

厦門

城市建設巡禮

中共廈門市委辦公室
中共廈門市委政研室

厦門

城市建设巡礼

中共厦门市委办公厅
中共厦门市委政研室
一九九八年八月

《厦门城市建设巡礼》大型画册编纂人员名单

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序 言

石兆彬

厦门，地处东海之滨，北倚泉州，南连漳州，东望台湾；海阔沙平，石奇山秀，风景如画；舳舻相继，商贾如云，繁华似锦，是一座著名的港口风景城市。

厦门，六百年沧桑，几经繁荣，也曾落后。自洪武开埠，厦门便是我国重要的商港和对台及海外交通的枢纽。鸦片战争后，被迫辟为“五口通商”口岸。本世纪二三十年代，厦门曾是我国十大贸易口岸之一，呈现出“近城烟雨千家市，绕岸风樯百货居”的繁荣景象。城市建设也随之勃兴，形成了以中山、思明、厦禾路为主轴、巷陌纵横的城市格局和骑楼沿街、中西合璧的城市风格。但是，抗日战争爆发以后，厦门城市遭受了破坏。建国后的三十年，因处于两岸对峙的前沿，经济发展和城市建设缓慢。

改革开放的浩荡春风，掀开了厦门新的一页。特区建设以来，在邓小平、江泽民等党和国家领导人的亲切关怀和省委、省政府的正确领导下，全市人民奋发进取，创造了改革开放和现代化建设的新业绩，也谱写了城市建设的新篇章。我们紧紧围绕建设现代化国际性港口风景城市的目标，遵循高起点规划、高标准建设、高效能管理的方针，大规模地展开城市建设。坚持以规划为龙头，广征博采，完成了覆盖面积达500多平方公里的“单核多中心”、“一环数片、众星拱月”的城市总体规划和各分区规划。坚持基础设施先行，多渠道融资，多形式建设，建成了湖滨南路、湖滨北路、同集路、集灌路、厦门大桥等一批城市干道、桥梁和一批供水、供电、供气设施，建成了全国一流的空港、属国家一类港的海港和先进的信息通讯系统，以及泉厦、厦漳高速公路，完成了鹰厦铁路的电气化改造，形成了便捷的海陆空立体交通网络和高效的信息通讯网络，大大缩小了与全国乃至世界各地的时空距离，构筑了大城市的框架，增强了区域性中心城市功能。坚持新区建设与旧城改造并举，建设了湖里工业区、莲花新村等50多平方公里的工业新区和生活小区；进行了厦禾路、江头和鹭江道等旧城改造，城市建成区面积扩展到70平方公里；并矗立起了一座座融汇传统特色与现代特征的标志性建筑，城市品位大为提高。坚持建设与管理并重，投入巨资，进行了筭筭湖等环境治理，使城市大气质量达到国家一级标准，海域水质基本达到一类水平，昔日一潭死水、臭气熏人的筭筭湖，也变得碧波荡漾、鹭飞鱼翔；开展了一系列群众性创建活动，先后跨入了国家卫生城市、园林城市和环保模范城市的先进行列。坚持城市建设与经济发展相互协调，以城市建设适应和推动经济发展，使全市综合经济实力明显增强，人均国内生产总值连续多年居全国前列。经过全体建设者的妙手雕琢和全市人民的协力管护，美丽的鹭岛更现迷人的风姿，一座初具国际性、现代化的城市在祖国东南沿海迅速崛起。

厦门正象展翅的白鹭，面对新的世纪，朝着建设社会主义现代化国际性港口风景城市的宏伟目标，向着更加灿烂辉煌的明天，栉风沐雨，振翅高飞！

An Overview of Xiamen Urban Construction

Forward

Shi Zhaobin

Situated on the west bank of the East Sea, neighboring Quanzhou in the north and linking Zhangzhou in the south, and facing Taiwan in the East, Xiamen has been famous for its picturesque scenery made up of a wide sea with flat and extensive sandy beaches on one side, and beautiful mountains with peculiar rocks on the other. It is also a well-known prosperous port city that has been frequented by a large number of merchant ships and businessmen from all over the world.

Xiamen is a city with a history of 600 years with the vicissitudes of prosperity and backwardness. It has been one of China's important trade ports and a hub of communications with Taiwan and abroad since it was first founded during the Hongwu Dynasty. After the Opium War, it was designated as one of the "Five Trade Ports." During the 20s and 30s of this century, Xiamen was one of the ten biggest trading ports in China with a flourishing scene of "thousands of stores everywhere and storage houses full of merchandise ranged along the bank of the sea." The city had made great strides in construction at that time by creating the urban pattern with the three Roads of Zhongshan, Siming, and Xiahe as the main axes and many minor roads and lanes crisscrossing them and reaching every corner, and by erecting all kinds of buildings of various architectural styles characterized by a combination of the East and the West. However, it suffered great damage during the Japanese invasion. During the first 30 years after China's liberation in 1949, the economic and urban construction developed at a very slow pace, as the two sides of the Taiwan Straits had been hostile to each other. As a result, Xiamen, the former thriving city that once made a metropolitan appearance, became a small isolated island town that developed its economy very slowly and looked old and worn with very backward infrastructure.

