

# 太湖明珠

A SHINING PEARL  
OF THE TAIHU LAKE

中国无锡

WUXI CHINA



中国对外翻译出版公司  
CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS



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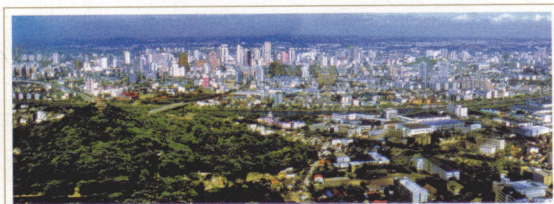
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无 锡 概 况

Wuxi Profile

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江 南 名 城

A famous city in southern Yangtze River Delta

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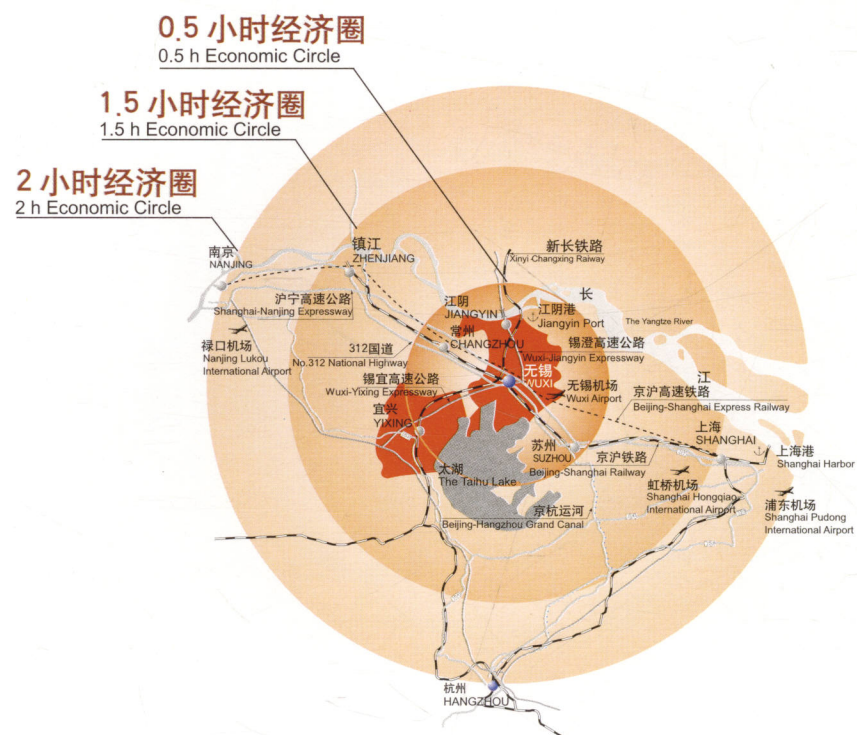


旅 游 胜 地

A tourist resort

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全国 15 个经济中心城市之一  
 全国 10 个重点旅游城市之一  
 全国经济总量前十位的大中城市  
 2005 中国城市综合竞争力排行榜第八位  
 2004 年入选 CCTV 中国十大最具经济活力城市  
 2004 年《福布斯》中国最佳商业城市排行榜第八位

Wuxi is one of China's 15 key economic centres,  
 one of China's 10 major tourist cities,  
 one of China's top 10 cities in terms of its comprehensive economic strength,  
 No. 8 of China's cities in terms of its comprehensive competitiveness in 2005,  
 listed as one of China's most economically dynamic cities by CCTV in 2004,  
 and No. 8 of China's cities in terms of its business environment by Forbes in 2004.

