



[新世纪 新江门 新发展]

NEW CENTURY NEW JIANGMEN NEW DEVELOPMENT



江门市在广东省的位置

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF JIANGMEN CITY



图例 Legend



目录

Contents

- 一 今日江门
Today's Jiangmen 1
- 二 百业俱兴
Prosperity of Industries 21
- 三 多彩民生
Rich and Colorful life 55
- 四 侨乡新韵
Charms of the homeland of overseas Chinese 71
- 五 桑梓情浓
Love for the Homeland 93
- 六 一方热土
A Blessed Land 101

今日江门

Today's Jiangmen

江门市位于美丽富饶的珠江三角洲，濒临南海，毗邻港澳，与佛山、珠海、中山、肇庆接壤，毗连江、江海、新会、江台及台山、开平、鹤山、恩平四个县级市，俗称“五邑”。面积9541平方公里，人口131万。其中江门市区面积1818平方公里，人口131万。

江门市历史悠久，人杰地灵，曾哺育了明末著名理学家陈白沙，近代维新派代表人物梁启超，民主革命先驱陈少白、中国首位飞行师冯如等著名人物，充分体现了五邑侨乡浓郁的人文情怀。

改革开放以来，江门市经济社会取得了历史性进步，综合实力显著增强，是全国率先基本实现小康的城市之一，是国家信息化试点城市，并被亚太经合组织确定为“中国唯一的RSE计划（区域经济可持续发展）试点城市”。2002年全市GDP659亿元，人均GDP2090美元。新会（区）、台山、开平进入了全国经济实力百强县（市）。

Located in the beautiful and richly-endowed Pearl River Delta, Jiangmen is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao, faces the South China Sea in the south, and borders on Foshan, Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Zhaoqing. Under its jurisdiction are three districts (Pengjiang, Jianghai and Xinhui), and four county-level cities (Taishan, Kaiping, Heshan, Enping and Xinhui are commonly referred to as 'Wuyi', meaning five counties). It has a total land area of 9,541 square kilometers and a population of 3.81 million. The land area of Jiangmen City proper is 1,818 square kilometers and its population, 1.31 million.

Endowed by its long history, the land of Jiangmen has cultivated and nurtured a number of prominent figures, among whom are: Cheng Baisha, a thinker in late Ming Dynasty; Liang Qichao, a representative of the Constitutional Reform and Modernization of 1898; Chen Shaobai, a pioneer of democratic revolution; and Feng Ru, the first airplane pilot in China.

Since China's reform and opening up to the outside world, Jiangmen has achieved historical progress in economic and social development. Its comprehensive strength has been remarkably enhanced and it is one of the earliest cities in China to have achieved a moderately high standard of living for its inhabitants. It is also the trial city of the nation's informationization program. It has also been selected by APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) as the only experimental city of the RISE (Regional Integration for Sustainable Economy) Program. In 2002, the GDP of Jiangmen reached 65.9 billion yuan and per capita GDP US\$ 2,090. Xinhui, Taishan and Kaiping joined in the 100 strongest counties or cities in terms of comprehensive strength in China.

努力把江門五邑建設
成為美麗富饒新僑鄉

李鵬

二零一二年二月十八日





江門新貌
A New Look of the Urban Area of Jiangmen



新会区夜景
A Night View of Xinhui



图1-5-1
The Urban Area of Kaiping

今日江门

Today's Jiangmen



恩平市区夜景
A Night View of the Urban Area of Enping



台山市区
The Urban Area of Taishan



鹤山市区
The Urban Area of Heshan

历史回放

A Review of the Past



梁启超故居
The Former Residence of Liang Qichao

陈白沙故居
The Former Residence of Chen Baisha



陈白沙纪念馆
Chen Baisha Memorial Temple



陈白沙



陈少白



梁启超

■ 陈献章 (1428-1500)

陈献章，字公甫，生于明宣德三年（1428年），又称“白沙先生”。陈献章平生诗作2150多首，各体兼备。他一生恪守孔孟之道，故在他去世85年之后，得以入祀孔庙。陈献章，是一位有作为、有贡献的学者、理学醇儒。

■ 陈少白 (1869-1934)

陈少白，号瘦石，1869年生于市郊外海盐。青年时接受了西方先进思想的启蒙。1890年，协助孙中山宣传革命思想；1895年，与孙中山赴香港建立了兴中会总机关；1900年，创办出中国民主革命派的第一张报纸《中国日报》，宣传革命道理；1905年，被推选为同盟会香港分会会长；1911年，受任外交司司长；1921年，被聘为总统府顾问，参与国事。

■ 梁启超 (1873-1929)

梁启超，字卓如，别号饮冰子，1873年生于新会；25岁和康有为发动戊戌变法；29岁主编《新民丛报》，为一代青年创造精神食粮；辛亥革命前后叱咤政坛，组织岳社，先后出任司法总长、币制局总裁，护国讨袁战争的都参谋等；五四运动后潜心学术，写出了大批学贯中西的专著，留下了令人叹服的一千多万字的宏篇巨著，堪称一代宗师，是一位具有深远影响的政治家、思想家、学者。

■ Chen Xianzhang (1428-1500)

Chen Xianzhang, born in 1428, styled himself Gongfu. He was also called Mr. Baisha. Chen Xianzhang wrote over 2,150 poems of different styles. He scrupulously abided by the doctrine of Confucius and Mencius all his life. So 85 years after his death, he was honored in the Temple of Confucius. He was a celebrated scholar and a profound thinker in Confucianism.