The reform and opening up have turned a new page in the history of Xiamen. Since the founding of the special economic zone, with the thoughtful concern by Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin and other state leaders, under the correct leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and Government, the diligent people of Xiamen have made new achievements and added an illustrious chapter to the urban construction. With attention being firmly focused on the goal of building Xiamen into a modernized international port city of beautiful scenery, following the principles of high starting points in planning, high standard in construction, and high efficiency in management, the city has been developed vigorously. Now as a result of survey and broad soliciting of opinions, a general urban development plan and specific plans for different regions covering an area of over 500 square kilometers have been completed. The city will be characterized by "one core with several centers," "one circle with several parcels and 'many stars surrounding the moon.'" As a result of priority always given to infrastructure, raising funds through many channels, and construction undertaken in many forms, Xiamen has recently built a number of main roads and a bridge, such as Hubin South and Hubin North Roads, Tongji Road, Jiguan Road, and Xiamen Bridge; set up a number of water, power, and gas supply installations; finished the construction of the largest airport in East China, the state first-class port and the advanced information communication system; built Quanzhou-Xiamen and Xiamen-Zhangzhou Freeways; completed the electrified transformation of Yingtian-Xiamen Railway. A convenient and fast transportation network by air, land and sea, and a highly efficient information communication network have been completed so that Xiamen is getting closer with the other parts of China and the outside world; the framework of a metropolis is being formed; and the urban function of a regional center has been strengthened. With the principle of combining the construction of the new urban areas with the renovation of the old, nearly 50 square kilometers of new industrial zones like Huli Industrial Zone has been completed; the urban area has been expanded to 70 square kilometers as a result

把经济特区办得更快些更好些。

邓小平 一九八四年
二月九日

1984年2月9日，邓小平同志视察厦门经济特区时的题词

堅持改革開放努力
辦好有中國特色的社
會主義經濟特區

江澤民
一九九二年
九月四日

1991年9月4日，江泽民同志为厦门经济特区建设十周年的题词

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第一篇 领导关怀

厦门，祖国东南沿海一颗璀璨的明珠。共和国领导人的目光，始终深情地注视、勉励、期待着她：1984年2月，我国改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的总设计师、建立经济特区的倡导者和决策者、敬爱的邓小平同志亲临视察；1989年12月以来，中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席江泽民同志，先后三次亲临视察……厦门经济特区自1981年10月正式动工创建至今，前来视察的党和国家领导人共计有100多人次。他们在紧张的视察期间对厦门的城市建设工作也高度重视，详细听取城市建设工作情况的汇报，深入街道、工厂、重点建设工程工地进行指导，一再要求厦门要高起点规划、高标准建设、高效能管理，殷切希望把厦门建设成为一座雄伟秀丽的共和国大厦之门。厦门，这颗祖国东南沿海璀璨的明珠，在中央领导人深情的关怀下，一天更比一天光华绚丽！

Leaders' Concern

Xiamen is like a brilliant pearl fixed on the southeast coast of China, for which the leaders of the Republic have always shown special, kind, and thoughtful concern: In January 1984, the general designer of China's reform, opening up, and modernizing reconstruction, the initiator and decision-maker for the setup of special economic zones in China, our beloved Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally came to inspect Xiamen; since December 1989, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the State, Chairman of the Central Military Committee, Comrade Jiang Zenmin, has personally come to inspect Xiamen for three times... Since the founding of Xiamen Special Economic Zone in October 1981, the Party and state leaders have come to visit Xiamen over 100 occasions. During the brief period of their inspection, they have also paid great attention to the urban construction of Xiamen by listening attentively to the briefing on the urban construction, going down to neighborhoods, factories, building sites of important projects, and giving instructions. They have reiterated many times that Xiamen must follow the principles of high starting points in planning, high standard in construction, and high efficiency in management. They sincerely hope that Xiamen will be built into a magnificent and beautiful gate to the huge mansion of the Republic. Under the attentive care and warm concern of the state leaders, Xiamen, the dazzling pearl on the southeast coast of China, will become increasingly charming and resplendent with each passing day.



厦门城市建设巡礼

领导关怀



1984年2月，邓小平同志（左六）和王震同志（左七）由省委书记项南（左三）、福州军区司令员江拥辉

领导关怀



厦门城市建设巡礼



王拥辉（左四）、省长胡平（左五）、市委书记陆自奋（左九）等陪同视察厦门东渡港区码头



厦门城市建设巡礼

领导关怀



1991年12月，中共中央总书记江泽民同志（右一）在厦门经济特区建设10周年庆祝大会上发表重要讲话

领导关怀



厦门城市建设巡礼



重要讲话



厦门城市建设巡礼

领导关怀



1994年8月，江泽民同志视察国家重点工程——厦门嵩屿电厂，与建设者们亲切交谈

领导关怀



厦门城市建设巡礼

