

# 中国大观

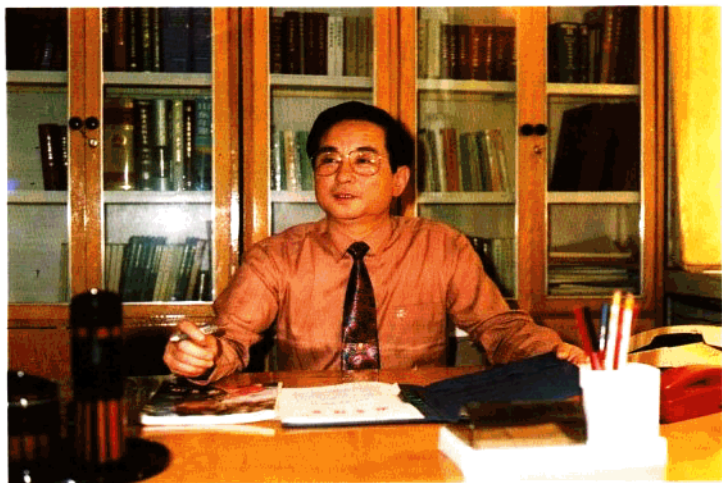
The Shizhong District: An Overview

中国·济宁  
CHINA JINING



济宁市市中区地方史志编纂委员会办公室编

Compiled by the Commission of local Histories of the  
Shizhong District of the City of Jining China



中共济宁市市中区委书记 于栋修

Yu Dongxiu, Party Secretary of the C.P.C. of the Shizhong District  
of the City of Jinng

## 致 辞

竭诚欢迎国内外各界人士、港澳台同胞  
前来观光旅游、兴办事业。衷心祝愿朋友们  
在中区这片美丽富饶的土地上,获得事业的  
巨大成功。



济宁市市中区区长 韩军

Han Jun, Head of the People's Government of the Shizhong District  
of the City of Jinan

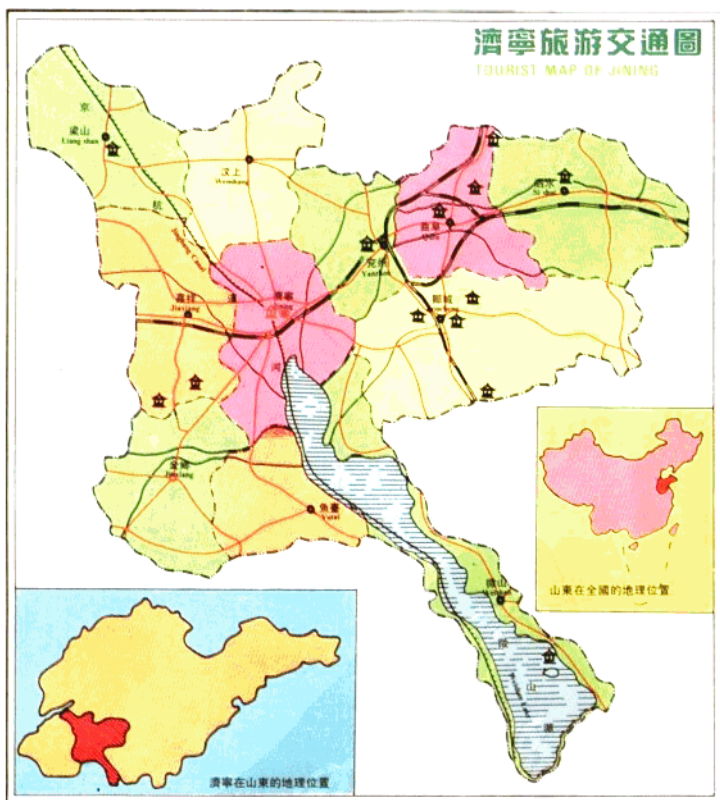
### Make a speech

We Warmly Welcome Personalities of various circles both at home and abroad, compatriots in Hongkong and Macao and in Taiwan to come over for sightseeing and initiating industries and commerce. We wish our friends every success on this beautiful and fertile tract of land of the Shizhong District.

Welcome to the city of Jinan!

