

中国的市政革从書

CHINA'S URBAN REFORM SERIES

Inscription by Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China

June 18, 1985

值得我现的歷史知镜

——《中國城市改革叢書》序

馬仲揚

中國人民正在全心全意聘寫現代化建設的新的歷史篇章。以1984年為例,全國各條戰緩取得了優異的成績:丁農業生產總產值突破了一萬億元,比1983年增長14.2%;農業總產值度長4.5%;輕丁業增長13.9%,重丁業增長14.2%;國內市場緊榮,初步形成多來道的產業網絡;對外經濟關係得到進一步發展;財政收入穩步增長;城鄉居民的以入也有了級人的提高。懷旭區升起一樣,絕美世觀的中華大地,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,正鼓舞着應萬多來,生氣動動,扎扎實實地常勇前進。方興未艾的發展形勢,展示着我們黨和國家的決策,越來越使人滿懷信息, 該來越使人堅定不移地投身於改革,投身於我們覺大而光榮的事實。

為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。時別是對外開放政策利對內開放政策,成了我國整何經濟轉制改革的關鍵。正如鄧小平同志最近指出的,對外開放政策利對內開放政策是實現才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,也許全後要依得更大。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為重點的。城市的改革,實際上是城市的開放政策。我國變建立深圳、 決海、厦門、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 大地的中心城市,都將在改革中實行對外開放和對內層放政策。

《中國城市改革叢書》是如實地記錄一批先驅的城市,在貫徹改革、開放、搞活一系列政策;;;,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,經過了反壞監髏、反復衙門之後確定的。沿海開放城市和改革走在前列的城市,優先入選。以各個城市為單位,各自按照自己的特點,進行編輯出製,陸續分別出版。這些畫册,每一冊不僅反映該城市及所屬縣近幾年來物覽文明建設的新成就、新步伐、新面镜、新趨利,而且反映精神文明建設的新情況、新內容、新堪施和人民的新生活。每一畫册,都有自己的特點。

叢書獨文並茂,統一為十三開本,彩色記刷。文字介紹和說明,採用中英文對照。靈片和文字,都 力求做到科學性、活潑性、藝術性的統一,使畫册成為讀者喜愛的藝術品。

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册,將會使人們感到是值得珍視的歷史紀錄,而愛不釋手,望總不已。

-九八五年三月二十九日

4

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 bisk 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 jurial people went up substantially. A land of promise I tip 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 unfunctionally 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 modern zation 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 word 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 well proved to be a socialist policy correct in its entirety. And oractices will continue to confirm its strategic role and its mignty effect in the theory and practice of the shaping of a Chinese-style socialism.

China's economic restructuring has been focusing on hericities. Such urban reforms have, in essence, identified themselves with the open policy. In the wake of the four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou, China has opened fourteen coastal cities plus Hainan Island. In fact, the crities on the country's coast together with the capital and a large number of 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 activation 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.

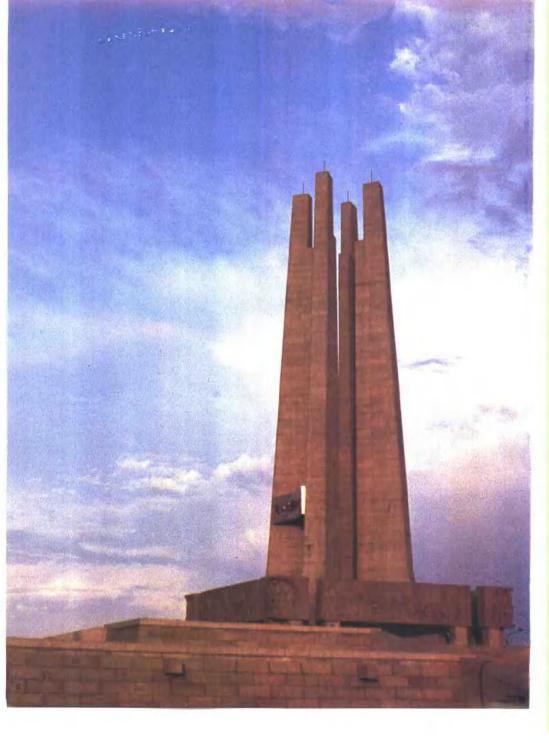
The decisions regarding the compilation and publication of this Series were made after repeated deliberations and consultations. In terms of selection priority has been given to the open coastal cities as well as those that have fared to the fore in the reforms. To each city one volume is devoted – and 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 twelve mo. 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 lov 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 pendered over and dearly cherished.

