

# 中國大連

十年建設

10

YEARS

DEVELOPMENT OF  
DALIAN CHINA



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紀念



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10 YEARS DEVELOPMENT OF DALIAN CHINA



中國建築工業出版社

《中国大连十年建设》  
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总编辑：杨白新

编 辑：魏振刚 吴信清 洛灵慧  
许兴斌 刘振刚 白 锋  
林瑞娟

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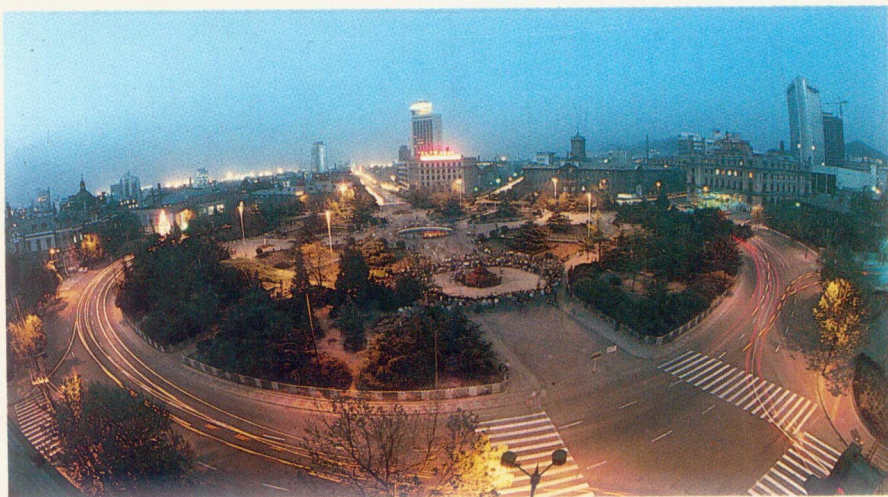
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## 大连城市建设概况

## A Survey of the Development of Dalian

大连市是一个港口、工业、旅游城市，也是一个金融、贸易城市。为全国对外开放的十四沿海城市之一，国家实行计划单列，享有省级经济管理权限和外贸自营权。

大连市地处辽东半岛南端，位于东经 $120^{\circ}58'$ 至 $123^{\circ}31'$ ，北纬 $38^{\circ}31'$ 至 $40^{\circ}10'$ 之间。东濒黄海，西临渤海，南与山东半岛隔海相望，北连东北大陆。大连属大陆性季风气候，同时具有海洋性气候特征，四季分明，气候宜人。

大连市辖一市、三县、六区，全市总面积 12573 平方公里，市区面积 2414 平方公里。1988 年全市总人口 506.5 万人，其中市区人口 232.9 万人。

大连依山傍水，景色秀丽，旅游资源丰富。市区建筑风格各异，依山而建的高楼参差错落，别致有趣。街道整齐清洁，加之街心花园与大广场的点缀，城市风光别具一格。

大连是我国北方水陆交通的枢纽，是东北及内蒙东部地区对外贸易的门户。大连港，港阔水深，终年不冻不淤。拥有生产泊位 55 个，与 140 多个国家和地区有贸易航运往来，是我国第二大港，也是我国最大的国际贸易口岸之一。大连港现有国内客运航线 8 条。大连铁路与东北、华北铁路网相连接，是长大铁路的终端，铁路客运十分便利。大连的公路

Dalian is a city of port, industry and tourist, and it is also a financial and trade center. It is one of the fourteen coastal cities in China, which are opened to the world. It is in a special list of national programme, and is given the right of economical management as a province and authority over foreign trade.

Dalian city is located at the southern part of Jiaodong Peninsula, lying between  $120^{\circ}58'$  to  $123^{\circ}31'$  East longitude, and  $38^{\circ}31'$  to  $40^{\circ}10'$  North latitude. Facing yellow sea to the east and Bohai Bay to the west, Dalian overlooks Shandong Peninsula in the south across the sea and joins to the North-East of continental land. It is of continental monsoon climate, at the same time it has the maritime features. Indeed, the city has four distinct seasons with pleasant weather.

The municipality has jurisdiction over one town, 3 counties and 6 districts. The total area of the city is 12573 square kilometres, in which the area of the downtown is 2414 square kilometres. The total population of the city is 5066000 persons, of which there are 2329000 persons in the town. Dalian is situated beside the hill and sea, there is plenty of beautiful sceneries as the source of tourist. These buildings in the city up and down the hills are beautiful and interesting with different architectural styles. The clean and orderly streets decorated with gardens and squares, big or small, make the scenery of the town quite a style of its own.

