



# 东莞



苟利國家生死以  
豈因禍福避趨之

敬錄林公則徐詩句  
紀念鴉片戰爭一百五十年

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一九九〇年六月廿三日  
于廣東虎門

东莞图书馆



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东莞位于广东省中南部、珠江三角洲东北部，北接广州，南连深圳，毗邻香港，地处穗港经济走廊中间。1985年撤县建市，1988年升格为地级市，不带县，现辖32个镇区，678个村（居）委会。全市陆地面积2465平方公里，本地户籍人口152.6万，外来暂住人口近500万。祖籍东莞的港澳同胞70多万，海外侨胞20多万，是著名的侨乡。这里气候温和，物产丰富。年平均气温23.6℃，年均降水量1844.5毫米。地势自东向西倾斜，大部分为丘陵台地和冲积平原，依山傍海，海岸线115.94公里（含内航道）。是我国传统的农业高产区，盛产水稻、香蕉、荔枝和咸淡水产。





Dongguan lies in the mid-south of Guangdong Province and in the north east of Pearl River Delta. Situated to the south of Guangzhou and to the north of Shenzhen and Hongkong, Dongguan is ideally positioned at the center of the Guangzhou-Hongkong economic corridor, one of the most dynamic regions in China. In 1985, Dongguan turned into a city from a county and was promoted in 1988 as a prefecture city with no county. Today, it administers 32 towns, including 678 villages.

With a total area of 2,465 square kilometers, Dongguan has a local population of 1,526,000 and a work force of 5,000,000 from other parts of China. With over 700,000 compatriots residing in Hongkong and Macao and over 200,000 residing overseas, Dongguan is known as the home of overseas Chinese.

Resting on mainly hilly lands and an alluvial plain, which ascends from west to east, Dongguan has a moderate climate with annual average temperature of 23.6°C and annual average rainfall of 1,844.5 mm. It is also endowed with an abundance of agricultural products such as rice, banana, lichee, etc. With over 115.94 kilometers of coastal line, Dongguan also abounds with aquatic products.



