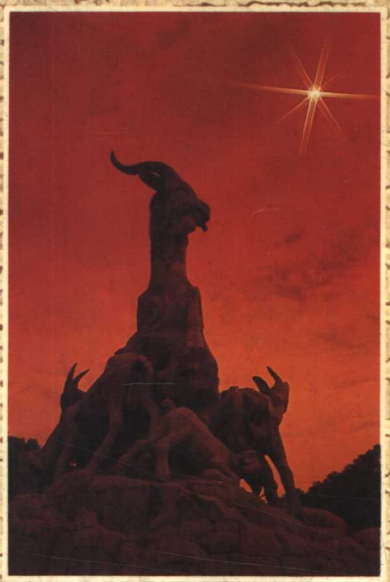

中國城市改革叢書

Reform in China's Cities Series

改革開放中的新廣州

Guangzhou's New Look in the Programme of Reform and Opening to the Outside World

65-64

紅旗出版社

The Red Flag Publishing House

中國城市改革丛書

李先念

一九八三年六月八日

中共中央總書記胡耀邦到廣東視察，廣東省領導人任仲夷、梁靈光等到機場迎接。
Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, arrives in Guangzhou on an inspection tour. Meeting him off the plane are Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang and other local leaders.

中共中央顧問委員會主任鄧小平視察廣州期間，同各界羣衆親切會面。

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Party's Central Committee, meets with representatives from various circles during his inspection of the city.

中華人民共和國國務院總理趙紫陽在廣州視察。
Zhao Ziyang, the country's premier, inspecting Guangzhou.

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值得珍視的歷史紀錄

——《中國城市改革叢書》序

馬仲揚

中國人民正在全心全意譜寫現代化建設的新的歷史篇章。以1984年爲例，全國各條戰線取得了優異的成績：工農業生產總產值突破了一萬億元，比1983年增長14.2%；農業總產值增長14.5%；輕工業增長13.9%，重工業增長14.2%；國內市場繁榮，初步形成多渠道的商業網絡；對外經濟關係得到進一步發展；財政收入穩步增長；城鄉居民的收入也有了較大的提高。像旭日升起一樣，絢麗壯觀的中華大地，增添了更加誘人的光彩。

當前，中共中央關於經濟體制改革的決定和科學技術體制改革的決定，正鼓舞着億萬羣衆，生氣勃勃，扎扎實實地奮勇前進。方興未艾的發展形勢，展示着我們黨和國家的決策，越來越使人滿懷信心，越來越使人堅定不移地投身於改革，投身於我們偉大而光榮的事業。

爲了實現社會主義現代化，近幾年來，我國制定了一系列政策，貫徹這些政策的結果，使我國的經濟出現了持續、穩定、協調發展的新局面。特別是對外開放政策和對內開放政策，成了我國整個經濟體制改革的關鍵。正如鄧小平同志最近指出的，對外開放政策和對內開放政策是實現社會主義現代化的最大的政策。這兩個政策是發展社會生產力的不可缺少的補充。他還指出，中國正在進行的改革，中國的對內和對外兩個開放政策，是堅定不移的。我們不會動搖。我們的方針不是收，而是繼續放，也許今後要放得更大。已經充分證明，這是社會主義的完全正確的政策。實踐將繼續證明，它們在建設有中國特色的社會主義的理論和實踐中所具有的戰略地位和巨大作用。

中國的經濟體制改革是以城市爲重點的。城市的改革，實際上是城市的開放政策。我國繼建立深圳、珠海、厦門、汕頭四個經濟特區之後，又開放了海南島和十四個沿海城市。實際上，沿海地帶的城市和大批的中心城市，都將在改革中實行對外開放和對內開放政策。

《中國城市改革叢書》是如實地記錄一批先驅的城市，在貫徹改革、開放、搞活一系列政策中，已經取得的和即將取得的成就，告訴人們中國城市經濟體制改革的歷史步伐是怎樣前進的。通過《叢書》，人們也可以看到社會主義的中國，根據自己的實際狀況，是怎樣在建設有自己的特色的社會主義事業，怎樣開闢自己的社會主義現代化道路。

這套叢書的編輯和出版，經過了反復醞釀、反復商討之後確定的。沿海開放城市和改革走在前列的城市，優先入選。以各個城市爲單位，各自按照自己的特點，進行編輯印製，陸續分册出版。這些畫册，每一册不僅反映該城市及所屬縣近幾年來物質文明建設的新成就、新步伐、新面貌、新趨向，而且反映精神文明建設的新情況、新內容、新措施和人民的新生活。每一畫册，都有自己的特點。