Dalian is the center of communications of land and sea of northern China, and is also a passageway of foreign trade for North-Eastern region and the east part of Inner Mongolia. Dalian port is wide and deep and never frozen and silted year-round. It has 55 berths, and is connected by shipping in trade with 140 nations. It is the second biggest port in China, and one of the great international trading ports. At present there are 8 shipping lines for domestic passengers. Dalian is connected to the railway network of North-Eastern and Northern China, and is the terminal of Chang-Da Railway, there are convenient passenger transportation by train in Dalian. The highway of Dalian is directly connected with the thoroughfares through the North-East. The Dalian section of Shen-Da express-





与贯通东北的公路干线直接相连，沈大高速公路大连段已部分通车，其中正在施工的咽喉部分—普兰店海湾大桥，全长1206米，是我国目前最大的跨海公路桥。大连周水子机场已达到国际机场标准，辟有国内航线14条，并开通了大连至香港的直飞包机和北京至大连至东京的定期国际航班。大连邮电通讯事业比较发达，邮政通信、电报、电话通往全国各地，与世界上110多个国家和地区通邮。同国内主要大城市及15个国家和地区实现了直拨通话。

大连市经济实力比较雄厚。工业门类齐全，有机械、冶金、石油、化工、轻纺、电子和食品加工业等。1988年工业总产值148.2亿元。大连还是我国北方著名的渔果之乡，1988年农业总产值19.3亿元。

### 建国前城市建设

大连迄今只有80多年的历史。1898年大连被沙俄强租，1899年开始建设，到1903年已建成拥有4万多人口，4.25平方公里初具规模的港口城市。1904年日俄战争爆发，沙俄战败，大连从此由日本帝国主义统治40年，1945年8月大连解放。由于近半个世纪帝国主义的侵占，大连的城市建设带有浓厚的殖民地特点。解放后，经过恢复与改造，到建国前，大连市建成区面积45平方公里，人口55.9万人。全市实有房屋建筑面积1215.8万平方米，其中住宅面积418.1万平方米。城市实有铺装道路382.7公里，面积301.5万平方米，路灯1000盏，大小桥梁95座。公共交通实有车辆150辆，年客运量5894.3万人次。有煤气厂一座，日制气能力2.3万立方米，气化率11.1%。市区年供水量2471万吨，居民用水普及率73%。市内有公园5处，游园2处，公共绿地面积66.4公顷。

way has been partly opened to traffic, its throat part—Pulandian Bay Bridge, the length of which is 1206m, is the longest highway bridge across the sea in China at present. Dalian Zoushuizi airport which already attains to the standard of an international airport, has 14 domestic airlines and has opened up the direct flight by chartered plane from Dalian to Hongkong and the regular international air service from Beijing to Tokyo by way of Dalian.

Postal and telecommunications service in Dalian is quite developed such that the mails, telegrams and telephones can be easily accessible Throughout the whole country, and it can communicate with 110 nations and regions by mail. It can also communicate by direct telephone with important domestic cities and 15 nations and regions.

Dalian has comparatively strong economic power. it has all kinds of industry, such as: mechanical, metallurgical, petroleum, chemical, light textile, electronic and food-processing industries e.t.c. The total industrial output in 1988 amounts to 14820000000 yuan. Dalian is the famous country of fishing and fruits in North China too, the total agricultural output in 1988 is 1930000000 yuan.

### The City Before Liberation

Up to now, the total history of Dalian is only more than 80 years. In 1898 it was leased to Tsarist Russia by force, its construction started in 1899. In 1903 it was built as a port-city at an initial stage with a population of more than 40000 persons and an area of 4.25km<sup>2</sup>. Japan-Russia War broke out in 1904. Since the defeat of Tsarist Russia, Dalian had been put under the rule by Japanese Imperialism for 40 years until it was liberated in August 1945. Due to the long occupation by imperialism for nearly half a century, the city construction of Dalian has strong colonial character. After the liberation and before the founding of The Republic through restoration and reconstruction Dalian has built a city with an area of 45 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 559000 persons. The area of buildings was 12158000m<sup>2</sup> of which the residence area was 4181000m<sup>2</sup>. The length of paved street was 382.7 kilometres, the area of which was 3015000m<sup>2</sup>, with 1000 street lamps, and 95 bridges. There were 150 buses, with annual passenger transportation of 58943000 persons. There was one gas-works with a capacity of gas production of 23000m<sup>3</sup> per day, the rate of gas-using was 11.1%; the water