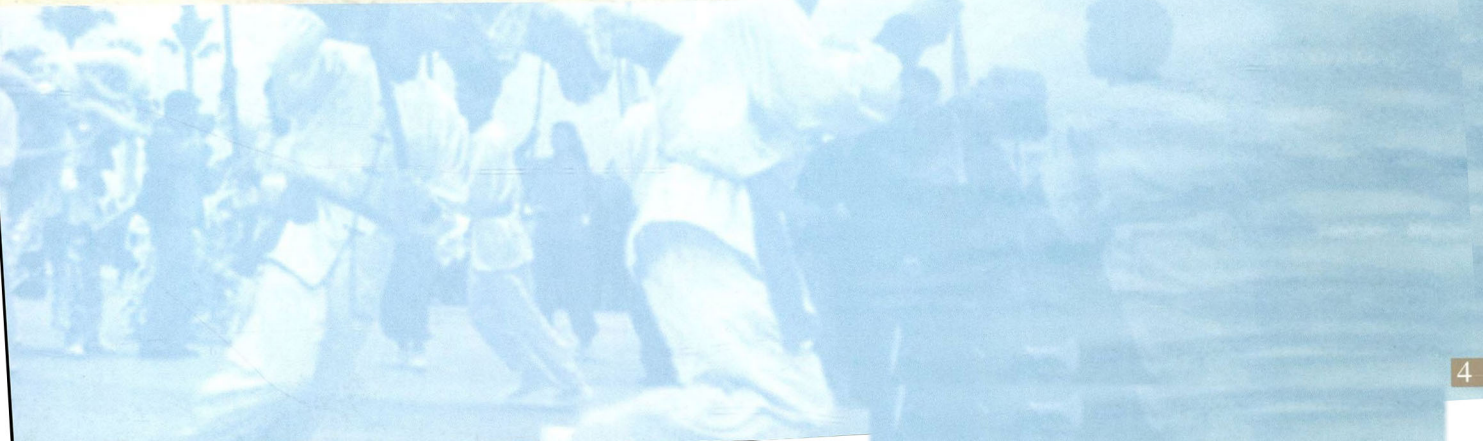
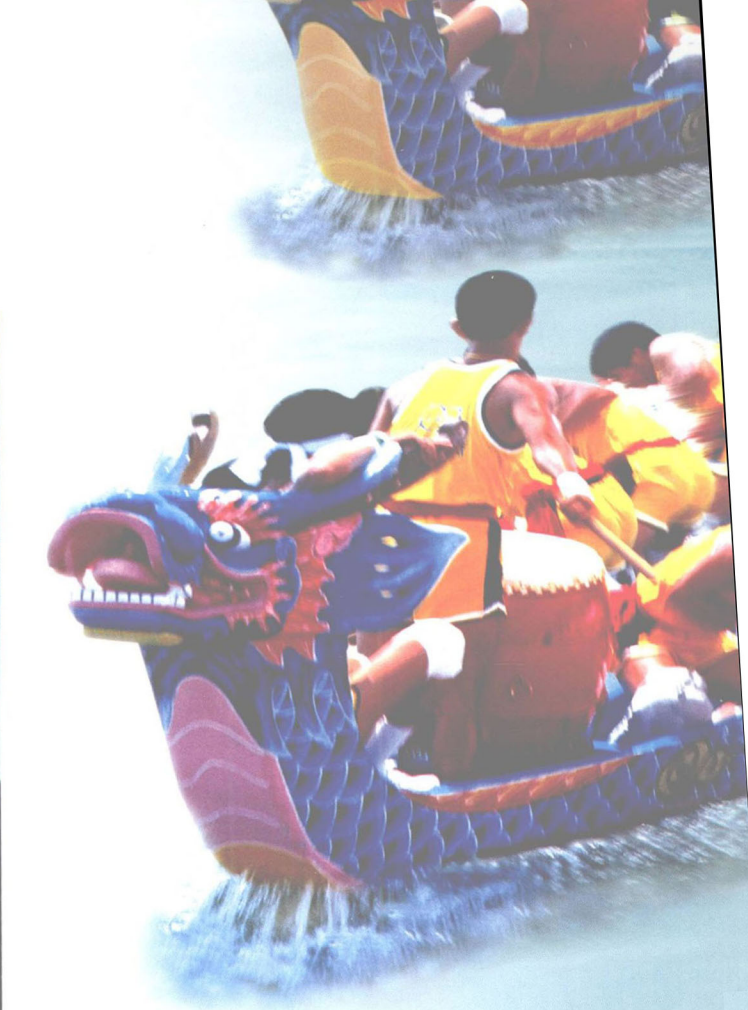


东莞是一座历史文化名城。东莞可考历史可追溯到5000年前。历史上最著名的事件，是鸦片战争前夕，林则徐在东莞虎门抗英销烟，震撼了世界。东莞由此成为中国近代史的开篇地。抗日战争时期，这里是东江人民抗日根据地。东莞有龙舟、龙狮、曲艺等独特的文化，是中国著名的举重之乡、龙舟之乡、游泳之乡、龙狮运动之乡和民间曲艺之乡。曾经涌现出一批中国著名的政治家、思想家、军事家、文学家、艺术家。

A HISTORIC CITY. The history of Dongguan can be traced back to over 5,000 years ago. In more recent times, before the Opium War 150 years ago, the Incineration of Opium took place in Humen, a town of Dongguan, and opened a new chapter in China's modern history. Dongguan is also a place rich in folk arts and sports such as Dragon Boat Race, Dragon-Lion Dances and folk songs. In fact, it is known in China as the home of weightlifting, dragon-lion dancing, swimming and folk arts.