# 济宁旅游交通图

TOURIST MAP OF JINING



## 序

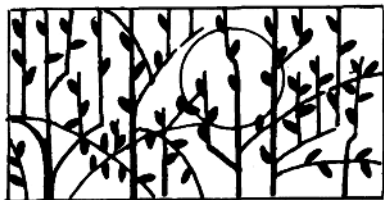
济宁市市中区位于山东省西南部，为济宁市党、政、军领导机关驻地，政治、经济、文化中心。本区东邻孔子故乡——曲阜；西邻宋代水浒好汉的集结地——水泊梁山；南靠“日出斗金”的微山湖；北接古称“中都”的汶上县。

市区资源丰富，有着极大的开发利用的潜力。这里拥有中国北方最大的淡水湖——“南四湖”，湖水面积约 1300 平方公里，城市可收到水源、航运、旅游、水产等综合效益。得天独厚的煤炭资源，地质储量 200 多亿吨。中华五千年给这座城市留下了丰富的文物古迹，这里既是“五入圣人”的诞生地，亦是儒家发源地，中外游客络绎不绝。

市区交通便利，邮电通讯发达。京杭大运河贯穿城区；铁路和现代化公路四通八达；济宁机场已抵达北京、佛山、上海等地；高达百余米的电讯大楼已形成了国际国内长途直拨和传真等多功能的现代化邮电通讯网络。

岁月悠悠，沧海桑田。在这片 39 平方公里居住的 30 万市区人民，沐浴着改革开放的春风，经济建设和各项事业出现了崭新的面貌。整个市区充满着一派温馨、祥和的气氛。

《中区大观》图文并茂，旨在从溯源探流、投资天地、经济发展、文化教育和旅游指南等方面介绍本区的历史与现状，既作为中外游客的指南，亦可为有识之士提供翔实资料。市区人民以最优惠的政策，最优质的服务，热情欢迎您的到来，把市区建设得更加美丽、富饶。



# 目 录

序

溯源探流 .....	(2)
投资天地 .....	(6)
经济发展 .....	(11)
文化教育 .....	(28)
旅游指南 .....	(36)

## Contents

**A Brief Introduction**

<b>A Dip into the History .....</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>The Field of Investment .....</b>	<b>(8)</b>
<b>Economic Development .....</b>	<b>(13)</b>
<b>Culture and Education .....</b>	<b>(31)</b>
<b>A Tourist Guide .....</b>	<b>(40)</b>

## A Brief Introduction

The Shizhong District of the City of Jining is situated in the south-west of Shandong Province. It is the place where reside the leading bodies of the Communist Party of China (C. P. C.), the Government and the Army, and so it is the political, economic and cultural centre. This district borders on the east the hometown of Confucius — — the City of Qufu, on the west the assembly place of the brave men of the Song Dynasty as the legend has it — — Water-surrounded Liangshan, on the south the Weishan Lake, on the north Wenshang County Which was referred to as "the central capital" in the ancient times.

The district proper is rich in natural resources, which shows great potentialities to be tapped and exploited. It has the largest freshwater lake in the north of China — — "The Nansi Lakes", which has an area of 1,300 square kilometers. Thus the district is able to achieve the comprehensive economic returns of water resources, navigation, tourism and aquatic products. It has enormous coal reserves, in fact, its geological reserves exceed 200 billion (200,000,000,000) metric tons. The Chinese civilization of five thousand years endows the city with abundant cultural relics and historic sites. Here is the birthplace of the "five great wise men" as well as the origin of the Confucian school. So a continuous stream of tourists, Chinese and foreign, keeps coming round.

The city proper has transport facilities and well-developed postal and telecommunications services. The Grand Canal runs through the city proper; railways and modernized highways radiate in all directions; and the Jining Airport has airline links with Beijing, Fushan, Shanghai and other cities. The telecommunications building, which reaches a hundred — odd metres high, provides intra — and inter — national long — distance direct dialing telephone services and facsimile telegraph and other kinds of services.

As the years go by, great changes have taken place in this city. The 300,000 people in the city proper who inhabit on the tract of land that covers thirty — nine square kilometres have taken on greater enthusiasm and are taking an active part in the reform drive. As a result, the economic construction and enterprises and institutions in various fields have taken on a new look. The whole city is filled with an atmosphere of harmony and happiness.

The explanatory notes and the accompanying pictures in "The Shizhong District: An Overview" are both excellent. It is intended to introduce the history and present conditions of the Shizhong District in relation to the dimensions of "A Dip into the History", "The Field of Investment", "Economic Development", "Culture and Education" and "A Tourist Guide". It can serve both as a guide for tourists Chinese or Foreign, and as reference material for the men of insight. The people of the Shizhong District warmly welcome your arrival with the most favourable policies and with the most excellent services so as to build up this District and make it even more beautiful and even more prosperous.