叢書圖文并茂，統一爲十二開本，彩色印刷。文字介紹和說明，採用中英文對照。圖片和文字，都力求做到科學性、活潑性、藝術性的統一，使畫册成爲讀者喜愛的藝術品。

我們相信，這套叢書的問世，會受到國內外讀者的歡迎。因爲她是一套具有紀念意義的畫册，將會使人們感到是值得珍視的歷史紀錄，而愛不釋手，留戀不已。

一九八五年三月二十九日

VALUABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS

— Foreword To Reform In China's Cities Series

Ma Zhongyang

The Chinese people have been wholeheartedly engaged in carrying out a national modernization programme. In 1984, for example, China's gross output value of industry and agriculture exceeded 1,000 billion RMB yuan, a rise of 14.2% over 1983. Her total output value of agriculture rose by 14.5%, of light industry by 13.9%, and of heavy industry by 14.2%. Her domestic market has been brisk as a multi-channel commercial network is taking shape. Her economic relations with other countries have grown. Her state revenue has increased steadily. Her urban and rural citizens have earned bigger incomes. Today China is as promising as the morning sun.

Resolutions of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. concerning economic, scientific and technological restructuring are inspiring millions to work with vigour in a down-to-earth manner. Developments show that the masses have faith in Party and state strategic decisions and plunge unflinchingly into the reforms and the splendid cause.

In recent years, a series of policies have been made with a view to realizing the socialist modernization in China.Due to the implementation of these policies, the nation's economy has seen a new phase of continual, steady, and well-proportioned growth. The policies of opening to the outside world and at home in particular, have become the key link in China's overall economic reform. These policies, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out, constitute the great principle of realizing socialist modernization. They provide indispensable backing for expansion of social productive forces. He has also made it clear that China will resolutely carry out both the current reforms and the two open policies. The Chinese people will not waver. Our guiding principle is not to retreat from the open policies but to carry them still further, probably even on a larger scale in the future. They have been proved to be absolutely correct socialist policies. Practice will continue to confirm their strategic role and great effect in the theory and practice of building a socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The reform of China's economic system has been focusing on cities. Urban reforms have, in essence, identified themselves with the open policy. After establishing the four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Xiamen and Shantou, China has opened fourteen other coastal cities and Hainan Island. In fact, all cities on her coast and a large number of key inland cities will implement two open policies.

Reform in China's Cities Series faithfully records what the pioneering cities have achieved and will achieve in pursuing the policies of reform, opening to the outside world and activating domestic economy. It also tells the reader how urban economic restructuring proceeded. In addition, one will be able to learn from this Series how China goes about a socialist cause of her own distinctive style and paves her own way for socialist modernization in line with specific conditions.

Our decision regarding the compilation and publication of this Series was made after repeated discussions. In terms of selection, priority has been given to the open coastal cities as well as those most outstanding in the reforms. One volume is devoted to each city – one picture album compiled and printed in the light of its characteristics. Separate volumes in the Series are to come out in succession. Each picture album presents the new achievements, measures, events and trends related to improving the wellbeing, material and otherwise, of the people of the relevant city and its subsidiary counties in recent years. Each album is unique.

The Series incorporates both photographic and written materials and is printed in colours in 12 mo. The written texts including the captions are set in both Chinese and English. The photos and texts are an integration of scientific analysis and vivid art appealing to the reader.

We believe the publication of this Series will be welcomed by readers in China and abroad. As a collection of commemorative events, Reform in China's Cities Series will serve as a set of valuable historical records. We hope our readers would cherish it.

