

《中國新興城市》編輯人員

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林漢雄
元月九日

中華人民共和國建設部部長林漢雄爲本圖冊題詞

His Excellency Lin Hanxiong, the Minister of Construction of the People's Republic of China, wrote a few words of encouragement for this album.

編者說明

近年來，隨着改革開放的深入發展，我國的城市也有了很大的發展。各地在城市規劃指導下調動各方面的積極性，使城市經濟建設與城市建設有機結合、協調發展，我國的城市建設出現了新的格局。老城市在原有基礎上有了新的變化；新城市充滿活力，蓬勃發展。目前設市的城市已達407個，比1978年增加了219個市。為了反映黨的十一屆三中全會以來我國城市規劃、建設、管理的新成就、新經驗和新面貌，進一步適應深化改革的新形勢，更好地做好對國內外城市建設的交流工作，增加城市的透明度和知名度，我們編輯出版了這本《中國新興城市》大型彩色圖冊。

《中國新興城市》大型彩色圖冊使用的文字資料和圖片資料，基本上是由編入本圖冊的城市直接提供的。特別是在編輯過程中，得到了各市市長和有關部門的大力支持，圖冊的出版是共同協作的產物。

這本大型彩色圖冊，基本上反映了各個城市目前的發展概況和建設概貌，它既是一本具有現實價值的成果資料，又是一本具有保存價值的紀實史料，對城市建設有重要的參考作用。

為了便於查閱，這本大型彩色圖冊，在編排上是根據1986年《中華人民共和國行政區劃圖冊》中城市順序排列；1986年以後新設城市根據設市先後排列。

這本大型彩色圖冊在編輯中，我們組織了編審、副編審和精通英語的專家參加編譯工作，力求做到精選精編，精益求精。但是，由於時間比較緊迫，經驗也不足，難免有不妥之處，望讀者批評指正。

建設報社
1988年9月

PREFACE

In the wake of the further development of economic reform and opening to the outside world in recent years, great changes have been taken place in cities of China. Under the guidance of the overall city planning, cities in China have brought every positive factor into play and combined the co-ordinate development of municipal economic construction with urban construction. A new structure has taken shape in our country's urban construction. Old cities have new changes on the former bases and new cities are flourishing and brimming with youthful vigour. At present, the number of established cities have increased to 407 in contrast with 188 in 1978. In order to reflect the new achievements, experiences and looks of our country's city planning, urban construction and municipal management gained since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, so as to suit the new situation of furthering the economic and social reform, to have a better job in interchange experience on urban construction between domestic and foreign cities and to enhance the transparency and reputation of cities in China, we compiled and published this large colour picture album of "The New and Developing Cities of China".

The articles and pictures used in this album are directly provided by cities listed in the album. During the process of compilation, we enjoyed great supports from mayors of each city and the department concerned. The publication of this album therefore is the result of joint efforts.

The album has basically reflected a general picture of urban construction and the development in each city. It is not only an achievement data with practical value but also a historical data with preserving value. Certainly, it is an important reference to urban construction.

For easy to consult, the arrangement of the album is based on the sequence of cities listed in "The Atlas of Administrative Division of the People's Republic of China" published in 1986.

In the compilation of the album, we organized copy editor, assistant copy editor and experts in English to take part in the work and tried our best to carefully choose and refine the materials. Nevertheless, for lack of time and experience, shortcomings are hard to avoid. We sincerely welcome criticisms from our readers.