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March 29, 1985.





Tangshan Reborn

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中央河北省委書記 飛灣智 Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee.

奮進吧,唐山

一《唐山賦》序

邢崇智

會被1976年7月28日震驚世界的大地震摧毀的房山,如今是什麼樣子呢?請你展閱《唐山賦》這一 網麗多彩的畫卷吧!在這飽經懷思的唐山大地上,那終次衛比、拔地參天的蘇新樓擊,那寫翠涵紅、清幽靜雅的街心花園,那車水人流、縱交橫鎖的遙衝達道,那機會抑揚的工廠和顧客熙攘的商店,還有那青媽紅瓦、秋寶累累的鄉間摩舍,那碧綠如茵、春意盎然的萬頃良田……似乎都在向你傾訴着,傾訴着原山人民在黨和政府的關懷下,與自然災害的抗爭中贏來的歷史巨變!

世間何處覓仙境,衆口皆道是蓬萊。然蓬萊仙境不過是縹緲的幻影,而如花似錦的唐山新城,却是實實在在的人的意志的結晶。地殼板塊的強烈撞擊,非但天能沉淪這古老的山川原爆,改革、開放、搞活的時代潮流,更奮發了這久經滄桑的幽燕赤子。六百萬唐山人民,金甌重整、意氣方遵,正以辛勤的汗水,加倍澆灑着這令人陶醉的肥壤沃土;用智慧的雙手,精心描繪着那社會主義現代化建設的美好明天!

唐山有着豐富的自然資源和雄厚的工農業基礎,她的發展和振興,對河北省乃至全國的經濟建設都佔有十分重要的戰略地位。

奮進吧,從毀滅中崛起的唐山 — 經過涅槃而重新展翅的金鳳凰!

Tangshan Forges Ahead

Preface to Tangshan Reborn

What is Tangshan like today after it was destroyed in the world-shaking earthquake on July 28, 1976? Read the magnificent album Tangshan Reborn and you will see that in the disaster-stricken Tangshan there are now neat rows of tall new buildings, quiet street gardens where red flowers bloom among green leaves, traffic and pedestrians pouring down the intersecting streets, humming factories, busy shops, houses of grey bricks and red tiles, farms laden with harvest, thousands of hectares of verdant fields awakening to spring... They speak eloquently of the historic change brought about by the people of Tangshan in their struggle against natural disaster with the concern of the Party and government.

As legend says, fairyland in this world is to be found only in Penglai. But the Penglai fairyland is only an illusion. The beautiful new city of Tangshan, however is a solid crystallization of man's will. The violent friction of the continental plates did not submerge the mountains and plains. The trend of the times for reform, opening to the outside world and in invigorating the domestic economy has inspired the people of Hebei who have been through many vicissitudes of time. The six million piople of Tangshan have resolved to rebuild their homes and lay out a beautiful tomorrow with their own labour and wisdom.

Tangshan has rich natural resources and a solid industrial and agricultural foundation. Its development and prosperity are strategically very important to the economic construction of Hebei Province and even to the whole country.

Forge ahead, Tangshan, the golden phoenix that has taken wing again from the askes of fire and ruins.



中共唐山市委書記劉善祥 Liu Shanxiang — secretary of the Tangshan municipal Party committee

敬待天下英贤兴度以共国极兴度山

Talented people all over the world are invited to take part in the development of Tangshan

Liu Shanxiang



唐山市市長張景成 Zhang Jingcheng — Mayor of Tangshan city

致海內外朋友

張景忠

唐山是河北省東部沿海一座具有悠久歷史的重工業城市。她北枕巍峨雄偉的燕山,南襟烟波浩淼的 渤海,舆北京、天津成三足鼎立之形。

唐山及所轄十縣,土地面積為13,400多平方公里;人□有615萬。這賽資源相當豐富,交通十分便利, 具有發展經濟的巨大潛力。唐山不僅素有"北方煤都"、"北方瓷都"和"中國近代工業搖監"的美稱, 而且久享"冀東糧倉"的盛譽。

1976年7月28日發生的強烈地震,雖然使唐山遭到了毀滅性的破壞,但是在全國人民的大力支援下,經過全市人民十年的艱苦奮鬥,她不但已經從一片廢墟上重新崛起,而且在改革、開放、搞活的道路上,又有了許多新的重大發展。1986年,全市完成工農業總產值86.3億元,比地震削的1975年增長130.7%。 煤炭、電力、鋼材、水泥、陶瓷等許多產品的產量都有大幅度的提高。