March 29, 1985

廣州市市花——紅棉花
The signal of Guangzhou municipal flowers – Kapok Flower

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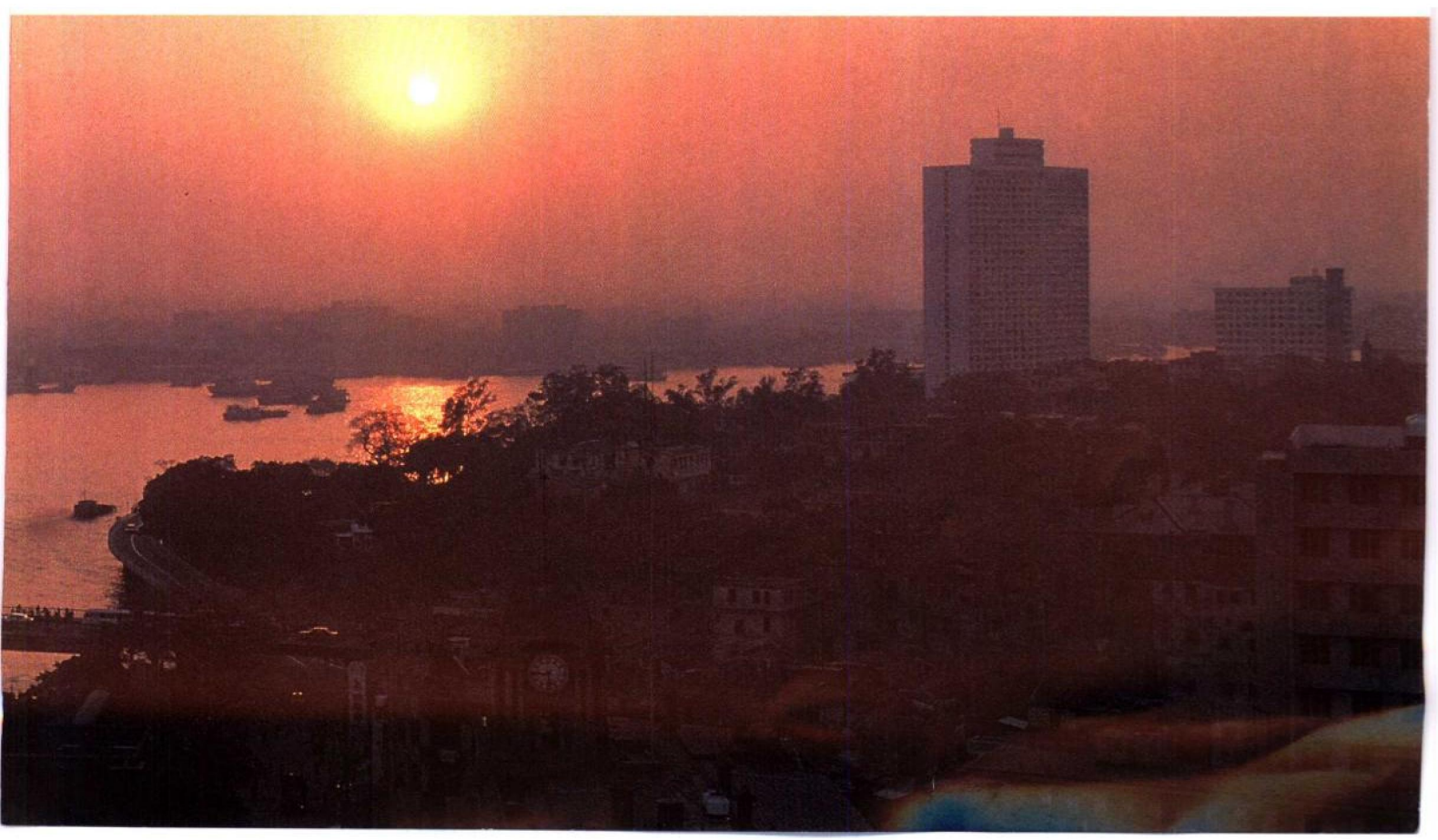

寫在《改革開放中的新廣州》出版之前

許士杰

Thoughts on the Publishing of Guangzhou's New Look in the Programme of Reform and Opening to the Outside World

Xu Shijie

《改革開放中的新廣州》是中國城市改革叢書之一，它以經驗總結與圖片介紹相結合的新嘗試，與讀者見面了。它是祖國絢麗多姿的百花園中的一朵新花，它以翔實的材料，記錄了廣州在實行對外開放政策和經濟體制改革的新情況，及其取得的新成就，反映了廣州邁出的新步伐和新趨向，并作爲一個階段的資料而載入我國新時期的史册。我們祝賀這本書的出版，希望它能激勵、鼓舞廣州人民的信心和鬥志，使改革開放之花開得更加艷麗。

廣州是一座歷史文化名城，是祖國的南大門，又是南方的中心城市，對外貿易和文化交流歷史悠久。近年來，又是我國對外開放的沿海城市之一，改革和開放起步較早，發展較快。編輯出版《改革開放中的新廣州》，回顧我們走過的歷程，肯定成績，找出差距，總結交流經驗，共同探索開放與改革的新路子，是很有意義的。在改革的春風已綠遍神州之際，我們廣州人民更要抓緊大好時機，以大鼓勁，大改革促大發展；以新的思想，新的辦法去實現物質文明和精神文明建設的新飛躍。

廣州的改革開放工作雖然取得一定成績，但也存在不少缺點和問題，我們正在努力克服和解決。廣州將堅定不移地執行對外開放，對內搞活經濟的政策，不失時機地把經濟體制的改革繼續推向前進。我們希望本書能起到拋磚引玉的作用，吸引海內外人士對廣州市的經濟文化建設出謀獻策，提出寶貴意見，也盼望海內外的仁人志士共同爲振興中華，美化廣州出力。