Construction News
September, 1988

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新型的鋼鐵紡織城——邯鄲市

Handan — A New-type Steel and Textile City



市長白錄堂
Mayor Bai Lutang

在冀南大地上，有一座2500多年歷史的文明古城——邯鄲。她曾是戰國時代趙國的都城和漢代的五大都會之一，鼎盛繁華，名揚遐邇。

新中國誕生後，邯鄲凭借緊靠京廣鐵路的優越地理位置和煤多鐵層厚棉質好的資源優勢，在國家的支持下艱苦創業，39年累計固定資產投資近70億元。建設了一批大中型骨幹企業，迅速發展成爲一個以能源、原材料工業爲主體，輕重工業兼備的綜合性工業城市，跨入了全國大城市行列。目前，全市總人口192萬人，其中非農業人口83萬人；總面積2791平方公里，其中市區建成區面積61平方公里。發達的工業基礎使古城邯鄲起了巨變，煤炭、冶金、電力、紡織、陶瓷爲全國重要基地之一，建材工業居全省首位，全市年工業總產值49億元，產品暢銷國內外。建築業實力雄厚，年產值6億元，成爲本市經濟的一大支柱產業。

爲適應經濟和社會發展的需要，邯鄲市重視城市基礎設施建設，增強了城市服務功能，創造了良好的投資環境。交通便利，京廣鐵路和邯長（治）鐵路在此匯合，還有2條環形支線、36條專用線和2條窄軌，形成了發達的鐵路網；公路以市區爲中心，呈“米”字輻射狀通往周圍各縣，連接晉冀魯豫4省；市區南北還有2座飛機場。通訊現代化，新建了京廣中同軸通訊樞紐工程，能向全國200多個城市直撥長途電話；引進的萬門程控電話交換機，可進一步方便同國外的通訊。市政、公用事業發展迅速，道路、橋樑、供水、排水、防洪、供熱、供氣、公共交通、環境衛生等設施大幅度增加，爲發展生產和方便人民生活創造了條件。同時，消費品、生產資料、資金、科技和勞務5大市場配套發展；旅遊接待能力增大；文教衛生設施齊全；主要名勝古跡修葺一新；城市綠化躍入全國先進行列，大街小巷綠蔭蔽日，道路兩旁花草爭艷，四季常青，三季開花，人稱“綠城”，使邯鄲成爲中外客人洽談生意和探古訪今的名城勝地。1984年邯鄲市被國家定爲對外開放城市，今後必將有一個更大的發展。

邯鄲市市長：白錄堂
副市長：田藝傑、薛好義、曹懷剛、閻鳳雲、楊玉儒
市政府地址：邯鄲市中華北大街66號
電話：23921、25931

On the vast stretch of land in southern Hebei, stands an ancient city with over 2,500 years of civilization. Handan was the capital of the State of Zhao during the Warring States (475–221 B.C.) and one of the five great metropolises of the Han Dynasty, when she was at the height of her splendour and prosperity.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, Handan, with the support of the state and relying on its favourable geographical position of being close by the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and on its superiority in resources (abundance of coal, thick layers of iron ore, and fine quality of cotton), started the undertaking through arduous efforts. In 39 years, the accumulative total of fixed assets investment has reached 7 billion yuan. A number of large and middle-sized key enterprises have been built, and the city rapidly developed into a comprehensive industrial one, consisting mainly of energy and raw material industries and encompassing both light and heavy industries, thereby ranking itself among the large cities of the country. At present, the city has a population of 1,920,000, of whom 830,000 are non-agricultural. The total area of the city is 2,791 sq. km., of which 61sq. km. has completed construction in the city proper. Highly developed industrial foundation has brought about drastic changes to the ancient city of Handan. Such industries as coal, smeltery, electricity, textile and ceramics have ranked Handan among the major bases of the country, and building material industry occupies first place in the province. The annual industrial gross output value is 4.9 billion yuan, and the products are in great demand at home and abroad. Handan's building material industry has ample strength: With an annual output value put at 600 million yuan, it has become a pillar industry of the city's economy.