## 溯源探流

地处黄河中下游的济宁，如同这条流淌着漫漫岁月的巨川，有着悠久的历史。

早在四、五千年前，这里就聚集着众多的原始村落，古文化遗址上百处。生活在这里的先民同其他部族的人们共同创造了新石器时代的大汶口文化。夏朝，在这里建立了仍国，周朝实行封国时，仍国被封为任国。秦统一中国后，废封建置郡县，任城始改国为县。汉袭秦制。南北朝北魏神龟元年（公元518年）任城县始治于今市中区，同时在此设任城郡。经隋入唐，任城繁荣，著名诗人李白慕名而来，隐居20年之久。五代后周广顺二年（公元952年）设济州于巨野，州名因濒济水而得，任城县属之。金天德二年（公元1150年），巨野遭水灾，遂迁济州治于任城。任城地势高亢，可保安宁，故元至元八年（公元1271年）升州为府，更名济宁。8年后，又升府为路，路治巨野，次年迁治任城，辖3州共16县，是当时我国北方地位显赫的地方行政设置。

如果说横穿华夏的黄河冲启了济宁一带的古代文明，那么纵横神州的大运河，到元代向北沟通了京津，遂使湖临运河中段的济宁成为南北交通的咽喉。时济宁码头，帆樯如林，百货堆积如山，不仅每年经此调往北方的“皇粮”约占全国水运的三分之一，而且北口的皮毛、江南的瓷、竹器以及周围的农副产品也在此集散，济宁城因此也出现了鳞次栉比的商铺作坊。到了明朝，先是洪武元年（公元1368年）改济宁路为府，17年后（公元1385年）又降为州，同时废任城县。由此，“任城”之称由“济宁”取代之。曾在较长时期内作为县及其以上的行政设置驻地的任城，直接以州名相称，提高了济宁的政治、经济地位。明代后期的济宁城，已是“车临四达之衢，商贾五都之市”的江北重要工商业城市、运河沿岸7个主要商埠之一。清朝初期沿明制，雍正二年（公元1724年）改济宁州为直隶州，辖3县，至清末。改称直隶州的济宁，因直接归朝廷管辖，加之交通便利，工商业又在明代基础上得以发展，遂使济宁以“江北小苏州”的称誉闻名遐迩。

1913年（民国二年）济宁改直隶州为县，次年设济宁道驻济宁县。

1946年1月，始获解放的济宁，于城区设县级市。同年4月升为地专级。1948年7月，济宁二次解放，城区和近郊合设为济宁市，初属冀鲁豫行署，同年8月划归山东省鲁中南行署。

建国初期，济宁市分属滕县专区和湖西专区。1953年7月，滕县专区与湖



西专区的部分县合并为济宁专区，驻地济宁市(县级)。1978年，济宁专区改为济宁地区。

1983年10月，济宁市改称为济宁市市中区。1994年全区共有4个镇和4个街道办事处，辖84个居委会，39个村委会。有回、满、彝、壮、苗、白、朝鲜、俄罗斯、旦户等15个少数民族计18000人。

市中区，从它渊远的历史源头走来，带着昨天的骄傲，也带着历史的风尘，更带着对未来的信心，伴随着改革开放的时代大潮，又向前奔去。

## A Dip into the History

Jining, situated in the middle and lower reaches of the Nansi Lakes, has a long history, as long as the huge river in which flows the long, long years.

As long as four or five thousand years ago, many primitive villages scattered round here. Now there still exist nearly a hundred cultural relics. The ancestors who lived here together with those from other tribes jointly created the Dawenkou Culture of the New Stone Age. Xia Dynasty established the Reng Kingdom; when the Zhou Dynasty practised the system of enfeoffment of the kingdoms, the Reng Kingdom was granted as the Ren Kingdom. After China's reunification by the Qin Dynasty, the system of enfeoffment was abolished and the system of prefectures and counties established. Thus the Ren Kingdom was made a county. The Han Dynasty adopted the Qin system. In the year A. D. 518 (in the first year in Northern Wei, Northern Dynasties in the reign of Shengui) during the Northern and Southern Dynasties the Rengcheng County began to take the shape of what is now the Shizhong District. Meanwhile, the Rengcheng Prefecture was established here. After the Sui Dynasty and into the Tang Dynasty, the Rengcheng Prefecture flourished to such an extent that the famous poet Li Bai came round out of admiration, and led a life of seclusion here for as long as twenty years. In A. D. 952 (in the second year in Later Zhou, Five Dynasties in the reign of Guangshun) was established at Jüyie the Ji Autonomous Prefecture, to which Rengcheng County belonged, and which was named after the Ji River. In A. D. 1150 (in the second year in the Jin Dynasty in the reign of Tiande), Jüyie suffered from a flood, so the Ji Prefectural government was moved to Rengcheng, which is situated on a higher terrain so that safety was assured. Therefore, from A. D. 1271 — 1278 (from the first to the eighth year in the Yuan Dynasty), Rengcheng was upgraded from a Prefecture to a Fu, and was renamed as Jining. Eight years later, it was again upgraded to a Lu, which had its seat of government at Jüyie. The next year, it moved to Rengcheng, governing three prefectures, which was made up of sixteen counties. This was, at the time, a very influential local administrative set-up in the north of this country.