一九八五年四月十九日

Guangzhou's New Look in the Programme of Reform and Opening to the Outside World, one of the books in the Reform in China's Cities Series, is now available to the reader. Containing both summaries of useful experiences and illustrative pictures, the book is another new endeavour at catching a glimpse of China's splendid cities. In particular, it incorporates ample and accurate material and records the new events and progress in the implementing of the open policy and the economic restructuring of Guangzhou. The City's new steps and developments, faithfully reflected in this book, will add another page to the annals of China's new era. As we hail the publishing of the book, we hope it will encourage and inspire the people of Guangzhou in their striving to bring the ongoing reform to further fruition.

The country's southern gateway and a metropolis in the south, Guangzhou has a centuries old history of foreign trade and cultural exchange behind it, and is famous for its tradition and culture. Designated recently as one of China's open coastal cities, it has had an early start in putting into practice the programme of reform and opening outwards and achieved fast progress in this regard. Thus it is useful to compile and publish this book for purposes of reviewing our past experience, retaining our strengths, making up for our weaknesses and summarizing and exchanging experiences in a hope of finding better routes for our future work. With the breeze of reform already in the air throughout the land, we the folks in Guangzhou shall seize this golden opportunity, go all out about the reform in a big way, and shall endeavour to update our thinking and our methods towards making new achievements both materially and in ideology.

Fruitful as work on Guangzhou's reform and outward opening is, there are still quite a few errors and problems, which we are attempting to eliminate. The City will adhere firmly to the policy of opening to the outside world and activating the home economy in order to push further ahead the economic restructuring. It is our hope that this book will help bring us valuable counsel and suggestions from our readers at home and abroad concerning the economic and cultural development of Guangzhou. Meanwhile, we wish to join hands with home loving personnel in and outside of China in the cause of improving Guangzhou and revitalize our nation.