To meet the requirements of the developing economy and the society, the city attaches significance to the construction of urban basic installations and has enhanced urban service functions, thus creating favourable conditions for investment. The city has transport facilities: The Beijing—Guangzhou and Handan—Changzhi Railways cross here, and, in addition, there are two circular feeder railways, 36 lines for special use, and 2 narrow-gauge railways, thereby forming a highly developed railway network. The highways focus on the city proper, radiating in all directions to the surrounding counties and connecting the four neighbouring provinces of Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan. Furthermore, there are two aerodromes to the south and north of the urban area. The facilities for communications are modernized and up to date: A key Beijing—Guangzhou coaxial communications control project, which has just been constructed, enables people to dial long-distance calls directly to over 200 cities, and the imported 10,000-set programme-control telephone switchboard further facilitates external communications. Municipal works and public utilities have likewise developed rapidly: such installations as roads, bridges, water supply, sewage system, flood control, heating, gas supply, public transport, environmental sanitation, etc. have increased by large margins in recent years, creating conditions for developing production and making life easier. Meanwhile, the five major markets of consumer goods, means of production, funds, technology and service have developed in complete sets; the capacity of tourist accommodation has been enlarged; cultural, educational, and sanitary installations are now fairly complete; major scenic spots and places of historic interest have been thoroughly renovated and take on a new look; urban afforestation has entered the ranks of advanced cities, with streets, whether boulevards or alleys, all shaded by luxuriant foliage and trees lining the sidewalks dotted with flowers, so that the city is green all the year round and flowers blossom most of the seasons. The city of Handan is thus reputed to be the “green city” and has now become an ideal place for domestic and foreign guests to hold trade talks and visit various places of interest. Handan was designated by the State as an open city in 1984, and people may look forward in the days to come to its industrial boom and further prosperity.

The Mayor of the city: Bai Lutang
Vice-mayors: Tian Yijie, Xue Haoyi, Cao Huaigang,
Yan Fengyun, Yang Yuru
Seat of the municipal government: 66 Zhonghua Bei Dajie,
Handan
Telephone: 23921, 25931

邯鄲市 Handan



冀南明珠——邯鄲市市區鳥瞰
Pearl of southern Hebei — a bird's-eye view of urban Handan



始建於2300年前的趙武靈王叢臺
the Congtai (Grove Terrace) constructed 2300 years ago
by the ruler of the State of Zhao during the stage of the
Warring States



人民路東段街景
A street scene on the eastern section of Renmin Road



邯鄲鋼鐵總廠夜景

A night view of the Handan Iron and Steel Works



全國10大電力骨幹企業之一的馬頭發電廠

the Matou Power Plant — one of the country's 10 major power-generating enterprises



紡織廠織布車間

A weaving workshop of the textile factory

邯鄲市
Handan



由“黃梁美夢”故事而聞名於世的黃梁夢呂仙祠
Lü Dongbin's Temple, renowned because of the legendary Eight Immortals



由13個風格迥異的小游園組成的沁河帶狀公園
The Belt-shaped Park on the banks of the River Qin, made up of 13 small recreational parks each bearing a unique feature



設計獨特的趙都商場內院大廈
Inner courtyard hall of the ingeniously designed Zhao Capital Bazaar

冀南新興工業城——邢台市

Xingtai — A New Industrial City in Southern Hebei Province



市長王同林

Mayor Wang Tonglin

邢台市位於河北省南部，轄1縣3區。面積2112平方公里，人口近77萬人，其中市區人口37萬多人。邢台是一座以電力、煤炭、冶金、機械、輕紡工業為主、建材化工、電子、醫藥、食品等行業相應發展的新興工業城市。這裏地下水資源充足，水質良好。市周圍礦產資源豐富，質地優良，為發展工業提供了良好的條件。目前，工業產品2000種，70多種產品暢銷國內及40多個國家和地區。工業總產值達15.8億元。