現在,已經重新崛起的唐山,正在向着全面振興的宏傳目標,奮勇前進。我們將繼續大力引進國內外各種先進技術,借鑒一切成功的管理經驗,並熱情歡迎祖國各地及海外友好人士,前來投資辦關、共同合作,盡快把康川建設成為計會主義現代化的新型城市。

Speak to Friends Both in Country and Abroad

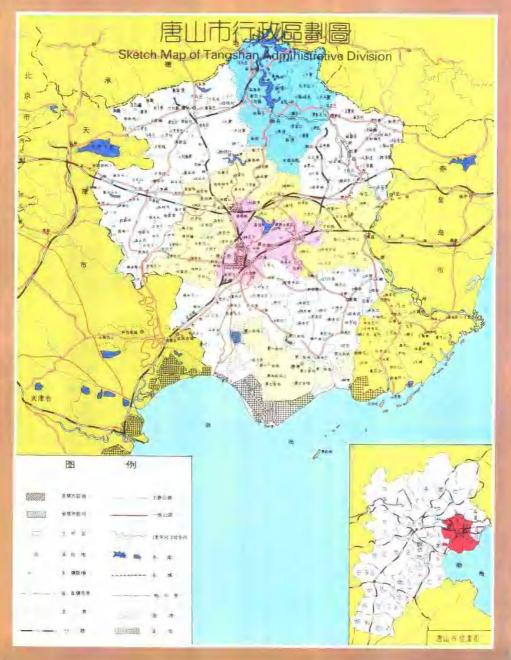
Zhang Jingcheng

Tangshan on the eastern seaborad of Heber Province is a city of heavy industry having a long history. With the lofty Yanshan Mountains in its north and the boundless Bohai Sea in its south, it forms a triangle with the cities of Biejing and Tianjin.

Tangshan, together with the ten counties under its jurisdiction, covers an area of over 13,400 square kilometres and has a population of 6,150,000. With its abundant natural resources and convenient transportation facilities, it has great potentials for economic development. Tangshan is known as the "northern city of coal," "northern centre of porcelain" and "cradle of modern Chinese industry"; it also has long enjoyed fame as the "granary of eastern Hebei."

The violent earthquake that occurred on July 28, 1976 caused destructive damages in Tangshan. But with the powerful support from people of the whole country and after ten years of hard struggle of the people of the city, Tangshan has risen from the ruins and made tremendous new progress along the road of reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. In 1986, the city's total industrial and agricultural output value reached 8.63 billion yuan, an increase of 130.7 percent over the figure of 1975, before the earthquake. This included a considerable growth in the output of coal, electricity, steel products, cement, pottery and porcelain.

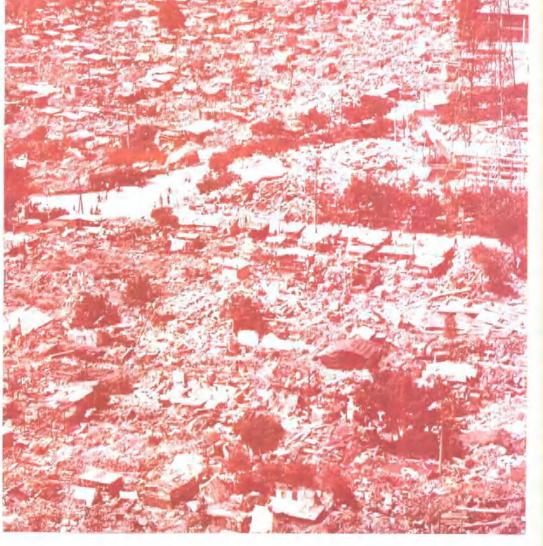
Today, the reborn Tangshan is heading vigorously for the grand objective of all-round development. We shall continue to introduce advanced technology on a large scale from other parts of China and from abroad and draw on all successful experience in administration. We warmly welcome the other parts of the country and friendly personages from overseas to invest, set up factories and give their cooperation, so that we shall be able to build Tangshan into a socialist modern new city in the shortest possible time.