东莞是一座新兴工业城市。改革开放以来，东莞充分发挥天时、地利、人和的优势，以引进“三来一补”为突破口，历经商品农业全面发展、外向型工业迅猛崛起、基础设施大步跨跃和第二次工业革命扎实起步四个相互交织而又相对独立的发展阶段，从全国2000多个农业县中脱颖而出，形成了以制造业为主，以电子信息产业为支柱的经济结构，基本实现了农村工业化和城乡一体化，跻身为全国综合实力前30强的新兴城市。2000年，全市三大产业的比例由1978年的44:44:12调整为6.4:55.3:38.3，其中，电子信息产品制造业占全市工业产值的40%以上。目前，建立起庞大的国民经济体系，2000年GDP达488亿元，比上年增长17.9%，二十二年平均增长率达22%；财政总收入103.6亿元，比上年增长44.3%；六项经济指标突破千亿元：市镇村三级公有资产总额达1168亿元、各项本外币存款余额达1328亿元、累计引进外资折合人民币达1100亿元、年出口总额折合人民币1400多亿元、工业总产值达1093亿元、股票成交额达1131亿元。







AN EMERGING INDUSTRIAL CITY. Since the implementation of the opening-up policy, Dongguan has been making full use of good opportunities, favorable geographical location and support from the people to introduce processing and compensation trades. During this period, Dongguan has its commercial agriculture fully developed, export-oriented industry vigorously expanded, infrastructure facilities gradually perfected and the Second Industrialized Revolution successfully proceeded, making itself emerge from China's 2000 agricultural counties and become one of the 30 economically well-developed cities in the country. Today, Dongguan has basically realized industrialization in rural area, with manufacturing as its major sector and IT industry its economic mainstay. The output value of IT industry in 2000 accounted for 40% in the total industrial output value. The proportion of the first, second and tertiary industries was adjusted from 44:44:12 in 1978 to 6.4:55.3:38.3 in 2000. The GDP reached 48.8 billion yuan, 17.9% increase over 1999, thus averaging an annual growth rate of 22% over the past 22 years. Total tax revenue amounted to 10.36 billion yuan, rose by 44.3% over 1999. Six economic indicators topped 100-billion-yuan mark: 116.8 billion of public property, 132.8 billion of bank savings balance, 110 billion of accumulated foreign investment, 140 billion of export volume, 109.3 billion of total industrial output value and 113.1 billion of stock trade volume.