隨着國民經濟的發展，邢台古城發生了巨大變化，城市舊貌換新顏。目前建成區面積24.3平方公里。城市道路縱橫相通，主次干道寬闊平整。全市擁有水泥、柏油路面50條，其中主干道28條，總長72公里。主要街道兩旁現代建築鱗次櫛比，造型優美，巍峨壯觀。4座箱涵式立交橋，將京廣鐵路隔開的2個市區緊緊連在一起。自來水廠2座，日供水量6萬噸，普及率達100%。排水管道64公里，明溝基本消失，暗管、蓋板溝暢通無阻。現有公共交通營運線路11條，營運里程總長190公里。全市公共綠地132公頃，人均公共綠地5.5平方米，綠化覆蓋率22.5%。市內闢有2個公園，街道綠樹成蔭，路邊小游园參差錯落，佈局精巧。全市各街道、庭院基本達到了春有花、夏有蔭、秋有果、冬有青的綠化效果。住宅建設速度加快，質量提高。全市人均居住面積達8.46平方米。目前已有8000戶居民用上了液化氣，部份居民用上了煤氣。通過對市容市貌、環境衛生等綜合治理，環境質量顯著提高。近幾年逐步增加了科學、文化、衛生及各項公用事業的投資比例，基礎設施日趨配套和完善。

邢台市有古老的文化和悠久的歷史。歷來是勝迹遺芳的地方。商朝遺址、清風樓、開元寺、道德經碑已列為省重點文物保護單位。聞名的張果老山、白雲山、長信森林公園等名勝遊覽區已成為人們節假日遊憩場所。還有為元代大科學家郭守敬建立的紀念館和銅像，供遊人瞻仰。

今日邢台，在改革春風的吹拂下，正以矯健的雄姿闊步前進。熱情歡迎國內外各方人士來邢台開發建設。

邢台市市長：王同林

副市長：王宏業、趙子斌、馬玉芝、路林春、王世平

市政府地址：邢台市中興路58號

電話：3931-3939

Xingtai, located in the south of Hebei Province, has one county and three districts. It occupies an area of 2,112 square kilometres. Among its population of 770,000, 370,000 are urban residents. Xingtai is a new rising industrial city where gather the power, coal, metallurgical, machinery, light and textile industries supplemented by building material, chemical, electronics, pharmaceutical and food industries. The rich and high-grade mineral resources around the city provide these industries with a great development potential. Its manufactured products total 2,000 kinds, about 70 of them are sold well in China and to more than 40 countries and regions. The total industrial output value is 1.58 Billion Yuan.

The national economic development has brought great changes to Xingtai. The 24.3-square-kilometre built-up area is crisscrossed with 50 cement or tar surfaced streets. The total length of 28 main roads is 72 kilometres. Bordering the main streets are rows of modern buildings with unique architectural styles. Four interchanges link 2 urban areas divided by the railroad running from Beijing to Guangzhou. There are 2 water works in Xingtai, supplying each day 60,000 tons of drinking water to all the households in the city. The sewerage network is 64 kilometres long and operates well. There are 11 public bus lines totalling 190 kilometres. Xingtai has 132 hectares of green land. The per capita green area is 5.5 square metres. About 22.5% of the city is covered by vegetation. Apart from 2 parks, numerous gardens and trees stand by the both sides of streets. Almost all streets and courtyards have flowers in spring, tree shades in summer, fruits in autumn and green leaves in winter. With the fast housing development, the per capita bedroom space is 8.46 square metres. About 8,000 households use oil gas or coal gas for cooking. Recently, Xingtai has allocated more funds for the integrated development of scientific, cultural, health and other public facilities and infrastructures. The quality of the urban environment has been improved significantly.

Xingtai has a long history and ancient culture. Shang Dynasty Ruins, Qingfeng Tower, Kaiyuan Temple and Ethics Stele are important cultural objects under the provincial protection. Zhangguolao Mount, Baiyun Mount and Changxin Forest Park are famous tourist attractions. There is a Memorial Hall and Brass Statue of Guo Shoujing, great scientist in Yuan Dynasty.

Today, Xingtai is advancing with giant strides in the process of reform. It highly appreciates the cooperation with and support from friends at home and abroad. It warmly welcomes people from all walks of life to come and take part in the development of Xingtai.