April 19, 1985

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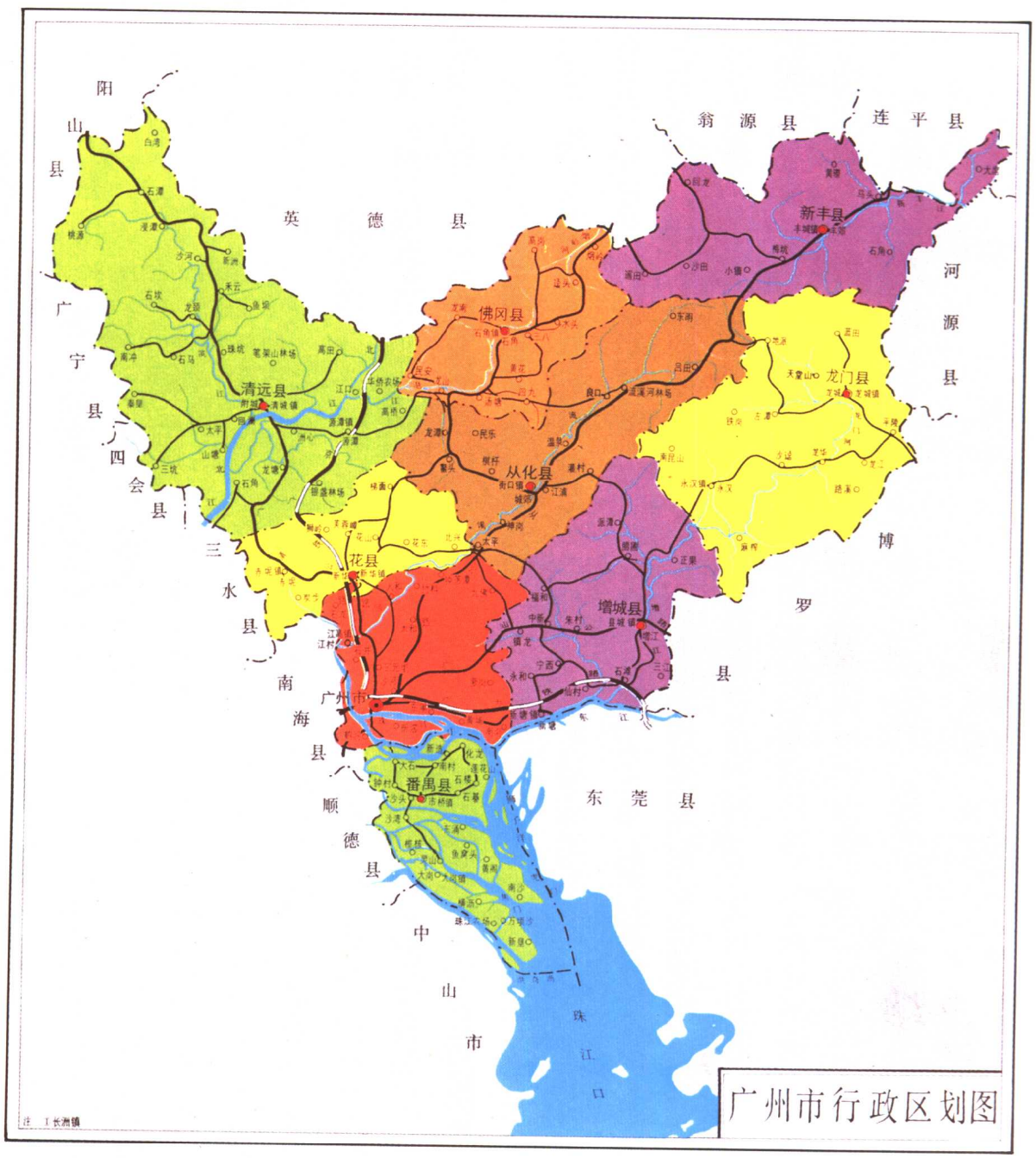
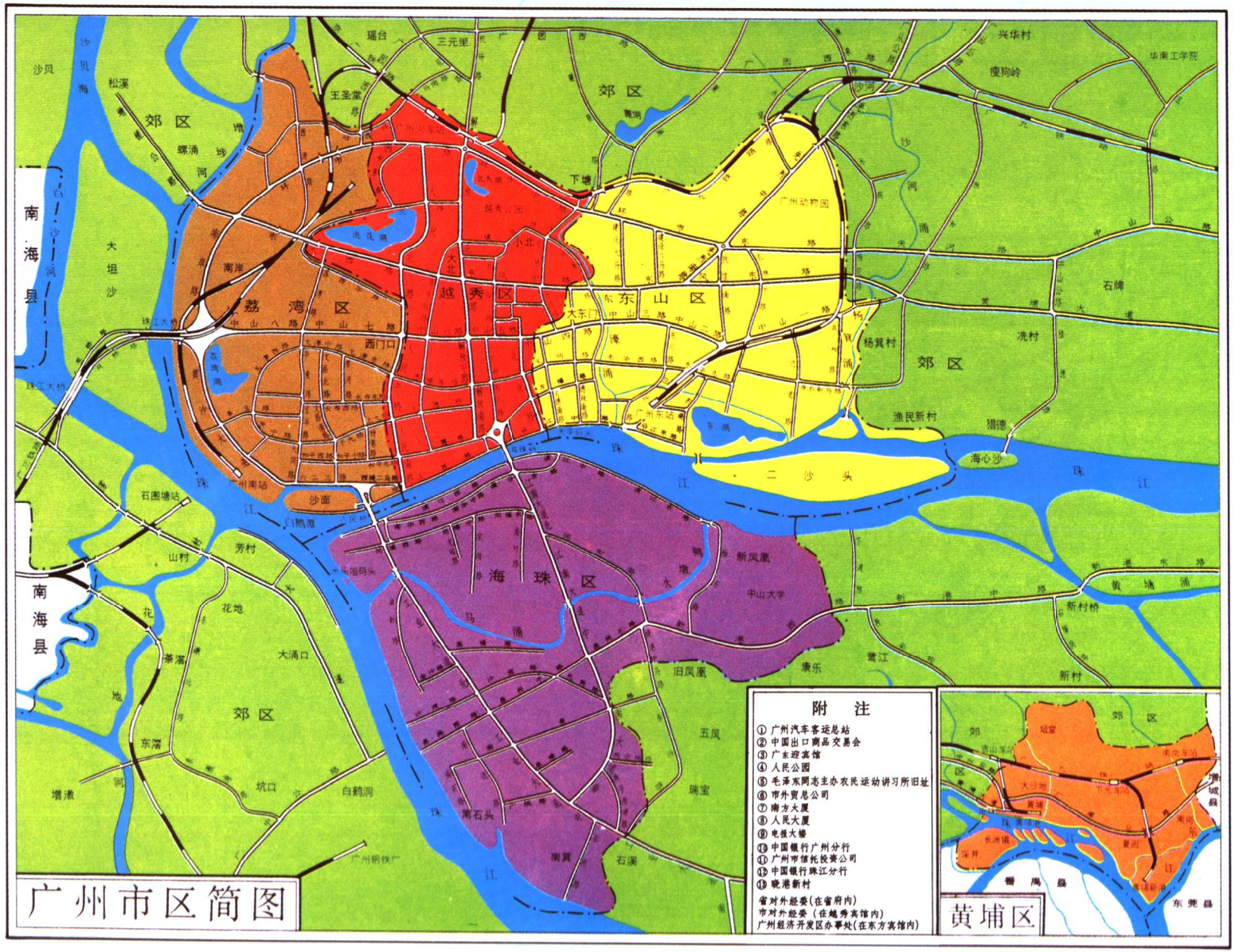
廣州市行政區劃圖
Guangzhou Administrative Division Map



