

苏州新貌

Suzhou Today

陈德铭 主编

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五洲传播出版社



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历史翻开了新的一页，古老的苏州城焕发出生命的活力，今天的苏州人，凭借苏州历史文化经济地理的得天独厚的条件，加以自己的百倍的努力，为苏州城写下了新的篇章，创造出一个新的“文化苏州”。

文化苏州，这便是今天的苏州给世人的一个有着丰厚底蕴又极具个性魅力并且充满新意的城市形象。今天的苏州，既保留了古城原有的特色，小桥流水人家依旧，又融入了现代化城市的气魄和气息，苏州人在为自己的古城作新的形象设计的时候，在充分认识和尽量保护自身魅力的前提下，勇敢地接受了现代意识和外来文化的挑战。这一相当成功的探索和实践，最为突出的体现，便是苏州的街坊改造。朴素淡雅，是苏州城市建设的灵魂，街坊改造依存了古老苏州青砖黛瓦粉墙翘檐的格调，保持了临河傍水的格局，继承园林艺术的精髓，站在这里，你既清晰又含糊地感觉有一种东西弥漫着，并且也渐渐地弥漫了你的心头，每一块青砖里，每一滴水里，都有意无意地渗透着，它既空灵又厚重，既飘逸又实在，这种东西，大概就是传统文化。但是，这已经不是一成不变的传统文化，让我们走进它的内部去看一看，现代化的城市居住设施配套齐全，水、气、电全部到位，许许多多居民丢掉了“三桶一炉”，生活质量发生了质的变化。

序



“君到姑苏见，人家尽枕河”，今天的苏州城，重又恢复再现了“红栏三百六十桥”的水的神话般的传说故事，仅一条新开通的干将路，就架建小桥22座。

在古城的东西两侧，是今天的苏州人引以为自豪的巨大的两翼，集商贸、居住、工业为一体的工业园区和高新技术产业区、经济聚集区、现代化新城区三位一体的苏州新区，如一对雄健有力的翅膀，携同古老的城区，向着二十一世纪，凌空飞跃。

放眼向西，五彩缤纷的苏州乐园，使沉静了千百年的狮山沸腾起来，它再也不是一道静卧着的古老悲凉的传说，而是一头站立起来为新苏州高唱赞美之歌的雄师；回头往东，金鸡湖畔正在崛起的花园城市，则是做惯了小文章的苏州人在今天写出的非凡的大手笔。

一体两翼的城市新格局，大大促进了城市生产力结构的优化，为苏州今天的经济建设，奠定了十分优良的基础。

随着经济建设的高速发展，苏州老百姓的生活发生了翻天覆地的变化，苏州创建国家卫生城市，大街小巷干净清爽，从前马桶煤炉占据天下的情形逐渐从苏州城里消失，从老妈妈手里的菜篮子，到孩子桌上的电脑，苏州人赶着时代的潮流，他们努力建设现代化的文明，同时，也尽情享受现代化的文明，向世人展示着古老苏州的青春活力。

A new page in history is being recorded with the vitality of life from ancient Suzhou. Today, the people of Suzhou are writing a new chapter of their home by drawing upon the unique advantages in history, culture, economy and geography, coupled with strenuous efforts in creation of a "cultural Suzhou".

Cultural Suzhou is the city image conveyed by Suzhou today, which has rich connotations, peculiar charm and fresh insight. Today's Suzhou, while retaining its ancient features seen in the canals, delicate bridges and water-fronted dwellings, has acquired the air and magnitude of a modern city. When designing the new image for their old city, the people of Suzhou have responded boldly to the challenge of modern concepts and foreign cultures, with full understanding of their own charm and determination to preserve it. This has been proved to be a successful attempt. A striking case in point is the transformation of the old city blocks. Simplicity and quaintness are the soul in Suzhou's urban construction. The reconstructed city blocks have maintained the style of dark grey bricks, roof tiles with curved eaves and white walls on the edge of canals, and the artistic essence of classical gardens. In the midst of it, one can feel, distinctly or vaguely from every brick and pool of water, the permeation of what may be termed traditional culture, which consciously or unconsciously manifests itself sometimes visionary and subtle, sometimes solid and definite. However, such is no longer the stereotyped traditional culture. An inside look finds all the living facilities of a modern city, with running water, electricity, gas and everything in place. Most inhabitants have got rid of buckets and coal stoves -- a substantial change in the quality of their life.

"Upon entering Suzhou, you'll behold houses pillowing on canals." The once

fabulous Scene of "360 bridges with red wooden railings" is being restored in Suzhou today. The newly built Gan Jiang Road, for one thing, is crossed by 22 bridges.

On the eastern and western flanks of the old city stand proudly Suzhou Industrial Park, which combines industry with commercial and residential quarters, and Suzhou New District, which integrates hi-tech development zone with modern urban district and concentration of industries. The flanks, like a pair of powerful wings, are spurring the old city into the 21st century at soaring speed.

To the west of the city, the Lion Hill, quiet and melancholy since time of yore, is now the site of the multicolored Suzhou Amusement Park, which seems to have roused the legendary lion in greeting of the birth of New Suzhou. Looking eastward, we see the rise of a garden city on the shore of Jinji Lake, and realize that the people of Suzhou can now paint a masterpiece in huge dimensions instead of merely adding petty touches as they used to.

The development pattern of the two flanks in coordination of the city proper has greatly promoted the optimum structure of production and laid a good foundation for current economic construction of Suzhou.