Mayor: Wang Tonglin

Deputy Mayor: Wang Hongye, Zhao Zhibing,

Ma Yuzhi, Lu Linchun,

Wang Shiping

City Hall: 58 Zhongxing Road, Xingtai

Tel: 3931-3939



郭守敬大街
Guo Shoujing Street



中國古代科學家郭守敬銅像
Statue of Guo Shoujing, scientist in ancient China



榮獲國家銀牌獎，產品暢銷國內外的邢台冶金機械軋輥廠
Xingtai Metallurgical Machinery Roller Plant has won National Silver Medal for its products sold in home and international markets.

向現代化邁進的歷史名城——保定市

Baoding — A Well-Known Historical City
Marching Forward Towards the Modernization



市長田福庭
Mayor Tian Futing

歷史文化名城保定，總人口156萬，轄地1798平方公里，其中城市人口53萬，建成區面積48平方公里。是一座軍事、交通、政治、經濟、文化等多功能的中心城市。

保定市區內外有衆多文化遺蹟和旅遊勝地。市內有始建於唐代的古蓮花池，有建於宋代的大慈閣和鐘樓，建於明永樂年間的大寧都司，還有相傳戰國時期燕趙分界的“列國石”。城西有漢中山靖王墓、清西陵、狼牙山、荆軻塔，城東有白洋澱，城南有宋開元塔、冉莊地道戰遺址等等。

黨的十一屆三中全會以來，社會主義現代化建設蓬勃發展。今日古城，面貌一新。化纖、熱電、造紙、電影膠片、棉紡、絲綢、變壓器、蓄電池、鑄造、石油化工等幾十個大中型企業和數百個小型工業企業，有些產品在國內舉足輕重。如粘膠長絲、電影膠片產量居全國第一，大型變壓器組合機床居全國第二。近年來有8種產品獲國家銀質獎，32種產品獲部優質產品獎，112項產品獲省優產品獎。許多產品遠銷英、美、日、加拿大及東南亞30多個國家和地區。

保定文化發達，有華北電力學院、河北大學、河北農業大學等大中專院校，全市中等以上學生達8.9萬人。

重要的地理位置，優美的自然環境，豐富的物質資源，為保定開發建設提供了良好的條件。今後，將按照批准的《保定市總體規劃》，把保定建成輕紡工業為主，科研文化教育事業發達的現代化城市。

當前，保定正在依托京、津，面向周圍市、縣，放眼國際市場，大力發展橫向經濟聯合，改革城市經濟體制。熱誠歡迎國內外人士來保定投資辦企業，搞聯合，旅遊觀光。

保定市市長：田福庭

副市長：周德滿、陳有忠、趙燕、米紹棠、王坦

市政府地址：保定市東風路

電話：37921（總機）

As a well-known historical city, Baoding has a population of 1.56 million and covers 1,798 square kilometres. The urban population is 530,000 and the built-up urban area covers 48 square kilometres. It is a metropolis playing an important role in military affairs, communications, politics, economics and cultural affairs.

There are a lot of scenic spots and historical sites in the City of Baoding, such as the ancient Lotus Pond Palace built in Tang Dynasty, Daci (Mercy) Pavilion and Bell Tower built in Song Dynasty, Daning Local Government Office built in Yongle period of Ming Dynasty and the "Boundary Stone" between Yan and Zhao kingdoms during Warring States period of Zhou Dynasty according to a folklore. On the west skirts of the city, there are the tomb of Duke Liu Sheng in Han Dynasty, Qingxi Mausoleum, Langya Mountain and Jingke Tower. On the east skirts of the city, there are several historical relics, such as Kaiyuan Tower in Song Dynasty and Ran Village — a place well-known for tunnel warfare in the second world war against Japan.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the construction of socialist modernization has been developing vigorously. The ancient City of Baoding today has taken a new look. Now, there are dozens of large and medium enterprises and several hundred of small enterprises in the fields of chemical fibre, heat and power, papermaking, cinefilm, cotton spinning, silk, transformer, accumulator, casting and petrochemical. Some products manufactured here occupy a decisive position in domestic market, for example, the output of gluey filament and cinefilm rank first in China, the output of large transformer and combined machine tool rank second in China. In recent years, 8 types of products won national silver prize; 32 types of products won best quality product prize at ministry level; 112 types of products won provincial best quality prize. Many products from Baoding have been exported to more than 30 countries and regions, such as Britain, United States, Japan, Canada and Southeast Asia.