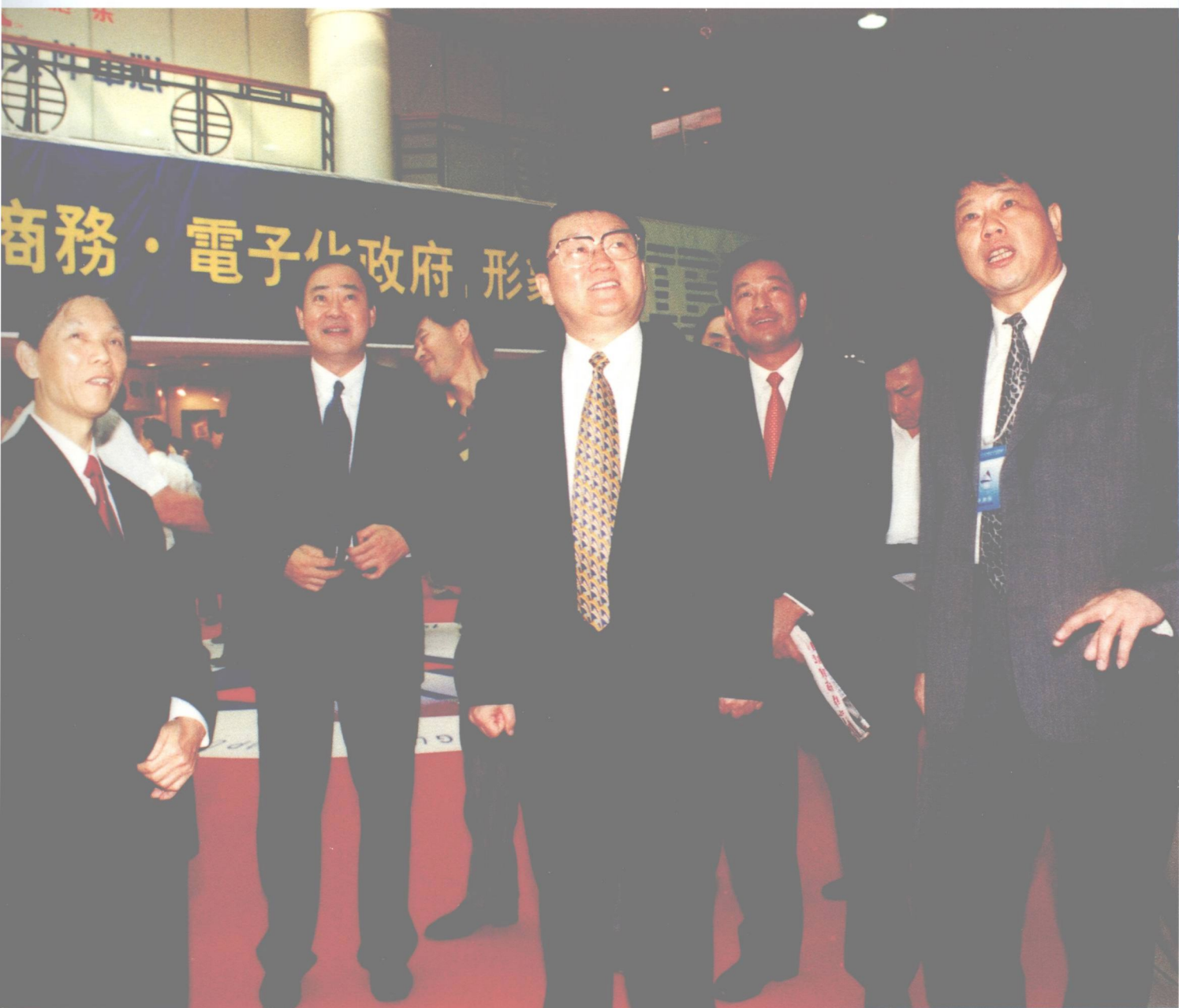


东莞是一个国际性加工制造业基地。二十多年来，东莞积极实施外向带动战略，紧紧抓住国际产业转移的机遇，大力引进外资，发展外向型经济。目前，东莞已同美国、日本、香港、台湾、韩国、新加坡、意大利、芬兰等二十多个国家和地区建立了经济技术合作关系，累计引进外资130多亿美元（含对外借款），引进先进设备310多万台（套），办起了外资企业13800多家。一批国际著名的大公司、大财团纷纷到东莞开展加工制造业务。世界排名前100强企业有12家在这里投资办厂，分别是：韩国三星，美国杜邦，通用电器，瑞士雀巢，荷兰飞利浦，德国赫司特，芬兰诺基亚，日本日立，新日铁，NEC，住友金属，法国汤姆逊。在东莞投资的世界各地上市公司也有720多家。一批世界名牌在东莞生产。如IBM、康柏等计算机、诺基亚移动电话、三星电机、飞利浦电器、雀巢咖啡等产品源源不断地销往世界各地。一批产品的产量在世界上占有重要地位。仅电子信息制造业中的一些跨国公司生产的电脑磁头、电脑扫描仪、电脑驱动器、高级交流电容器、微型马达等和知名企业生产的电脑机箱、录相磁头、石英钟芯等产品，产量占世界市场的份额在20%至40%之间，其生产基地主要在东莞。东莞生产的鞋类产品，占世界市场份额的十分之一以上。还有，服装、毛织、家具等产品远销欧、美等国际市场。一条条紧密相连的产业链不断延伸。仅电子信息制造业，从电子浆料、敷铜板等基础材料生产，到彩管、线路板、电脑磁头等零部件加工，再到计算机、电视机、电话机、音响设备等整机制造，都形成了较大规模。电脑组装配套率达95%。目前，东莞加工大多数产品都可以在本市找到上下游企业。2000年，全市外贸进出口总额320亿美元，其中出口172亿美元，在中国大中城市中连续五年名列第三。