If it could be said that the Yellow River that traverses China brought forth China's ancient civilization, the Grand Canal that lies across the Divine land brought about that of the Jining area. Up to the Yuan Dynasty, the Grand Canal reached Tianjin and Beijing. Jining, at the middle reaches of the Canal, thus became the key link between the north-south transportation. At that time, sails lined the sides of the wharfs at Jining, goods of various kinds piled like hills. Not only the "state provisions" that passed through here and were allotted to the north made up for approximately one third of the volume of the then national water transport, but the fur from the north, the chinaware and the articles made of bamboo from the south, and the local farm and its side-line produce all collected and distributed from here; hence, there appeared in the City of Jining rows upon rows of shops and workshops. Into the Ming Dynasty, it was first in A. D. 1368 (in the first year in

the reign of Hongwu) the administrative level of Jining was downgraded from that of Lu to Fu; seventeen years later it was again downgraded to that of a Prefecture, and in the meantime the Rencheng County was abolished. From then on, the name Rencheng was replaced by Jining. The fact that Rencheng, having existed for a long period of time as the seat of the county or its above, was called directly by the name of a prefecture raised Jining's political standing and economic status. The City of Jining, during the later stage of the Ming Dynasty, was already with highways radiating in all directions and with markets being brisk. And it was then an important industrial and commercial city in the north, and one of the seven main trading ports along the Grand Canal. The Qing Dynasty, during its early stages, followed the Ming system. In A. D. 1724 (in the second year in the Yongzheng reign) the Jining Prefecture was changed into a prefecture directly under the central government, governing three counties until the last stage of the Qing Dynasty. Jining, renowned as a direct prefecture, owing to the direct leadership of the royal government, and to its easy communications, had its industry and commerce developed on the basis of what they had been in the Ming Dynasty. Thus, Jining had its reputation of "the Suzhou to the north of the Yangtze River" well-known throughout the country.

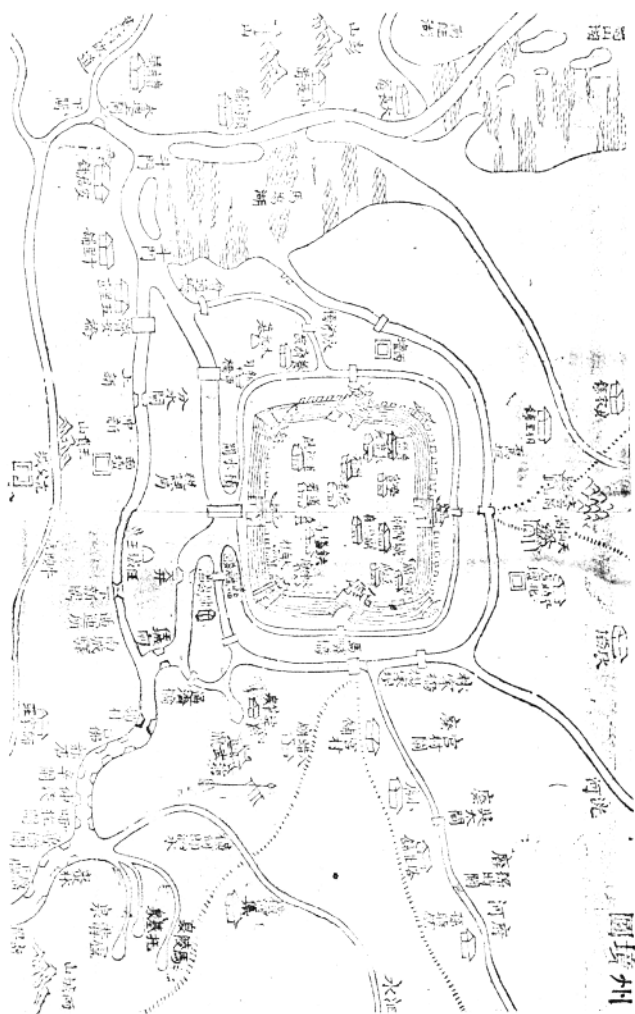
In 1913, Jining was changed from a direct prefecture to a county. The next year, Jining Dao was established, which had its seat in Jining County.