## 建国后城市建设

新中国成立后，特别是党的十一届三中全会后，大连的城市建设得到迅速发展。1950年至1988年全市用于城市建设投资 13.02 亿元，占这个时期全市固定资产投资212.56亿元的6.12%。其中1979年至1988年用于城市建设投资 11.42 亿元，等于前28年城市建设投资总和的7.16倍。

**住宅建设** 建国后，全市共建成各种房屋面积2889万平方米，相当于建国前房屋面积的 2.4 倍。其中新建住宅1577万平方米，相当于建国时全部住宅面积的3.8倍。特别是1979年以后，全市住宅建设步伐加快，到1988年10年新建住宅1078万平方米，相当于前30年住宅建设总面积的2.7倍。先后建成了春柳、石道街、金南路、白云新村、转山屯、孙家沟等一批住宅区。1988年，大连市政府决定对寺儿沟住宅区进行大规模改造，准备用二到三年的时间，把大连市最大的棚户区建设成为一个高标准、高质量的新型住宅区。1988年全市人均居住面积5.7平方米。

**市政建设** 建国后，重点改造和新建了工业区和贫民区的道路。1979年以来加快了城市道路、桥梁的建设，全市道路桥梁系统日趋完善。1988年建成目前我国城市中最大的4层全互通香炉礁高架立交桥。1988年市区道路总长742公里，面积722万平方米，其中高级路面670公里，面积676万平方米，桥梁154座，路灯19000盏。全市下水道长度609公里，普及率达65.2%以上，排水设施完好率达98.1%，日废污水排放量107.1万吨。防洪设施长度105公里。

**城市公共交通** 建国后市内重点发展公共汽车交通。1978年以后，对全市客运线路进行了调整，开辟了环路等8条新线路。1983年大连交通公司电车工厂制造出7000型新式有轨电车，同年4月又试制成功DL-

supply in the urban area was 24710000 tons per year; the rate of popularization of water supply among the inhabitants was 73%. Besides, there were 5 parks, 2 recreation gardens. The area of public greenland was 66.4 hectares.

## The City Construction after the founding of New China

The development and construction of Dalian City speeds up after liberation, especially after the Third Central Committee of the 11th plenary session of CCP. From 1950 to 1988 the total investment for city construction is 1302000000 yuan, that is 6.12 per cent of the entire investment of fixed assets—21256000000 yuan during the period, among which 1142000000 yuan were used in the investment of city construction from 1979 to 1988, equal to 7.16 times of the sum of investments for city construction over previous 28 years.

**Housing Project** After the founding of New China 28890000 m<sup>2</sup> of housing area have been built, equal to 2.4 times the housing area than before, among which there are 15770000 m<sup>2</sup> of newly built residences that equal to 3.8 times the total residence area before the nation founded. Especially after 1979, the city housing construction speeds up, about 10780000 m<sup>2</sup> of new houses have been completed in the 10 years period up to 1988, that means 2.7 times the whole housing area of the previous 30 years. The residential districts of Cun—Liu, Shi—Dao Street, Jin—Nan Road, white Cloud New Village, Zhuan—Shan Village, Sun—Jia—Gao e.t.c. were completed one after another. In 1988, the Dalian municipal government decided to undertake large scale reconstruction program of Shi—Er—Gou Residential District in 2 to 3 years to transform the largest slum district into an up-to-date newly living quarter of good quality. The average living area will come to 5.7 m<sup>2</sup> per person in 1988.

**City Facilities** After the founding of New China, the streets in the industrial and slum districts have been specifically reconstructed and rebuilt. Since 1979, the construction of streets and bridges were speeded up. The system of streets and bridges of the city is improved every day. In 1988, the largest 4 storeyed Xiang—Lu—Jiao interchange bridge was completed. The total length of city streets is 742 km, its area is 7220000 m<sup>2</sup>, among which 670 km are of high quality paved surface; its area is 6760000 m<sup>2</sup>, with 19000 street lamps and 154 bridges. The length of city sewage is 609 km, the rate of popularization is over 65.2%, 98.1% of sewage facilities are in good condition. The drainage of sewage water is 1071000 tons per day. The length of flood control installa-





621型国内最大的双铰接有轨电车，车身长21米，载客量350人。1987年，依靠社会力量，组建了“大连市公共汽车联营公司”，到1988年已开通三条联营线路，方便了偏远地区群众乘车。1988年末市区有公共交通营运线路31条，营运线路网长度153公里，营运车数993辆。全市有出租车数1231辆。