廣州市區簡圖
Guangzhou Municipal Sketch



祖國的南大門
廣 州

廣州是祖國的南大門，廣東省的政治、經濟、文化中心，簡稱穗，又名“五羊城”。由於四季常青，綠樹成蔭，鮮花盛開，又有“花城”之稱。總面積16,600多个方公里，總人口687萬多人。市區面積1,300多个方公里，人口317萬人，是我國300萬以上人口的特大城市之一。

廣州是華南地區的交通樞紐，地理位置優越。廣州位於珠江三角洲頂端，東、西、北三江水道的滙合點，祖國的第四大河珠江，就像一條盤亘在祖國南疆的巨龍。廣州市，是巨龍口邊的明珠，鑲嵌在南海之濱。它距離東南亞和西亞航線最短，腹地廣袤，毗隣港澳，不僅與國內鐵路、公路、內河航道相通，而且有全國第三大國際機場，班機來往全國大中城市及香港、曼谷、馬尼拉等地。還擁有可以停泊2萬噸級巨輪的國際集裝箱碼頭，以及年吞吐能力達2,200多萬噸的黃埔港、廣州港。客運輪船每天有航班往來港澳，氣墊船飛翔於洲頭咀和香港龍穗碼頭之間。

廣州得天獨厚的地理自然條件，使它成爲祖國南方重要的通商口岸。自古以來，廣州就是我國最早開放的商埠之一。新中國成立後，尤其是1979年以來，廣州市的第三產業，特別是對內對外經濟貿易和金融業等發展較快。現在廣州社會商品零售總額在全國各大城市中居第3位，出口貿易居第4位，利用外資走在全國各大城市的前列。廣州是全國三大金融中心之一，世界上已有10多家銀行在廣州設有辦事處，中國銀行廣州分行和珠江銀行與140多個國家和地區的1,000多家銀行建立了業務聯繫。從1957年起，廣州便成爲我國一年兩屆出口商品交易會的所在地，每屆接待來自世界各地100多個國家和地區的客商。

廣州是祖國南方主要的工業城市。工業門類比較齊全，綜合配套能力較强，輕紡工業比較發達，重工業有一定基礎。1984年完成工業總產值133億元，在全國10大城市中居第4位，其中輕紡工業總產值居全國第3位。全市共有全民、集體工業企業4,000多個，職工78萬人。在全國160多個工業門類中，廣州擁有140多個，產品花色品種經常保持近4萬種，被評爲全國、部和省優質產品的有700多種。“廣貨”素負盛名，針棉織品、服裝、手電筒、縫紉機、自行車、乾電池、布傘、電風扇、自行車胎、針劑等產品行銷國內外，在全國同類產品中佔有重要位置。

廣州是中國歷史名城，祖國著名的僑鄉，又是具有濃郁南國風光的旅遊勝地。廣州屬於南亞熱帶季風海洋性氣候，冬暖春早，風和日麗。農業商品生產比較發達，特別是近郊頗具“城郊型農業”特色，南國土特產不少，嶺南佳果品種繁多，又有“食在廣州”之美譽，眞所謂“蔬果桑麻繁種植”，“宰割烹調味奇香”。加上名勝古迹遍佈，最近又新闢和修復了一批旅遊點，新建了中國大酒店、白天鵝賓館、花園酒店等一批具有現代設施和優質服務水準的高級賓館，使“花城”顯得更加壯麗多姿，令人流連忘返，遊客絡繹不絕。祖籍廣州的華僑、外籍華人和港澳同胞有143萬多人。他們都有一顆熱愛祖國、熱愛家鄉之心。近年來，他們來穗探親訪友、觀光、旅遊或洽談貿易、交流信息的越來越頻繁。廣州每天接待數以萬計的海外來賓。

廣州又是科教、文化事業比較發達的城市。各類科研機構有300多個，各類科學專業人員18萬人，高等院校20多所。廣州文藝活躍，“百藝鬥瑰奇”，豐富多彩，流行粵劇、廣東音樂、曲藝、雜技，負有盛名。工藝美術有悠久的歷史，主要有牙雕、玉雕、竹木雕、抽紗、刺綉、編織等，圖案清晰精緻，古樸大方，具有濃厚的民族風格和地方特色。