In January, 1946, Jining had just won its liberation, and the urban area was then established as a city at the same administrative level as that of a county. In April the same year the city was upgraded to the level of a prefecture. In July, 1948, Jining won its second liberation, and the urban area and suburban area combined was established as the City of Jining, initially under the Hebei—Shandong—Henan Administrative Office, and in August the same year it was put under the administration of the Middle—South—Shandong Administrative Office.

Right after the founding of the People's Republic, the City of Jining went under the administration of the Tengxian Prefecture and the Huxi Prefecture respectively. In July, 1953, a part of the counties from the Tengxian Prefecture and from the Huxi Prefecture combined and formed the Jining Prefecture, which had its seat of government in the City of Jining (at the administrative level of a county). In October, 1983, the City of Jining was renamed as the Shizhong District of the City of Jining. In 1994, the District has altogether four towns and four subdistrict offices, which have ninety-nine neighbourhood committees and thirty-nine village committees under them. There are in this District the Man, the Yi, the Zhuang, the Miao, the Bai, the Korean, the Russian, the Danhu nationalities and so on totaling fifteen minority nationalities, which, put together, amounting to 18,000 people.

The Shizhong District, which has a rich historical tradition, is now marching forward proudly, confidently and without a stop towards a brighter future.





1370年(明洪武三年)重建济宁示意图

## 投资天地

### 投资环境

矿产资源蕴藏丰富。市区周围煤、矿、铜、铅、石膏、重晶石、石灰石、石英、稀土蕴藏丰富,特别是煤炭资源,地质储量 200 多亿吨,居山东第一位。煤田煤层厚、埋藏浅、倾斜度小,含量达 27 层。品种以气煤和气肥煤为主,含硫量低,热量高达 6700 千卡/公斤,为优质动力煤和配焦煤。雄厚的能源基础给城市经济发展提供着优厚的可靠保证。

水电气暖供应充足。市区南邻中国北方最大的淡水湖——“南四湖”,湖水面积 1300 平方公里,是工农业生产和城市用水的重要资源。城区东西分别有 2 座装机容量 240 万千瓦邹城发电厂、济宁发电厂和 1 座 60 万千瓦的任城发电厂,为经济建设提供着充足的电力。市区北郊建有煤化公司,煤气发展前景广阔。市区东郊兴建的热力公司除确保城区居民冬季取暖外,还可解决大中型企业的工业用热问题。

交通运输四通八达。横贯城区的京杭大运河实施南水北调工程,抽江水 600 个流量,按三级标准通航的航道总长 240 公里。济宁港以 1000 吨级分节顶推船队可直达长江,成为水上运输的重要交通枢纽。铁路运输始于 1912 年,1958 年修复重建,济宁站现为山东西南部最大的车站之一。公路运输发展之快。具有现代化设施的济宁汽车站平均旅客日吞吐量近 2 万人次,高峰时达 3 万人次。每日发往省内外的客车 212 个班次。几十路市内公共汽车、面包车、小轿车和各种出租车招手即停,就近下车。济宁航班已通往北京、佛山、上海等地,为经济发展提供了更为有利的交通条件。

邮电通讯设施齐全。济宁邮电大楼座落在市中区红星东路,是鲁西南的重要通讯枢纽。电话交换机总容量 8 万门,程控电话 3 万门,市话用户达 4 万户,长途自动交换机近 2000 路端。高达百余米的 33 层电讯大楼,已形成具有国际国内直拨和传真等多功能的现代化邮电通讯网络。1995 年全市将实现县以上城市电话程控化,城区到各县干线传输数字化,乡村电话自动化,建成“大哥大”通信网和无线寻呼网,实现联网漫游。

人们生活安居乐业。改革开放以来,区委、区政府在发展经济的基础上,采取一系列政策和措施,逐步提高人民的物质和文化生活水平。1993 年全区完成社会商品零售总额与 1991 年、1992 年相比,分别增长 100.3% 和 44.6%,与市改区时的 1984 年相比,增长 9.3 倍。在社会商品零售总额中,居民消费品零

售总额占社会商品零售总额的 95%，社会集团消费品零售额比上年增长 13 倍。农业生产资料零售额比上年下降 50%。城乡居民收入明显增长，人民生活进一步提高，1993 年全区职工工资总额比去年增长 30.5%，全区职工年平均工资比上年增长 30.9%，农民年人均纯收入比上年增长 20.9%。城乡居民消费结构发生了很大变化，食品消费注重营养，副食消费比重增长高于主食消费比重的增长。1993 年在吃的方面社会商品零售额比上年增长 30.4%，粮食销售比上年增长 16.9%，植物油销售比上年增长 119.4%，家禽销售比上年增长 37.4%。穿着讲究舒适新颖，穿的方面社会商品零售额比上年增长 48.0%。用的方面社会商品零售额比上年增长 67.4%。城市居民、市郊农民人均住房面积分别比市改区的 1984 年增长 1 和 2 倍，居住条件明显改善。城市住房趋于小区化，农民住房向城市化发展，一些新颖别致的楼房，在比较富裕的乡、村、户中相继崛起，城乡差别明显缩小。