**城市燃气** 建国后的大连煤气事业，在恢复改造原有设备的同时，进行了大规模的建设，在市区西部新建煤气二厂。1979年以后，随着生产的发展和大批住宅的建设，全市煤气事业加快了基本建设和技术改造的步伐。先后改造了煤气一厂制气设备，续建了煤气二厂24孔六六型焦炉，引进西德考伯斯炉一座。同时，相应地新建和改造了煤气输送、贮存和管网设施。1981年，自行设计建成一座年灌装能力1.5万吨的液化气贮配站，以后又陆续建成11个分布于市内各区的液化气供应站，形成较为完整的液化气供应系统。1988年末，全市日制气能力56万立，贮气能力28.6万立方米，全市气化率达81.2%。

**城市供水** 大连属贫水地区，为从根本上解决供水水源，1975年，开工建设碧流河水库，1985年竣工。1981年，动工兴建引碧入连一期工程，1983年竣工通水，日供水量15万吨，全市日供水能力由21万吨增加到36万吨，缓解了大连市长达半个世纪的用水难问题。1988年，碧流河引水续建工程全线开工，预计1989年底竣工，设计能力为日供水23万吨。1988年，全市有水厂8个，供水管道总长2850公里，年供水总量17789万吨，供水人口164.6万人，供水普及率98%。

**园林绿化** 大连市是全国先进的绿化城市之一。建国后，全市人民积极植树造林，大搞绿化活动。全市有公园16处，游园广场80余处。1988年全市有园林绿地面积5758公顷，每人平均占有公共绿地面积2.2平方

米，人均占有绿地面积105平方米。

**Urban Traffic** After liberation, the development of transportation by bus in downtown has been given the priority. The passenger lines of the entire city was adjusted after 1978. The circuit route and the other seven routes have been opened. 7000 type trolley-car was made by the trolley-car plant of Dalian transportation company in 1983. In April of the same year, DL-621 type the largest double-hinged trolley-car was produced with success, the length of which is 21 meters to accommodate 350 passengers. Relying on the power of society, Dalian bus union company was established, by which 3 Lines have been opened for the remote districts. At the end of 1988, there are 31 public transit lines, 153 km of the length of the network of transportation, and 993 buses, 1231 taxis in the city.

**City Gas** After liberation, the gas utility in Dalian was constructed on a large scale together with the restoration and reconstruction of the old equipment of gas facilities. The second gasworks was built in the west of the city. After 1979, with the development of industrial production and housing, the gas utilities took quick steps of capital construction and technical reform. The gas-making equipment of the first gasworks has first been reformed, then the 24 holes 66 type coke oven of second gasworks was constructed, in the works a West German Kobes Oven was imported at the same time, the gas transportation, storage, network of pipe facilities were reformed or constructed. A liquefied petroleum gas storage station of 15000 tons per year was constructed according to the design by Chinese engineers in 1981. afterwards, 11 liquefied gas service stations were built and scattered all over the city, forming a complete servicing system of liquefied gas. By the end of 1988, the daily gas making capacity of the city will be 560000m<sup>3</sup>, and the capacity of gas storage will be 286000 m<sup>3</sup>, the rate of gas-using is 81.2%.

**City Water Supply** Dalian is poor in water supply, in order to put an end once and for all to the situation, Bi-Liu River Reservoir was built in 1975 and completed in 1985. The first stage of conducting water to Dalian project was begun in 1981, and completed in 1983. As a result, the daily water supply was 150000 tons, thus the daily water supply to the city was increased from 210000 tons to 360000 tons, greatly relaxing the tension of water deficiency in Dalian for about fifty years. The work of conducting water from Bi-Liu River to Dalian was continued to build over the entire length, it is anticipated to be completed by the end of 1989, the design capacity is 230000 tons of water per day. There are 8 water treatment plants in 1988; the total length of water main and plumbing is 2850 km; the total water supply is 177890000 tons per year, to serve 1646000 inhabitants.