隨着全國經濟體制改革和進一步對外開放的深入發展，廣州各行各業出現了嶄新的面貌。廣州作爲“外引內聯”的結合點，將進一步發揮對外和對內“兩面扇子”的作用，在我國經濟建設中，發出更加艷麗的光彩。

A Panorama of Guangzhou — CHINA'S SOUTH GATE

Guangzhou, also known as the Five Goat City and the Flower City, is the administrative, economic and cultural centre of Guangdong Province. A southernmost metropolis of the country, the city, including its eight outlying counties and one suburban district, is 16,600 square kilometres in area and has a population of 6.87 million.

Lying at the top of the Pearl River Delta at the confluence of the Dong River, the Xi River and Bei River, which unite into the Pearl River — China's fourth largest, Guangzhou is the hub of communications in south China. It is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao, within short distances from cities in southeast and west Asia by air, and is also well linked with the rest of the country by land, air and water-ways. It has the country's third largest international airport which operates flights to cities like Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Manila; besides the Huangpu Harbour and Guangzhou Harbour with an annual handling capacity of 26 million tons, it has an international container wharf capable of berthing 20,000-ton freighters. From the city, Hong Kong and Macao are also accessible by boat or hovercraft.

The first of its kind to be opened to foreign businessmen, Guangzhou is an important trading port. Its trade and finance have been extending rapidly especially since 1979. Among China's major cities, Guangzhou now ranks third in the total value of retail sales, fourth in export trade, and is also well ahead in using foreign capital. Financially it is one of the country's three centres. Already a dozen foreign banks have opened offices here while it has established business links with over 1,000 foreign banks in 140 countries and regions. Since 1957 the city has hosted the biannual export commodities fair, which is attended by some 2 million businessmen from over 100 foreign countries.

A chief industrial city of the south, Guangzhou has set up industries that can almost form an organic whole. Among them the light and textile industries are fairly advanced, and the heavy industries only slightly less so. Its 1984 total industrial output value was 13.3 billion RMB yuan, coming fourth among those of China's ten biggest cities; and that of its light and textile industries scored third. Altogether there are over 4,000 state-owned and collective-owned industrial enterprises with a work force of 780,000. These industries cover 140 of the country's 160-odd branches, turning out some 40,000 varieties of products, of which 700 are winners of special awards at the national, ministerial or provincial level. Among the Guangzhou makes that are well known and sold at home and overseas, are textiles, garments, electric torch, sewing machine, dry cell, cloth umbrella, electric fan, bicycle tyre, and injection etc.

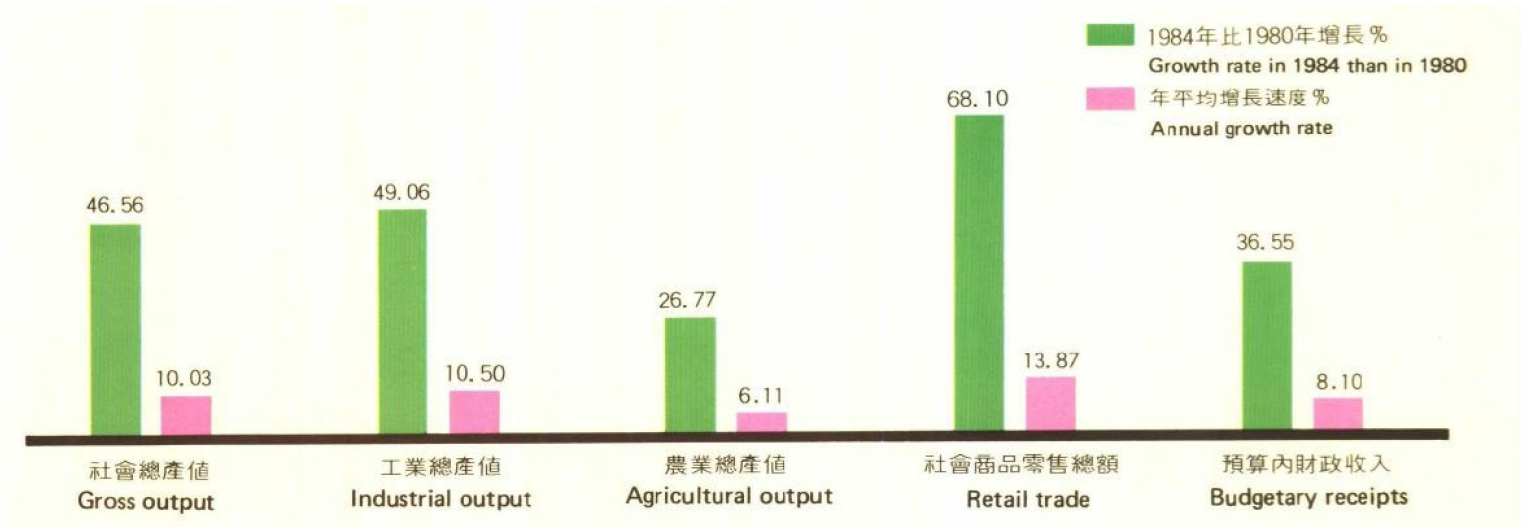
A city of historic interest and the home place of millions of overseas Chinese, Guangzhou is endowed with a monsoon and maritime climate typical of the subtropical south Asia. It also boasts lots of tourist attractions blessed with the mellow beauty of the south. Its well-developed agriculture provides a rich variety of specialties, which add to its fame as a rendezvous of dining sublimation. The China Hotel, the Swan Hotel, and the Garden Hotel, to mention only a few, offer superior facilities and services that make pleasure-seekers linger on. Among the 1.43 million who are now residing either in Hong Kong, Macao or foreign countries but have their roots in Guangzhou, many have been back in recent years for purposes of sightseeing, business, to visit their folks and make new friends. Thousands of visitors from overseas arrive daily and are welcomed with hospitality.