Cultural and educational undertakings are developing rapidly. Now, there are 89,000 enrolled college students in a number of university, institute and polytechnic college, such as Huabei Institute of Power, Hebei University and Hebei Agricultural University etc..

Important geographical position, beautiful landscape and rich natural resources have provided Baoding an excellent condition for economic development. According to the approved "Overall City Planning", Baoding will be built into a modernized city with well developed scientific, cultural and educational undertakings and a booming light and textile industry as its main economic factor.

Backing on two major markets of Beijing and Tianjin, taking cities and countries around itself in mind and having the world market in view, the City of Baoding is devoting herself to developing domestic and foreign economic co-operative relations and reforming the urban economic system. We warmly welcome domestic and foreign friends to visit Baoding for sight-seeing and holding talks on investment, trade and joint venture.

Mayor: Tian Futing

Deputy Mayor: Zhou Deman, Chen Youzhong, Zhao Yan,

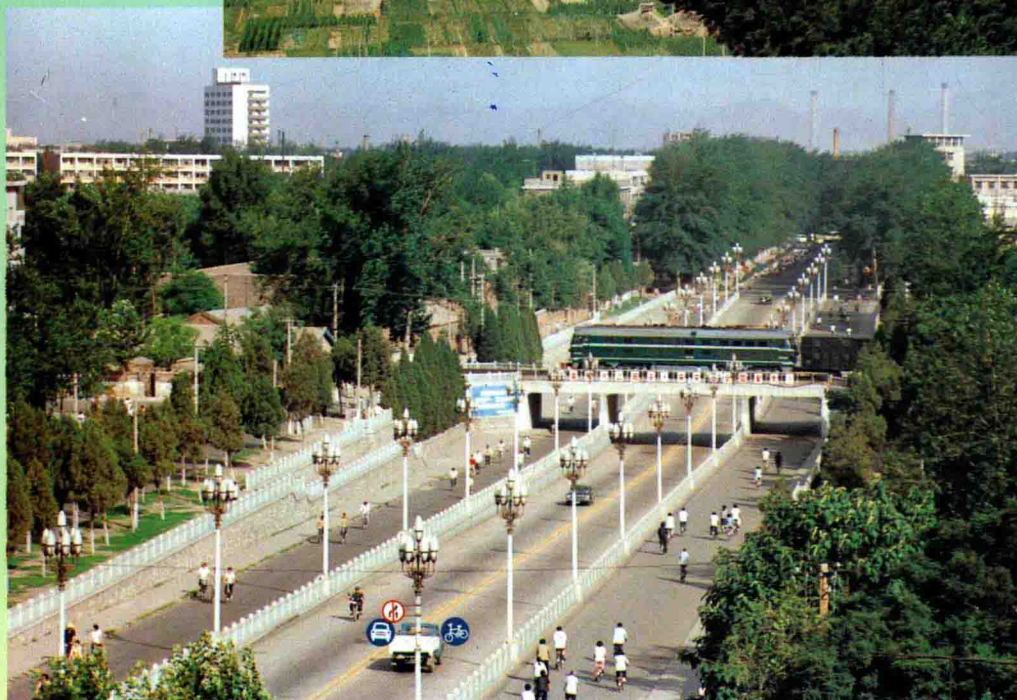
Mi Shaotang, Wang Tan,

Address of the Municipal Government: Dong Feng Lu,
Baoding City, Hebei Province

Tel: 37921 (switchboard)