米，建成区绿化覆盖率25.1%。随着旅游事业的兴起，大连风景名胜区的建设蓬勃发展。先后恢复开放、兴建了大连南部海滨风景区、旅顺风景名胜区、金石滩风景区、冰峪沟风景区。1988年8月国务院批准金石滩和大连海滨—旅顺口风景名胜区为国家重点风景名胜区。

**环境保护** 大连是国家确定的重点保护城市。近几年来，全市完成环境保护治理项目1300多项，累计投资近3亿元。自然降尘由1980年的每平方公里月降尘34.2吨下降为27.6吨，主要交通干道交通噪声平均值下降了2—3分贝，近岸海水水质明显改善。1986年，建成大气环境自动监测大屏幕显示系统，城市环境质量大幅度提高。

**经济技术开发区建设** 开发区位于金州区马桥子村，依港联路、交通方便、自然条件优越。规划用地20平方公里，近期用地3平方公里。1984年10月动工兴建，到1988年累计完成基础设施投资4.3亿元，新增固定资产2.8亿元。3平方公里起步区内已具备投资建厂条件，正式签订和批准立项的企业131个，总投资为18亿元。1988年，实现工业产值2.9亿元，创汇3000万美元。

nts, the rate of population of water supply is 98%.

**Garden and Afforestation** Dalian is one of the advanced afforestation city in China. After liberation, the city residents actively participate in afforestation. There are 16 parks and more than 80 recreation piazzas in the city. The area of gardens and green land is 5758 hectares in 1988. There are 2.2m<sup>2</sup> of public green land per person on the average. The rate of green covering in built town is 25.1%. With the rise of tourist business, the construction of scenic spots and historical sites in Dalian grows vigorously. The landscape district along the southern seashore of the city, the scenic and historical spots in Lu-Shun, The landscape of Goldstone Beach and the Fairy Cave in Bing-Yu-Gou e.t.c. have been restored, built and opened one after another. The state council has approved the Gold-Stone Beach, Dalian Seashore and Lu-Shun Landscape District as the National major Famous Landscape District.

**Environmental Protection** Dalian is one of the major cities for environmental protection assigned by the state. In recent years, 1300 projects of environmental protection have been completed, for which the accumulated investment approaches to 300000000 yuan. natural dust-fall drops from 34.2 tons per month per km<sup>2</sup> in 1980 down to 27.6 tons. The noise in the main thoroughfare drops down 2 to 3 decibel on the average. The quality of sea water near the shore is evidently improved. As the large demonstration screen system for automatic monitoring of atmospheric environment has been constructed in 1986, the quality of the city environment is greatly raised.

**Construction of Economical and Technical Developing Zone** Dalian economical and technical developing zone is located in Machio Village, Jin County. The traffic is convenient both by land and sea. The natural condition of the zone is excellent. The planned land use is 20 km<sup>2</sup>, the land use of the first stage is 3 km<sup>2</sup>. The investment of fundamental facilities completed accumulates to 430 000 000 yuan, from Oct. 1984 to 1988, by which the newly increased fixed asset is 280 000 000 yuan. Since the conditions for investment to establish plant and factory have been created in the first developing zone, 131 enterprises have been formally signed and approved to register, of which the total investment is 1 800 000 000 yuan, bringing about industrial production of 290 000 000 yuan and creating the foreign exchange income about \$ 30 000 000.



城市综合建设发展概况

	单位	1949年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1949年	1988年比1978年
总 人 口	万人	252.2	448.3	506.5	0.78	0.13
其中：农业人口	万人	202.1	307.4	291.5	0.52	-0.05
非农业人口	万人	48.1	140.9	215.0	1.93	0.53
职 工 人 数	万人	12.8	74.1	129.9	4.79	0.75
社会总产值(按当年价格计算)	万元	134429(52年)	837315	3297270	5.23	2.94
工业总产值(按80年不变价格计算)	万元	24000	728900(80年)	1482462	29.37	1.03
社会商品零售总额	万元	7604	127142	684064	15.72	4.38
高等学校数	所	1	8	13	7.00	0.63
在校学生	人	1473	13707	35048	8.31	1.56
中等学校数	所	20	373	459	17.65	0.23
在校学生	人	9977	436518	293324	42.75	-0.33
初等学校数	所	1399	1449	1538	0.04	0.06
在校学生	人	276967	540072	456825	0.95	-0.15
医疗机构	个	27	191	1260	6.07	5.60
医院床位	张	1268	14240	22723	10.23	0.60

基本建设及城市维护建设发展概况

	单位	1949年	1981年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1981年比1949年	1988年比1981年
基本建设投资完成额	万 元	2182	43247	251602	18.82	4.82
1.生产性投资	万 元	2182	20527	153177	8.41	6.46
2.非生产性投资	万 元		22720	98425		3.33
其中：住宅投资	万 元		17780	38489		1.16
基本建设房屋竣工面积	平方米		1327443	1289401		-0.03
其中：住宅竣工面积	平方米		890405	594779		-0.33
城市维护和建设金额	万 元	1407(66年)	10793	34612	6.67	2.21
其中：公共设施建设及维护费	万 元	556	3678	11499	5.62	2.13
公用事业建设及维护费	万 元	291	1554	10133	4.34	5.52
住宅建设及维护费	万 元	10	5560		555.00	