■ Chen Shaobai - 1869-1934

Chen Shaobai, alias Kaishi, was born in Nantun, Waihai, Jiangmen. In his youth, he gained enlightenment from the advanced thinking in the west. In 1890, he assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen propagandizing revolutionary thinking. In 1895, Chen Shaobai and Sun Yat-sen returned to Hong Kong and established Xingzhonghui (Rejuvenating China Association) headquarters there, getting ready for an armed uprising. In 1900, Chen Shaobai started the first newspaper (*China Daily*) of the democratic revolutionary party in China, propagandizing revolutionary ideas. In 1905, Chen Shaobai was elected head of Hongkong branch of Tung Meng Hui. In October, 1911, he took up office as head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. In 1921, he was engaged as advisor of the president, participating in state affairs.

■ Liang Qichao - 1873-1929

Liang Qichao, born in Xinhai in 1873, styled himself Zhuo Ru, alias Ice-Drinking Man. At the age of 25, he and Kang Youwei launched the Reform Movement of 1898. At 29, he edited *Xinmin Newspaper*, providing mental nourishment for the young. Before and after the Revolution of 1911, he was very influential in the political arena and formed a political party and associations. He took up office as Minister of Justice, director of the mint and staff officer of the governor's headquarters in the war of defending the republic, and overthrowing Yuan Shikai the usurper. Before and after the May 4th Movement in 1919, he was dedicated to learning and wrote some specialized works dealing with Chinese and western learning, leaving behind great works of more than 10 million Chinese characters. He was truly a master of learning and statesman, thinker and scholar of far-reaching importance.



冯如

■ 冯如 (1884-1912)

冯如是思平侨居美国的飞行员、飞机设计师和制造家。他怀着“成一绝艺以归乡祖国”的志向，潜心研究、设计、制造飞机，并亲自驾机试飞成功。1911年回到广州，继续研制飞机，并为发展中国的航空事业做出了宝贵的生命。在中国航空史上和华侨爱国革命的史册上写下了光辉的一页。

■ Feng Ru (1884-1912)

Feng Ru was a Chinese American pilot from Faping, an aircraft designer and maker. With the ambition of serving his motherland with superb ability and skills, he dedicated himself to studying, designing and making planes. He himself tested his plane and succeeded. In 1911, he returned to Guangzhou and went on with developing aircraft. He gave his life to the development of the aviation cause of China, leaving a glorious image in the aviation history of China and the history of patriotism of the overseas Chinese.



▲ 1958年7月周恩来总理(中)在市工人文化宫接见干部
Premier Zhou Enlai (middle) met with local officials in July 1958.



▶ 1958年2月朱德视察江门甘蔗化工厂
Marshal Zhude inspected Jiangmen Sugarcane Chemical Factory in February 1958.



1960年2月邓小平视察江门甘蔗化工厂
Deng Xiaoping visited Jiangmen Sugarcane Chemical Factory in February 1960.

关怀与鼓舞

Solicitude and Encouragement



2002年2月，原中共中央政治局常委、全国人大常委会委员长李鹏在时任中共中央政治局委员、省委书记李长春的陪同下，来到侨乡江门视察，并题词“努力把江门五邑建设成为美丽富饶新侨乡”。

Mr. Li Peng, a former Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress, visited Jiangmen in February, 2002, accompanied by Mr. Li Changchun, Member of Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee, the then Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee. Mr. Li Peng wrote the epigraph: "Turn Jiangmen into a beautiful and prosperous hometown of overseas Chinese."



原中共中央政治局委员、国务院副总理钱其琛（左二）在中共中央政治局委员、广东省委书记张德江（右二）、副省长雷于蓝（右一、时任江门市市长）以及江门市委书记陈继兴（左一）等的陪同下，于2002年12月来到侨乡江门视察，对江门市经济和社会各项事业的发展给予充分肯定，并希望江门市发扬成绩，发挥侨乡优势，抓住机遇，加快经济发展，取得更大进步。

Mr. Qian Qishen, former member of Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee and Vice-premier (second from left) of the State Council visited Jiangmen in December, 2002, accompanied by Mr. Zhang Dejiang (second from right), Member of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee, and Secretary of CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, Lei Yulan, Vice Governor of Guangdong (first from right, mayor of Jiangmen then) and Mr. Chen Jixing (first from left), Secretary of the CPC Jiangmen Municipal Committee. Mr. Qian Qishen spoke highly of the economic and social development in Jiangmen, and encouraged people of Jiangmen to carry forward the achievements, to give full play to the advantages of Jiangmen as a overseas Chinese hometown, and to grasp the opportunity to speed up the economic development and make grater progress.

今日江門

Today's Jiangmen



美丽的蓬江两岸
The Beautiful Banks of Pengjiang River

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com