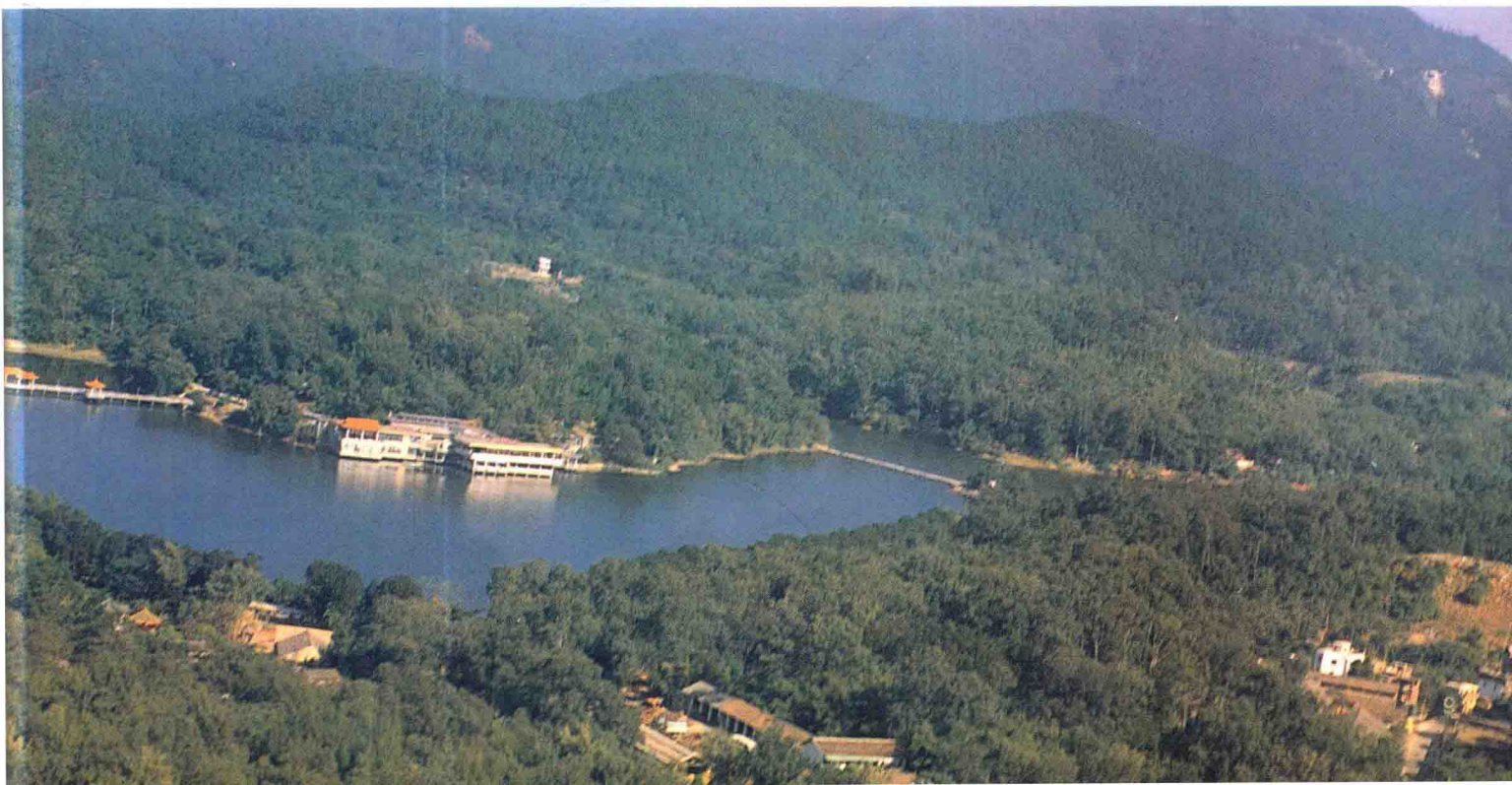


新姿煥發的東山區一隅。
A glimpse of the flourishing Dongshan District.



番禺縣城——市橋鎮，新樓連片，欣欣向榮。 Pan yu County Town. It grows luxuriantly.

白雲山上，萬頃松濤，綠波微漾，如詩似畫。 A picturesque view on the top of White Cloud Mountain.





越秀山下流花湖畔的人民北路，一幢幢瓊樓玉宇拔地而起。 New buildings are mushrooming along Remin Road, N. by the Liu Hua Lake at the foot of Yue Xiu Hill.





流花湖畔新建的展現少數民族風情的公園——勐苑。 Meng Yuan Garden on the bank of Liu Hua Lake, exhibiting the native customs of minority nationalities in Yunnan.

東山湖公園湖水如鏡，綠樹成蔭。

○ Dong Shan Hu Park, a resort with a peaceful lake and plentiful shady trees.



廣州位于珠江三角洲北緣。廣州人民把珠江兩岸打扮得絢麗多姿。

Guangzhou is situated on the north edge of the Pearl River Delta. Guangzhou people are dressing up the banks of the Pearl River.