### 开发区简介

济宁开放开发综合试验区位于中区境内，为山东省级综合试验区，总规划面积 2 平方公里，工业建设已纳入济宁市城市建设总体规划。开发区分东、西两区。东区位于兖济铁路以南、洸府河以西、五里营路以北的三角地带，占地面积 152 公顷。区内有 40 米宽的城市主干道——滨河路，有 8 条新规划的主次干道，全长 7.5 公里。西区位于“327”国道以南、红星西路以北，占地面积 83 公顷，有 10 条新规划的主次干道。有一、二、三类工业区和商贸区、游乐区、公寓区等。

开发区基础设施完善，给水、排水、供电、道路、电讯、热力、煤气等已基本配套，布局合理，具备了良好的生产、生活条件。开发区内 30 米宽的中央大道和 20 米宽的澳门路已经形成，2200 米的地下排水管道和日供水 3 万吨的供水管线已建成，110 千伏的输变电线路已架设完毕，程控电话已并网开通，热力、煤气及市政公用设施已大部完成。

开发区工业区内的土地使用权实行有偿出让。出让使用期最高 70 年，出让金额每平方米 80—200 元(人民币)，一次性缴纳出让金有困难的可分期缴纳；对进区的企业不分企业性质和经营管理方式，除享受国家规定的宏观优惠政策和山东省开放开发综合试验区的税收优惠政策外，对自带资金来工业区分开项目的单位和个人，视投资金额大小给予一定数量的农业转为非农业人口指标；对引进国内外资金者给予适当比例的一次性奖励；对牵线搭桥引进新项目并经考察采用的，奖励中介人 1000—10000 元(人民币)，也可按投产当年税后利润的 5—20% 给予一次奖励。

开发区管理委员会代表政府对开发区实行统一领导和管理。其机构设置合理,办事程序简化,服务效率高。区内土地由管委会统一规划、征地、开发和管理;来区创办企业的由管委会办理立项、工商税务登记、土地使用等手续;区内的基建、安装由管委会招标、议标,提供勘察设计服务,审发准建证、施工证和临建证,并负责工程质量和安全监督;工业区内允许多种企业形式和多种分配制度并存,企业形式完全由投资者与合营者自由商定;企业工人的雇佣、解聘等由企业自主确定;区内所有企业均实行自愿结合、自筹资金、自主经营、自负盈亏、自我约束、自我发展的原则,最大限度地为企业生产经营创造良好环境。

开发区竭诚欢迎海内外各界人士、港澳台同胞前来进行各方面的合作与交流,我区将根据国家政策,给予更多的优惠条件,保证投资合作者生意兴隆,事业发达。

## The Field of Investment

### Investment Environment

Jining has a large mineral resources which is rich in coal, ore, copper, lead, gypsum, barite, limestone, quartz and rare earth, especially in coal resources, the geological reserves is about 20 billion tons and ranks the first in Shandong. The coal bed of coalfield is thick and deposits shallow with little gradient and 27 layers of content. The varieties are mainly gas coal and bottle fertile coal which have low sulphur content with 6700 kcal/kg of heat quantity and belong to high quality power coal and coal blending. The munificent and reliable guarantee has been provided for city's economic development with such abundant energy resources.

**Full Supply of water, Electricity and Central Heating:** The city proper borders on "Nansi Lake" in the south, which is the largest fresh water lake in North China. The area of the lake is 1300 square kilometers. It is a major water resources for industry and agriculture as well as the city. There are three power stations at the east and west of the urban district separately, they are: Zhouchen power station with 2.1 million kilowatt of installed capacity, Jining power station and Rengcheng power station with 0.6 million kilowatt of installed capacity. The sufficient power has been provided for the economic construction. A gas company is at the northern suburbs and has a vast developing vistas. The heating power company which is at the eastern suburbs of the city, not only can provide industrial heating for the large and middle enterprises but also can provide winter heating for the residents in the city.