As the result of swift development of economic construction, drastic changes have taken place in the life of the Suzhou folks. In this sanitary city of national standard, all the streets and lanes are clean-washed and tidy, and the ever-present night pails and smoking coal stoves are disappearing from the scene. The vegetable baskets in the hands of old ladies and the computers on the desks of children are but evidence that the folks here, in pace with the time, are enjoying the goodness of a modern civilization while endeavoring to realize it in full, and that the ancient Suzhou is putting on a youthful and vibrant look.

Foreword





关怀
Loving Care



春天
The New Era



邓小平视察苏州
Deng Xiaoping inspects Suzhou



江泽民视察苏州
Jiang Zemin inspects Suzhou



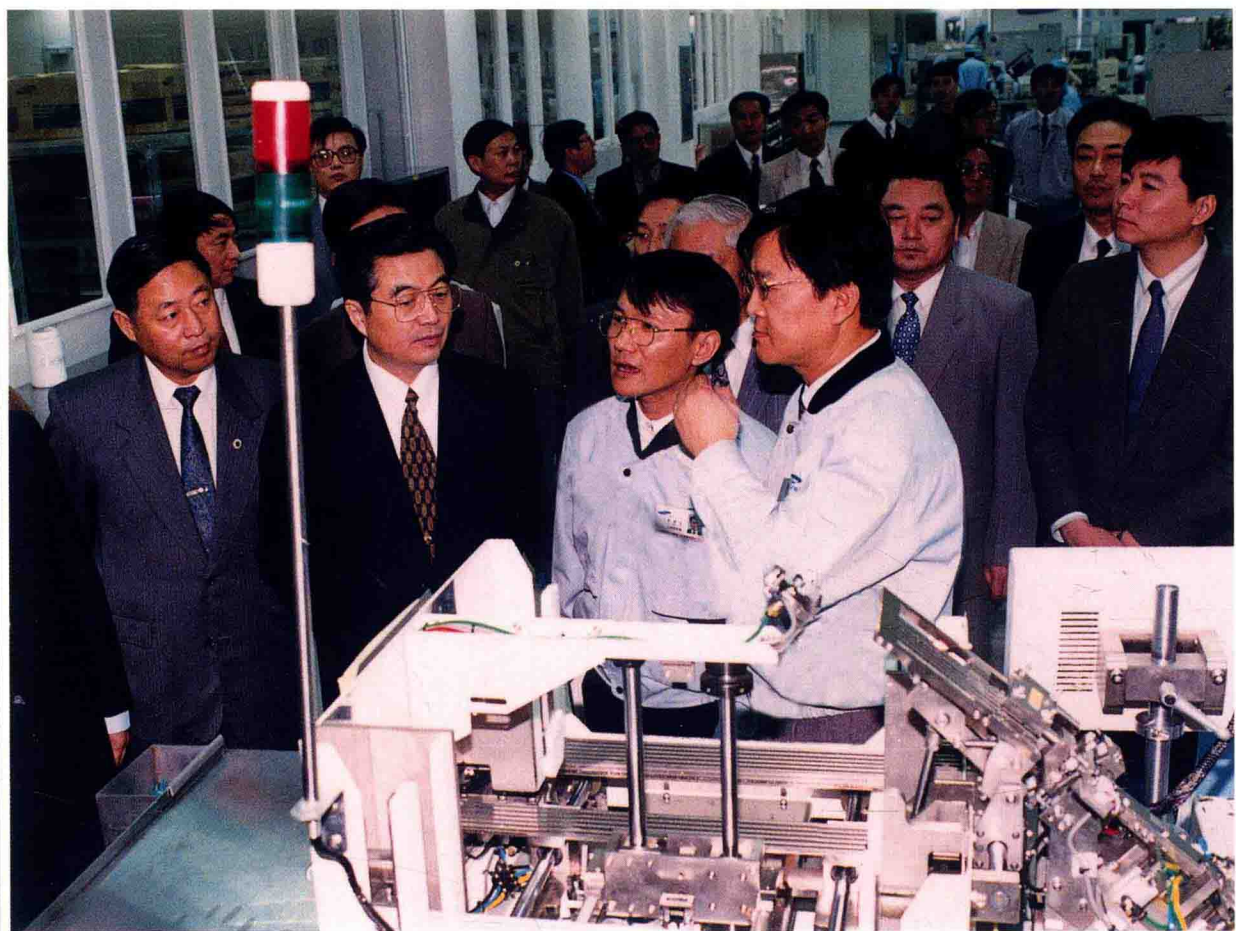
李鹏视察苏州
Li Peng inspects Suzhou



朱镕基视察苏州
Zhu Rongji inspects Suzhou



李瑞环视察苏州
Li Ruihuan Inspects Suzhou



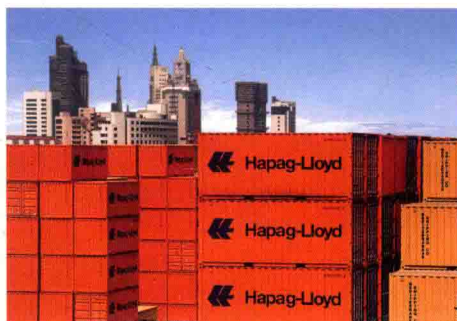
胡锦涛视察苏州
Hu Jintao inspects Suzhou



尉建行视察苏州
Wei Jianxing inspects Suzhou



李岚清视察苏州
Li Lanqing inspects Suzhou



开放
Opening
up