全国创建文明城市工作先进城市  
 国家卫生城市  
 国家园林城市  
 国家环保模范城市  
 中国优秀旅游城市  
 全国“双拥”模范城  
 全国科教兴市先进城市  
 全国科技进步先进市

Advanced city in national civilization effort  
 State sanitary city  
 State garden city  
 State environmentally-friendly city  
 China's excellent tourist city  
 National model city for mutual support between civilians and armed forces  
 Advanced city in science and technical development  
 Advanced city in technological progress  
 Advanced city in developing professional ethics



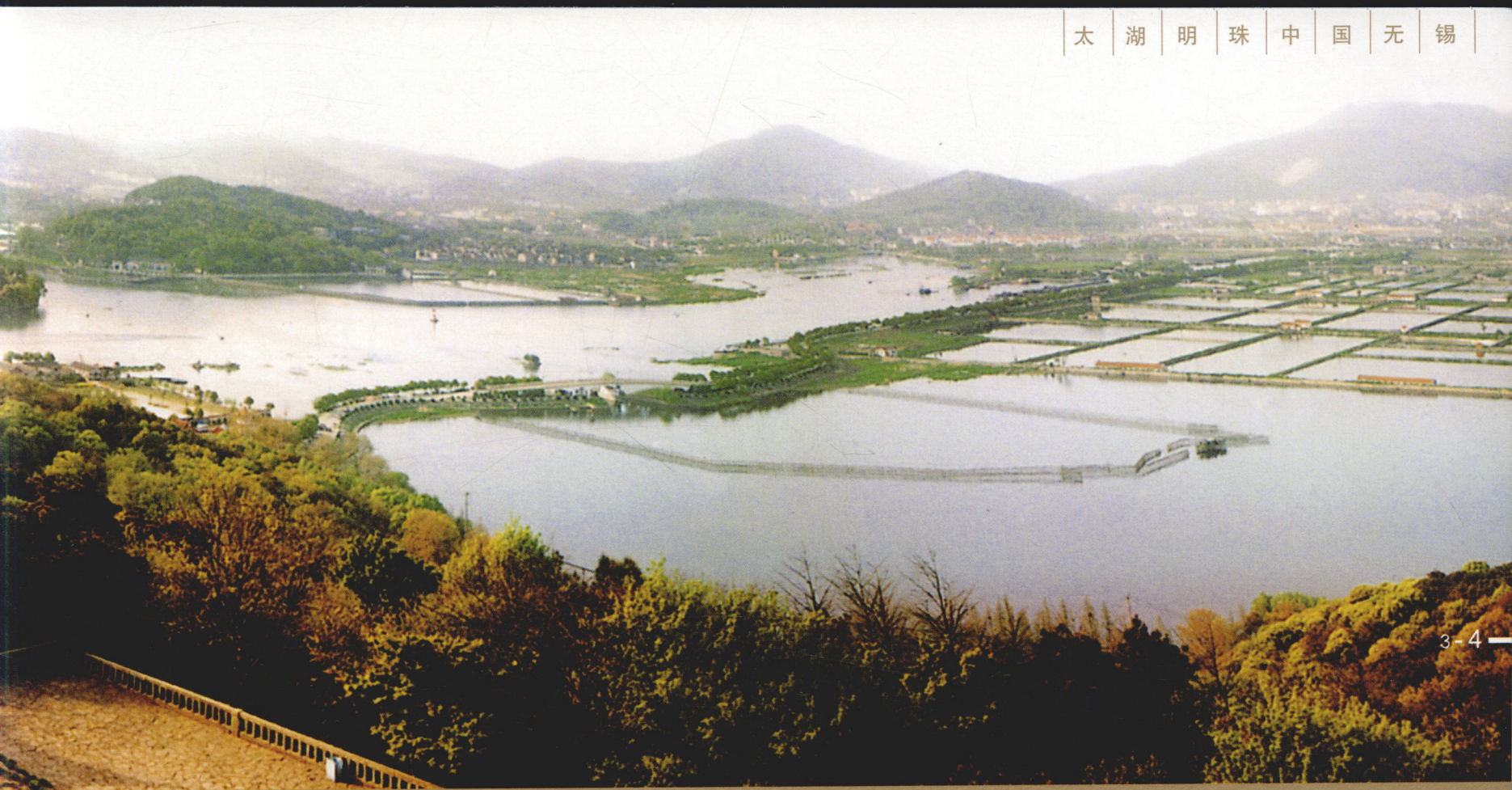


无锡市位于丰饶美丽的长江三角洲，北枕长江，南抱太湖，东邻上海，西靠南京，地理形态呈“一体两翼”格局，北翼为江阴，南翼为宜兴，市区含崇安、南长、北塘、锡山、惠山、滨湖、新区七个区。无锡总面积4788平方公里，人口447万。素有“太湖明珠”之美誉。