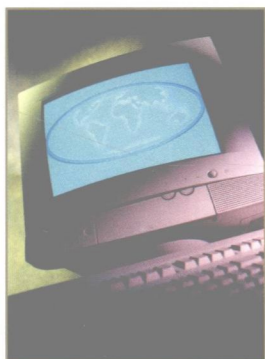
AN INTERNATIONAL PROCESSING MANUFACTURE BASE. Since 1978, Dongguan has carried out a development strategy oriented to the outside world to absorb foreign investment and grasped the opportunity of worldwide industry transfer to promote export-oriented economy. Now, it has established economic and technological cooperative relationships with more than twenty countries and regions including, among others, the U.S., Japan, Hongkong, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Italy and Finland. By the year 2000, Dongguan has attracted large amount of foreign investment, accumulated to 13 billion U.S. dollars, and imported 3.1 million units of advanced equipment. Over 13,800 foreign-funded enterprises were set up in Dongguan, among which are workshops of global famous corporations and consortiums, such as Samsung Electronics, Dupont, GE, Nestle Coffee, Phillips, Hoechst, Nokia, Panasonic, Nippon Steel, NEC, Sumitomo Metal, Thompson. Additionally, more than 720 overseas listed corporations have business in the locality. The volume of some electronic products makes up a large proportion of the world market. For example, the output of magnetic heads, scanners, drivers, advanced AC condensers, mini-motors, computer cabinets and quartz clock cores accounts for 20-40% of the world market while that of shoes and related products accounts for over 10%. Made-in-Dongguan costume, woolen knitwear, furniture also have their market share in Europe and the U.S..

Furthermore, an industrial distribution and supply chain has been perfected so that many enterprises can find their up and mid-stream products from other enterprises in Dongguan and thus saving production cost. For example, in electronic manufacturing, Dongguan possesses a complete production chain from production of such base materials as electronic sizes and copper clad panels, to processing such components as color telethons, circuit panels and magnetic heads, and finally to manufacturing such complete machines as computers, televisions, telephones and stereos. In 2000, the total volume of imports and exports reached US\$32 billion, with exports accounting for US\$17.2 billion, ranking the third in major cities in China for five consecutive years.





中共中央政治局委員、中共廣東省書記李長春視察東莞電子工業  
Li Changchun, member of the Central Political Bureau of CPC and Secretary of Guangdong CPC, visited electronic industry in Dongguan.





东莞是一片投资者热土。东莞始终把基础设施建设作为决定经济社会发展的关键因素，坚持实施基础设施先行的发展战略。目前，全市共投入300多亿元，实现了全市各镇区和几乎所有的村都通等级公路、通电、通水、通电话。2000年，全市等级公路密度每百平方公里98.6公里；年总供电量178.03亿千瓦时，居全省各市第一位；邮电业务总量69.22亿元；电话普及率每百人112部。特别是近几年来，东莞崛起为南中国的重要交通枢纽之一。有国家一类港口口岸东莞虎门港，对外国籍船舶开放。是广深、广梅汕和京九三条铁路的交汇点，并设有国家一类铁路口岸。也是广深珠这条南中国最繁忙的高速公路的交汇点，联结着珠江口东西两岸和广东省东西两翼。离市区50公里左右，南有深圳，北有广州两个国际机场。不仅如此，东莞信息基础设施建设跃居全国前列，已基本建成邮电通信网、视讯宽带网和富有地方特色的科技经济信息网，是广东省首批三个宽带通信网络（ATM）建设试点城市之一，正向成为全国最早实现宽带多媒体通信地区的目标迈进。一直以来，东莞还致力于创造一个高效、廉洁、公正、规范的行政服务体系，在国内首创了旨在简化办事程序，提高办事效率的“一个窗口对外”、“一条龙”服务，建立起政府采购、一个窗口收费、收支两条线、基层集体会计委派制、村组财会电算化、财政管理“三集中”、建筑工程和土地交易公开招标等制度。