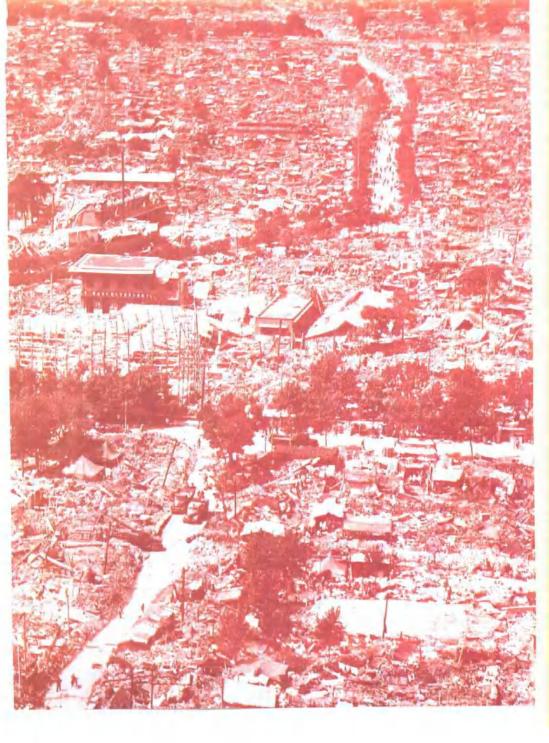


唐山市區交通圖 Traffic Map 图

从毁灭体强越

Arising From the Ruins





唐山,在世界的瞳孔裏:一顆破碎的明珠;一顆在 破碎中重新聚合的阻珠。

1976年7月28日3時42分,唐山在大地的瘋狂抽搐 和怪異地光的樂動中頃刻夷為一片廢墟。外電報導:如 同意大利歷史名城廳貝的覆滅一樣,"唐山從地球上消 逝了。"

一百多萬人在象徵死亡的瓦隆下:流血、窒息、肿 吟、呼號……聽由命運的不可思議的判決。

震級:7.8級;震中烈度:11度;震源深:11公里; 死亡:243,768人;重傷:164,831人。

如此慘烈的災變,如此不公的判決!

然而,在人類歷史的長河中,生存的意念同白然的 災變・時刻都在進行着激烈的抗争。唐山正是在這種抗 争中,開始了一個驚心動魄的中國式的童話:"經間與 十年"。

一片片磚頭壓油毡的簡易棚沙沙泛起。

一座高樓林立的富有現代色彩的新型城市終於屹立 起來了。震後十年,她驀然以令世人驚愕的瑰麗雄麥展 現在祖國大地上,展現在世界的五顏六色的目光中。

一雙雙沾滿泥漿、揮動瓦刀、奮力求生的手。

像長頸鹿那樣昴首雲天的塔品臺。

三千六百五十個拚搏的日日夜夜。

看,巍峨挺拔的地震紀念碑,仰望着鵞天,俯視着 大均,正在進行着感人泪下的述說。是對未來的膽望, 還是對過去的認歌?是對人生哲理的緊示,還是對鮎鱼 翻身的警策?……

一個關於毀滅與崛起的現實童話。

唐山,非驚貝。龐貝,永久地覆滅了;康山,不伯 神奇地復活了,而且在悲壯的戲劇性變革中實現了振興。

面對着唐山這一具有永恒意義的新型城市,請您突 思吧, 朋友!

In the eyes of the world, Tangshan is a broken pearl.

At 3:42 a.m. on July 28, 1976, Tangshan was conculsed by a witch of the earth and in a great flash of light and was instantly reduced to ruins. Foreign reports compared it to Pompeii. "Tangshan has disappeared from the face of the earth."

Over 1 million people bled, suffocated and wailed under the rubble waiting for the final execution of destiny's perverse sentence.

The earthquake registered a 7.8 on the Richter Scale, its epicentre intensity was 11, the focus depth of the quake was 11 km. The toll was 243,768 people dead and 164,831 people seriously injured.

However, in the long river of human history, the currents of survival and of natural catastrophe are always in fierce struggle. In this struggle Tangshan has begun a moving episode with Chinese characteristics: an instant vs a decade.

Row upon row of makeshift sheds sprang up, mudsmeared hands wielding tools and striving for life; giraffelike cranes working in a group.

The struggle continued for 3,650 days and nights.

A modern, colourful new city with a forest of highrise buildings has eventually grown. Ten years after the quake, Tangshan appears as a hero in China.

Look, the majestic monument to the quake is looking up at the sky and down at the ground. It makes a statement that moves people to tears. Is it looking forward to the future, or singing the praises of the past?

Tangshan is not Pompeii. Pompeii was destroyed for good. Tangshan has been revived.

Encountering the new city of Tangshan which has an external significance, please give it a deep thought, friends!