无锡属北亚热带湿润区，年平均气温 $16^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右，有太湖山水组合和良好的生态环境。

无锡是连接南北、沟通东西的区域性交通枢纽，集铁路、公路、航空、水运于一体，沪宁铁路、新长铁路在此交汇。沪宁高速、锡澄高速、锡宜高速、沿江高速、宁杭高速等纵横成网，京杭大运河穿城而过。无锡机场已开通8条民用航线，便捷的交通拉近了无锡与世界的距离。





Wuxi is situated in the fertile and beautiful Yangtze River Delta. With the Yangtze in the north, Taihu Lake in the south, Shanghai in the east and Nanjing in the west, it resembles an entity with two wings. Wuxi has under its jurisdiction Jiangyin City, Yixing City and Chong'an, Nanchang, Beitang, Xishan, Huishan, Binghu and New Districts. The total area of the city is 4788 sq.km. and its population is 4.47 million. It is reputed as a shining pearl of the Taihu Lake.

With the yearly temperature of 16 degree C, Wuxi belongs to tropical mild weather and enjoys good ecological environment.

As an important regional hub of transportation, Wuxi is a crossing point for Shanghai-Nanjing Railway, Xinyi-Changxing Railway and has several expressways in its area. The Grand Canal is passing through the city and Wuxi airport opens up 8 domestic air routes.







无锡城市精神

## 尚德务实 和谐奋进

CITY SPIRIT OF WUXI

**"BE VIRTUOUS, PRACTICAL,  
HARMONIOUS AND PROGRESSIVE".**

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## 回眸 2004

地区生产总值 2350 亿元  
 人均生产总值 52825 元  
 财政一般预算收入 135.3 亿元  
 全社会固定资产投资完成 1114.1 亿元  
 社会消费品零售总额 579.2 亿元  
 对外贸易进出口总额 218.5 亿美元  
 私营个体经济增加值占地区生产总值比重为 36.4%  
 城镇新增就业 11 万人  
 城市居民人均可支配收入 13588 元  
 农民人均纯收入 7230 元

## 展望 2005

地区生产总值同比增长 13%  
 财政一般预算收入同口径增长 14%  
 全社会固定资产投资增长 16%  
 城镇登记失业率控制在 4.2% 以内  
 居民消费价格涨幅控制在江苏省计划以内

## Review 2004

Regional GDP: ¥235 billion yuan  
 Per capita GDP: ¥52,825 yuan  
 Public revenue: ¥13.53 billion yuan  
 Total fixed asset investment: ¥111.41 billion yuan  
 Total retail sales volume: ¥57.92 billion yuan  
 Total foreign trade volume: \$21.85 billion  
 Increased volume by private sectors in the percentage of regional GDP: 36.4%  
 Newly created urban employment: 110,000 jobs  
 Urban resident's disposable per capita income: ¥13,588 yuan  
 Farmer's per capita net income: ¥7,230 yuan

## Looking into 2005

Increase of GDP by 13%  
 Increase of public revenue by 14%  
 Increase of fixed asset investment by 16%  
 Registered unemployment rate kept within 4.2% in the city.  
 Price rise range of residents' consumption kept within the plan of Jiangsu Province





江阴长江大桥  
Jiangyin Yangtze River Bridge

江阴地处无锡北翼，素有“江海门户，锁航要塞”之称。  
被国务院批准为一类对外开放口岸。

Located as the north wing of the city, Jiangyin is reputed as a gate to sea  
and a fortress. It is approved by the State Council as the Grade I Open  
Port.