**Communications and Transportation Opened to all Sides:** Jinghang Grand Canal, which traverses urban district, has implemented the project for transferring water from south to north, about 600 flow of water has been pumped from the Canal. The total length of the channel is 240km which opened to navigation with class three standard. The sectional push boat team of 1000 tonnage at Jining port may reach the Yangtse River directly. It is an important hub of communications on waterway transportation. Railway transportation was began in 1912 and rebuilt in 1958. At present, Jining railway station is one of the largest stations in south-west of Shandong. The highway transportation has been developed very quickly. Jining long-distance bus station with modern facilities has a daily handling capacity of 20,000 passengers and reaches 30,000 passengers at peak times. About 212 numbers of buses, mini-buses, cars and taxis provide the convenient services in the city. For civil aviation system, the scheduled flights run from Jining to Beijing, Foshan, Shanghai and etc, provide a more favourable transport conditions for the

economic development.

**Complete Facilities of post and Telecommunication:** Jining Post Building is located at Hongxing east street of downtown, it is an important communication hub in south-west of Shandong. The total capacity of the telephone switchboard is 80,000 gates, 30,000 gates for programme-controlled telephone, 2,000 terminals for long-distance telephone exchange, 40,000 gates for local telephone. A 33-storey post and Telecommunication Building of more than 100 meters high has formed a multiple-functional communications network which can send facsimile and dial directly to both local and abroad and so on. By the year of 1995, the municipality will realize following objectives: programme-controlled telephone will be provided to each county; Data transmission will be provided for trunk transmission from each town to each county; Automated telephone will be provided to each village; Mobile telephone communication network and radio seeking and calling network will be built up and connected together for roaming.

**People Living and working in peace and Contentment:** Since reform and opening up, the prefectural government has taken a series of policies and measures to improve people's material and cultural living standard step by step on the basis of economic developing. The total volume of social commodity retail sales of the whole prefecture in 1993 increased at an average speed of 41.5 percent compared with 1991 and 1992; increased 9.3 times compared with 1984 (the city was changed into prefecture in this year). The total volume of resident consumer sales made up 95 percent of the total volume social commodity retail sales. The volume of social group consumer sales increased 13 times than last year. The volume of retail sales of agricultural capital goods dropped 50 percent than last year. The income of resident increased obviously. The life of resident improved furtherly. The total volume of staff wages of the whole prefecture in 1993 increased 30.95 percent than last year. The average annual wages of staff in the whole prefecture increased 30.9 percent than last year. The annual net income per capita of the peasants increased 20.9 percent than last year. Great changes have been taken for resident's consumer structure. People pay great attention to nutrition in food consumer, the proportion of non-staple food is higher than staple food in consumer. The volume of social commodity sales on diet in 1993 increased 30.4 percent, on vegetable oil increased 119.4 percent and on livestock increased 37.4 percent than last year. The volume of social commodity sales on dress in 1993 increased 48.0 percent than last year. The volume of social commodity sales on articles for use increased 67.4 percent than last year. The housing area per capita of residents in urban districts and suburbs increased one or two times than 1934. The housing condition improved obviously. The housing of the city tends to residential quarters, the crowded and inconvenient housing reduced. The housing of the peasants tends to develop like city, some novel and unique buildings have been built up in some richer villages. The difference between city and countryside is reduced obviously.

#### **Brief Introduction for Developing Zone:**

Jining comprehensive opening and developing zone is situated in the middle of district. It is a provincial comprehensive trial zone. The total planning area is 2 square kilometres. The industry construction of the zone has been brought into Jining municipal construction overall plan. The developing zone is divided into east and west districts. The east district is located on a deltaic land which at the south of Yanji railway, west of Guangru River and north of wuli road, with the area of 152 hectares. There are one of arterial road with 40 metres width, eight new planned feeder roads with total length of 7.5km in the east district. The west district is located at south of National road 327, north of Hongxin west road, with the total area of 83 hectares. There are ten of planned feeder roads, industrial sections of class one, two and three, business sections, entertainment sections and resident sections in the district. The facilities in the developing zone are complete equipped with systems of water supply and sewage, electricity supply, roads, post and telecommunication, heating and gasing. The developing zone has a rational layout and is provided with good conditions for production and living. A central street with 30 meters of width and anomen road with 20 meters have been formed. The



underground drainage pipeline of 2200 meters and water supply pipeline which can provide 30,000 tons of water per day have been completed. The power transmission line with 110 kilowatts has been erected. The programme-controlled telephones have been opened and connected to the network. The systems of heating and gasing as well as most of municipal public facilities have been completed. The land use right of industry area in the developing zone would put into effect of paid transfers. The maximum transfer period is 70 years. The transfer amount is RMB Y 80-200 per square kilometer. One can pay by installment if he has difficulty to pay for use of land (transfer amount) at one time. The enterprises entering the developing zone, not considering their characters and management or operation ways, will enjoy the macro-favourable policy stipulated by the State as well as the tax preference policy of the province. The units or individual person who bring their own funds coming to the industry area to operate project, regarding the amounts of funds, will get some fixed population quotas, with which the peasant can become non-peasant population. The people who introduced the funds from home or abroad will get a proper ratio of rewards. The intermediaries who act as gobetween introduced new project which has been adopted after review will get RMB Y 1000 — 10000 of finder's fee. On the other way, or can get 5-20 percent rewards based on after-tax profit in the year of the project put into production.