保定市 Baoding

保定新工業區一角
A corner of Baoding
new industrial area



東風路立交橋
An interchange at Dong Feng Avenue

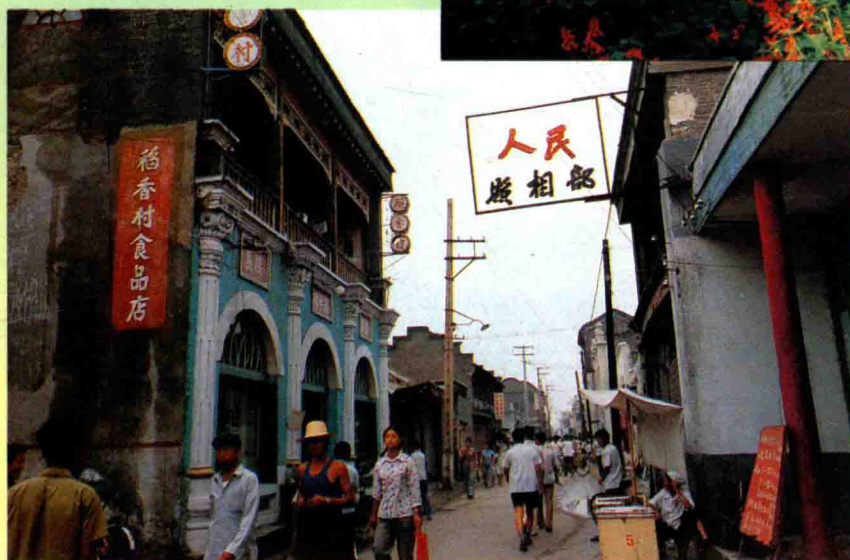


朝陽路一瞥
A glimpse of Chaoyang Avenue



保定新住宅小區一角
A corner of the new residential disreict

保定造紙工業研究所
Baoding Research Institute of Paper Industry



古城西大街街景
A view of the West Avenue in the ancient City of Baoding

保定市 Baoding

國家化工部第一膠片廠（是我國最大的感光材料和磁性記錄材料的綜合生產廠家。主要生產民用照像膠片、科技膠片、航攝膠片及錄音磁帶等產品共73個品種，其中14個產品出口到18個國家和地區）

No. 1 Film Factory of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. It is the largest factory in China engaged in production of sensitive materials and magnetic recording materials. At present, it mainly produces film for civil, scientific and aerial use and as well as magnetic tapes for tape recorder. Altogether, it produces 73 types of products and 14 of them have been exported to 18 countries and regions.



保定地毯廠（保定毛織地毯廠是全國地毯生產骨幹廠，年產地毯8萬平方米。品種多樣，規格齊全，行銷30多個國家和地區）

A view of a carpet weaving workshop at Baoding Carpet Plant. It is one of China's main wool carpet plants. With professional designing, exquisite workmanship and various sizes and patterns, it manufactures 80,000 square metres of handwoven highgrade pure wool carpet and artistic tapestry each year. These products sell well in over 30 countries and regions.

保定水泥製管廠生產車間（該廠主要生產一階段預應力混凝土壓力管和柔性接口承插式排水管，適用於城鄉建設輸水、輸油、輸氣等管綫）

A view of a workshop at Baoding Cement Pipe Factory. It mainly produces first stage prestress cement pressure pipes ($\phi 600$ - $\phi 1200$) and cement drain pipes for water, oil and gas transportation and as well as other usages in urban and rural constructions.





原保定陸軍軍官學校現狀

A view of the former Baoding Military Academy for training army officers

屹立於保定古城中心的大慈閣

A view of Daci Pavilion (Mercy Pavilion) located in the centre town of Baoding



直隸總督部院

The headquarters of former governor-general



鐘樓

Bell Tower