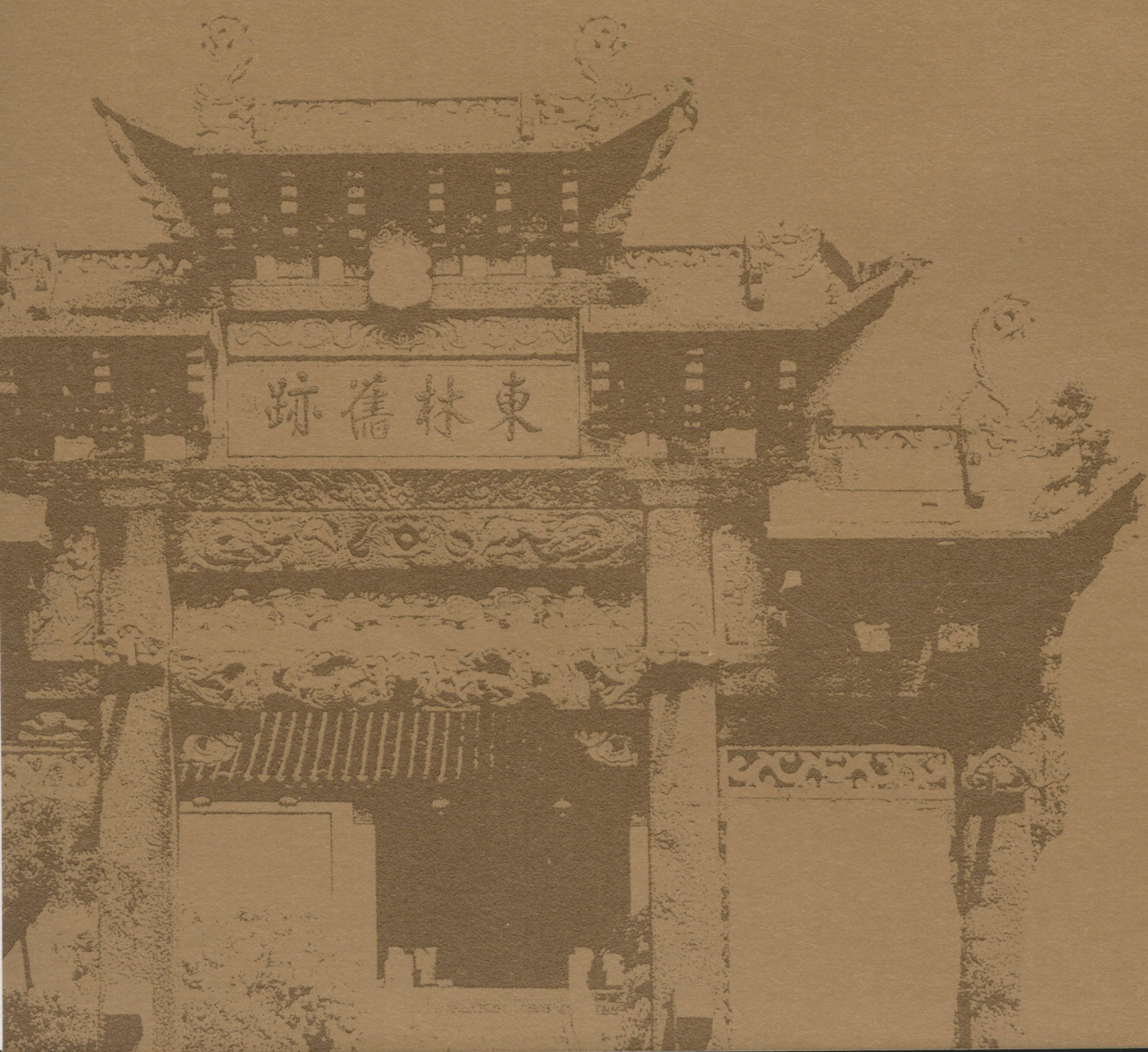




宜兴地处无锡南翼，是闻名中外的“陶的古都，洞的世界，竹的海洋，茶的绿洲”。

As the south wing of Wuxi, Yixing is well-known at home and abroad as a capital of pottery, a world of lime-stone caves, a forest of bamboo and an oasis of tea plantation.