AN IDEAL INVESTING PIECE OF LAND. Local government always gives top priority to the infrastructure construction in economic and social development. Until now, it has invested a total of over 30 billion yuan in constructing infrastructure facilities, assuring every town and village having water and power supplies and connecting with class roads and telephones. In 2000, the traffic mileage reached 98.6 kilometers per 100 square kilometers; total electric power supply amounted to 17.8 billion kilowatts hours, ranking the top in Guangdong; postal and telecommunication service totaled 6.9 billion yuan, with telephone penetration of 112 lines per 100 people.

In addition, Dongguan is one of the key transportation hubs in South China. It has a national first class customs port-----Humen port, which is opened to foreign cargoes. Being the national first class railway station, Dongguan is the intersection of Guangzhou-Shenzhen railway, Guangzhou-Meizhou-Shantou railway and Beijing-kowloon railway. It is now the busiest highway junction along Guangzhou-Shenzhen Highway in South China, connecting the eastern and western banks of Pearl River as well as the eastern and western parts of Guangdong province. Both Shenzhen Airport and Guangzhou Airport are within 50 kilometers from the downtown area.

Furthermore, as one of the 3 experiment cities in Guangdong to construct Asynchronous Transfer Modem (ATM), Dongguan has built up a perfected information communication system, including a postal and telecommunication network, a video telecommunication network and a scientific, technological information network.

At the same time, we make every effort to build up an efficient, honest, fair and standard administrative service system by simplifying procedures and improving efficiency such as implementing practices of collecting fees in one window, one package service, government purchase, separating revenue and expenditure accounts, bidding invitation contract system, and basic-level collective accountant appointment system.





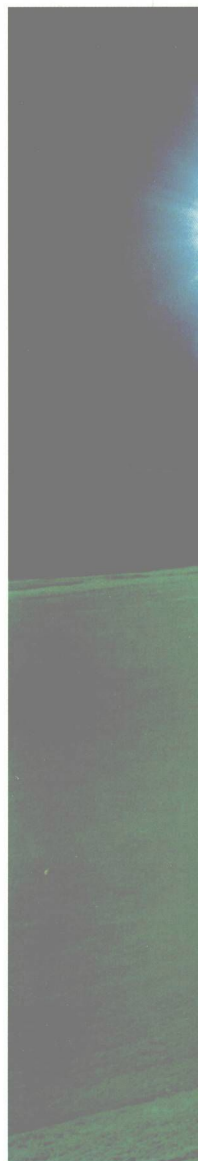




## 东莞是一个旅游休闲

胜地。东莞有世界上保留最为完整的古战场——虎门鸦片战争古战场遗址，虎门销烟池、沙角炮台、威远炮台闻名中外；有“全国爱国主义教育示范基地”——鸦片战争博物馆和海战博物馆；有明清以来广东最有名气的一批文化史迹，包括清代广东四大名园之一的可园，明清时期的燕岭摩崖石刻，明代的金鳌洲塔、迎恩门楼、榴花塔和袁崇焕故居，宋代的黄旗古庙，近代的蒋光鼐故居等；有滨海秀色、稻海蕉林、荔红荷香、青山翠竹等怡人风景；还有一批新建的旅游景点和休闲度假区。全市现有宾馆酒店350多家，其中五星级3家、四星级6家、三星级23家。现有旅行社11家，其中2家跻身中国旅行社五强行列。每年举办电脑资讯、服装、家私、鞋业、果品等多个大型展销会，客商云集，参观者众。2000年，全市接待来莞游客291万多人，其中国际游客106万多人。