With regard to the advancement of science, education and cultural undertakings, the city is fairly well based. It is the venue of over 20 tertiary institutions and 300 research organizations where 180,000 professionals work. The popularity of its local opera, music, acrobatics and other art forms reflects a rich cultural tradition. And the city also has a century-old renown for its exquisite arts and crafts. Works of ivory and jade carving, bamboo and wood carving, drawnwork, embroidery, weaving and knitting are in good taste and have a distinctly local simple style.

With the furthering of the open door policy and the national reform of the economic system, all walks of life in Guangzhou are taking on a new look. The city, serving as a liaison between foreign capital and technology and domestic enterprises, will make greater contributions to the national economic growth and strive harder towards modernization.

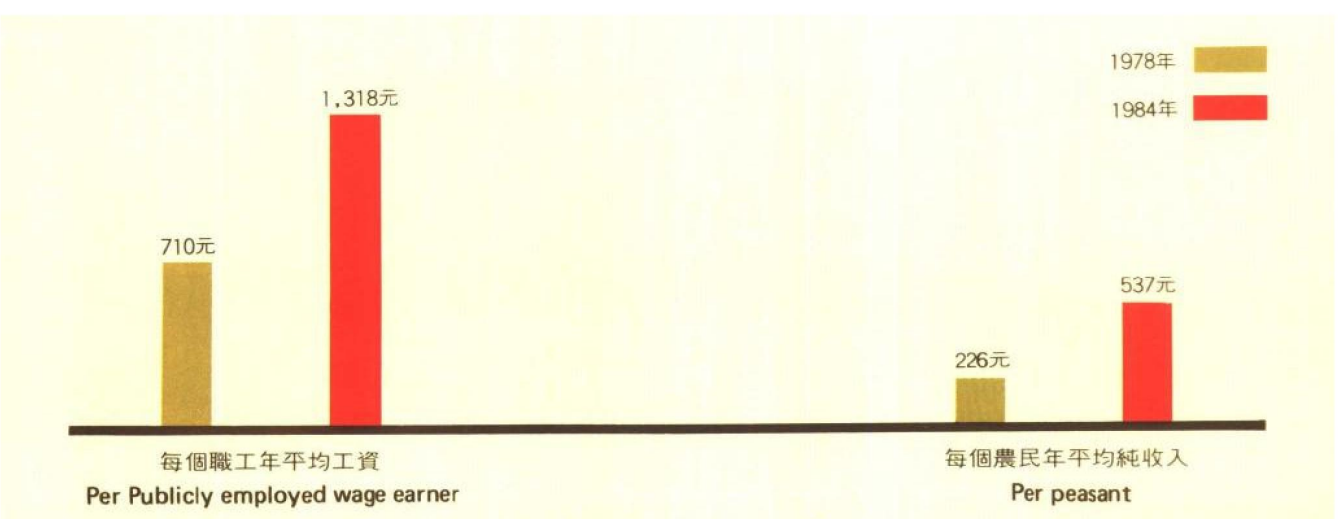
主要經濟指標對比

Summary of economic indexes 1980, 1984 compared.



職工和農民收入

Earnings by publicly employed wage earners and peasants annual averages selected years 1978, 1984



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