A famous city  
in southern Yangtze River Delta

# 江南名城



江南名城人文的光彩，  
犹如千年古运河长流不息……

走进无锡，

你会感到

这块孕育众多中华杰出英才的热土上  
文气的充沛和磅礴！

9-10

Just like the running Grand Canal,  
the culture of Wuxi  
has enabled you to feel  
the glamour and grandeur of the city,  
a place full of China's heroes  
and dignitaries.





As a famous city with a history of 3000 years, Wuxi is a birthplace of Wu Culture. Taibo and Zhongyong, the princes of Zhou Dynasty, came and settled down at Meili, Meicun Town of Wuxi. They set up the State of Gouwu, developed water conservancy and agriculture and initiated the new agrarian society in southern China. The 13 emperors of Wu Kingdom and its people have consecutively engaged in the making of industrial, ceramic and silk products, thus creating a new Liangxi (Wuxi's nickname) with picturesque landscape. Fanli, a minister of State Yue, led a secluded life with Xishi, one of 4 beauties in ancient China, in Wuxi. They taught people how to culture fish, make pottery and conduct trade, exerting impact upon the city's economic exploration spirit.

The Grand Canal, excavated in the Sui Dynasty, has become Wuxi's golden water passage from north to south. Since Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Canal has enabled Wuxi to be China's grain market, silk capital and cloth harbor. With developed industry and commerce, Wuxi is a prosperous city in south-east China.

With the developed national industry and commerce in 1920s and 1930s, Wuxi's products of flour, textile, raw silk and machinery were exported to countries in Europe, USA and Southeast Asia. Its economic volume ranked No. 5 at its peak point in China, thus being reputed as "Shanghai in miniature". Since 1980s, Wuxi developed its township enterprises by making use of its solid industrial basis. The emergence of township industry has accelerated the development of industrialization in the countryside and has found a road of enriching its farmers.







无锡是一座有深厚历史文化底蕴的江南名城。3000多年前，吴文化在此发祥。周太王子泰伯、仲雍南奔荆蛮，睦亲和众，定居梅里（今无锡梅村镇），筑城立国，自号勾吴，兴水利，事农桑，开教化，揭开江南农耕文明新的曙光，又以“三让天下”的高风，成为“至德名邦”。此后，13代吴国君主相延，青铜铸剑，青瓷塑品，缫丝织绸，吴歌传唱，肇开了山明水秀的新梁溪（梁溪：无锡的别称）。古吴文化成为无锡灿烂的一页。越国大夫范蠡携西施归隐无锡太湖山水之间，著《养鱼经》，教民养鱼，转泥制陶，经商贸易，这种殖民生财的理念，对无锡高扬起经济开拓的风帆产生深远的影响。

隋代京杭大运河开通后，无锡成为南北水运必经之道，“商旅往返，船乘不绝”。明清以来，成为江南糟粮集中之地，户户植桑麻，家家弄机杼，手工业的兴起，无锡一跃成为闻名全国的米市、丝都和布码头，工商繁盛，富甲东南。

上世纪二三十年代，无锡民族工商业崛起，面粉、纺织、缫丝、机器制造业遍布锡城，产品远销欧美、南洋诸国，经济总量最盛时达全国第三位，无锡被誉为“小上海”。

上世纪七八十年代，无锡又凭借扎实的工业基础，乡镇企业异军突起，推动了农村工业化、城乡一体化的进展，为农民找到了富裕之路，无锡在新一轮经济发展中取得骄人的业绩。





东林书院丽泽堂  
Lize Hall in the Donglin Academy  
of Classical Learning