AN ATTRACTIVE SCENIC SPOT. Dongguan is rich in tourism resources. The Humen Opium War battlefield relic is the most complete ancient battlefield in the world. The Historic interests like Humen Opium burning pond, Shajiao and Weiyuan fort barbatters are well known to the world. Besides are many cultural sites dating back to the Ming and Qing Dynasties, such as the Keyuan Garden in Qing Dynasty, one of the four famous gardens in Guangdong, Yanling stone-inscription in Ming-Qing Dynasties, Jin'aozhou Pagoda, Thanks-giving Gateway Arch, Liuhua Pagoda, and Yuanchonghuan's Former Home in Ming Dynasty, Huangqi Ancient Temple in Song Dynasty, and Jiangguangnai's former home in modern times. Also of interests to tourists are the charming scenery such as the seascape, fields of crops and banana trees, hills of ripe-lichee trees, rivers with floating lotus, and full views of mountains with bamboo groves. Meanwhile, new tourist sites and holiday resorts are under construction for the enjoyment of visitors. Every year, we hold various kind of trade fairs concerning IT, costume, furniture, local speciality, etc, which attract numerous merchants and visitors from all over the world. Therefore, we have built over 350 hotels and restaurants, including 3 five-star hotels, 6 four-star hotels and 23 three-star hotels. Dongguan has 11 travel agencies, with 2 in the list of the Top 5 in China. In 2000, we hosted more than 2.91 million tourists, with the number of foreign visitors reaching 1.06 million.











东莞是一个文明富裕的乐园。东莞经济发展带来了人民生活水平的大提高。1994年，东莞成为广东省首批小康达标市。目前，人民生活已基本实现宽裕小康。2000年，全市城镇居民年均可支配收入14142元，农村人均年纯收入6731元，城乡居民人均年末储蓄存款余额44039元。城镇居民人均居住面积31.13平方米，农村人均住房面积46.5平方米。初步建立起覆盖全市的社会保障体系，特别是在全国率先建立起覆盖全市农村的农民养老保险制度。高档消费品已进入寻常百姓家，小汽车逐步成为人们代步的工具，相当部分家庭拥有自己的商铺、企业。富裕起来的东莞人民更加求知、求乐、求美，精神文明建设显著加强。目前，全市基本建立起从幼儿学前教育、基础教育、职业教育、高等教育到成人终身教育的比较完整协调的教育体系，1995年在全国率先普及高中教育，2000年提前10年实现省和国家规定的同龄人口高等教育入学率目标；实现了农村初级卫生保健达标；创建了一大批文明镇、文明村、文明户、文明单位；城乡环境绿化、美化、净化；社会治安和社会风气日益好转。近年来，先后被评为全国创建文明村镇先进市、全国禁毒先进单位、全国民族团结进步模范集体、全国科教兴市先进城市、全国两基教育先进市、全国双拥模范城、全国卫生城市、全国体育先进市、全国平原绿化先进单位、广东省创建文明城市先进单位。

A CIVILIZED AND AFFLUENT PARADISE. Economic development has improved people's livelihood. By 1994, Dongguan has become one of the well-off cities in Guangdong. In 2000, the per capita disposable personal income of urban residents amounted to 14,142 yuan while the per capita net income of rural dwellers reached 6,731 yuan. The personal saving deposits of urban and rural residents is 44,039 yuan. The living space for urban residents is 31.13 square meters per capita while for rural residents 46.5 square meters per capita. Dongguan has built up an overall social security system including the basic old-age insurance system for farmers that takes the lead in the country. Thanks to all these, high-grade consumer goods such as sedans are no longer luxuries for ordinary people. Some families even own their stores and enterprises.

The people of Dongguan are now paying more attention to raise the level of cultural life. We have established a whole education system including pre-school education, elementary education, vocation education, higher education and adult life-long education. In 1995, we took the lead in China to popularize high school education. In 2000, we achieved the standard ratio of high education enrollment, 10 years earlier than the goal set by the province and the country. Rural areas have reached the basic public health standard. We have worked hard to green our land, beautify our landscape and clean up our environment. In recent years, we have been awarded many honors, to name a few, National Advanced City in establishing civilized towns, National Advanced Unit in banning narcotic drugs, National Advanced City in revitalizing local economy through science and education, National Sports Advanced City.