The Administrative Committee of developing zone, on behalf of Municipal Government, has responsibility for implementing the unified leadership and management to the developing zone. The Committee is rational organized, with simple procedures for handling affairs and high efficiency of service. The land in the developing zone will be unified planned, acquired, developed and managed by the Committee. The Committee would handle the necessary procedures of project establishment, business tax registration, land using and etc. for the enterprises or individuals who coming to the developing zone to operate the project of business. For the capital construction and installation of the developing zone, the Committee is in charge of bidding, bids evaluation, survey and design service, reviews for issuing certificates of permit, construction and temporal construction, as well as supervision of construction quality and safety. The multiple patterns of enterprises and multiple allocation systems will be allowed in the industry zone, the patterns of enterprises would be freely fixed by investors and joint venturers through negotiation. The employment and dismissal of the workers in the enterprises would be determined by enterprises themselves. All enterprises in the zone will carry out the principle of to be responsible for enterprises own decisions about their combination and funding, their own profits and losses, so that to create good conditions for the enterprises for operating and producing to the greatest possible extent.

The developing zone, sincerely welcomes the personalities of various circles home and abroad, overseas Chinese from Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan to come to cooperate and interchange in various aspect. Our developing zone, will provide more favourable terms based on State policy. It is ensured that the cooperator's business will be brisk and flourishing.





## 经 济 发 展

**工业生产突飞猛进** 济宁是一个古老的手工业城市。历史上就有“400名铜匠、500名竹匠、600名木匠、800名皮匠、1500名铁匠”之说。玉堂酱园开业于1780年,生产的酱菜曾名扬江北,味压江南,并作为清代贡品,供给当朝皇帝;火柴生产亦有70余年历史,出口火柴已占全部生产的50%以上。

建国后,特别是党的十一届三中全会以来,市区工业如虎添翼,创造了历史发展最高水平。到1983年底,区内有冶金、电力、化学、煤炭炼焦、机械、纺织、缝纫、皮革、造纸、食品、建筑材料、木材加工、文化用品等10多个工业门类,215个工业企业,1352种产品。1984年市改区以来,区委、区政府按照“发展经济、壮大实力、改善功能、服务城市”的总体战略,重点发展了为大工业配套服务的机械、化工和为人民生活服务的轻质建材、塑料制品、服装以及为国家出口创汇的外向型企业。与此同时,街乡企业异军突起,村办企业犹如雨后春笋,个体工业遍地开花,形成了食品、纺织、皮革、印刷、化工建材、五金机械和文化用品等8个工业门类,400多个工业产品,800多个花色品种。工业产值平均每年以47.6%的速度增长。有40余种产品远销北美、西欧、东欧、日本、东南亚、俄罗斯、香港、台湾等20多个国家和地区,20余种产品获省、部优称号。

**外向型经济发展迅速** 近几年全区不断强化整体开放意识,制定对外经济发展规划,在外经、外贸、外联上大作文章。先后组织人员赴美国、日本、韩国、俄罗斯、香港等国家和地区考察、洽谈项目,多渠道引进外资和先进技术。近两年共签订利用外资协议合同百余项,年出口交货总值平均递增50%。出口产品百余个品种,产品远销美国、日本、俄罗斯、韩国、加拿大、香港、台湾等20多个国家和地区。

**科技兴区大显神通** 改革开放以来,科技事业有了较快发展,全区上下进一步强化了科技是第一生产力的认识,制定并实施了“科技兴区”的战略规划,加速科技成果向生产力转化。全区现有各级各类科技人员5000余人,近年来共取得科技成果百余项,其中填补国内空白和达到国内先进水平的18项。有40余个科技项目被列入省市攻关、“星火计划”和推广项目。在国内外举办的科技成果展览会上,有12个科技新产品获18项奖励。与省内外60多个科技单位、大专院校建立了长期协作关系。聘请了几十名省内外著名专家、教授担任我区经济技术顾问。采取聘用、调入、兼职等形式引进各类科技专业人才