城市公用事业建设发展概况

	单 位	1949年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1949年	1988年比1978年
城市公共交通营运线路条数	条	12	19	31	0.58	0.63
城市公共交通营运线路长度	公 里	41.4	131.5	281.0	2.18	1.14
城市公共交通营运车辆	辆	150	447	993	1.98	1.22
城市公共交通客运量	万 人 次	5894.3	45150.8	94986.0	6.66	1.10
自来水水源能力	万吨 / 日	9.6	21.0	36.0	1.19	0.71
自来水厂综合生产能力	万吨 / 日	15.2	28.0	42.5	0.84	0.52
自来水管道路长度	公 里	2018.3	2570.0	2850.0	0.27	0.11
自来水供水量	万 吨	2471.0	9656.0	17789.0	2.91	0.84
自来水普及率	%	73	97.3	98.1	0.33	0.01
煤气制气能力	万立方米 / 日	2.3	29.9	56.0	12.00	0.87
煤气贮存能力	万立方米	7.8	10.2	28.6	0.31	1.80
煤气管道路长度	公 里	367.2	1441.6	4344.0	2.93	2.01
煤气供气量	万立方米	86.9	9290.0	15256.0	105.90	0.64
气化率(含液化石油气)	%	11.1	42.8	81.0	2.86	0.89

市政建设、园林绿化、环境卫生建设发展概况

	单 位	1949年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1949年	1988年比1978年
城市道路高级路面长度	公 里	382.7	523.0	670.0	0.37	0.28
城市道路高级路面面积	万平方米	301.5	439.1	676.0	0.46	0.54
城市路灯盏数	盏	1024	14580	19000	13.24	0.30
城市排水管道长度	公 里	532.9	610.2	609.0	0.15	
城市环境卫生清扫面积	万平方米	100.4	799.6	1187.0	6.96	0.48
城市清运垃圾数量	万 吨	20.4(54年)	26.3	74.5	0.29	1.83
市区绿地面积	万平方米			5758.0		
其中：公共绿地面积	万平方米	66.4	142.5	361.0	1.15	1.53
公园数量	个	5	10	14	1.00	0.40
公园面积	万平方米	62.0	129.0	219.4	1.08	0.70
建成区绿化覆盖率	%		13.6	25.1		0.85
人均占公共绿地面积	平 方 米	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.36	0.47



城市房屋住宅建设发展概况

	单 位	1950年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1950年	1988年比1978年
城市实有房屋建筑面积	万平方米	1215.8	1735.0	3847.0	0.43	1.22
其中:住宅建筑面积	万平方米	418.1	838.5	1783.0	1.01	1.13
城市新建房屋竣工面积	万平方米	6.0	86.6	273.3	13.43	2.16
其中:住宅竣工面积	万平方米	2.8	33.8	145.7	11.07	3.31
人均居住面积	平方米		3.1	5.7		0.84
市区房产部门房屋维修面积	万平方米		37.4	39.3		0.05
市区房产部门房租收入	万 元		935.3	2040.8		1.18
市区房产部门经费支出	万 元		1848.7	4763.9		1.58
市区房产部门职工人数	人		5549	11657		1.10

建筑安装企业发展概况

	单 位	1953年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1953年	1988年比1978年
完成总产值	万 元	5212	18419	232658	2.53	11.63
其中:全民企业	万 元	5212	14138	71357	1.71	4.05
集体企业	万 元		4271	161301		36.77
建筑施工面积	平方米	306150	1482419	7756064	3.84	4.23
其中:全民企业	平方米	306150	988333	1894705	2.23	0.92
集体企业	平方米		494086	5861359		10.86
建筑竣工面积	平方米	278055	780283	4351162	1.81	4.58
其中:全民企业	平方米	278055	530727	706396	0.91	0.33
集体企业	平方米		249556	3644766		13.61
年末实有职工人数	人	6627(54年)	40868	219983	5.17	4.38
其中:全民企业	人	6627	28187	42342	3.25	0.50
集体企业	人		12681	177641		13.01

交通运输、发电及邮电通信建设发展概况

	单 位	1949年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1949年	1988年比1978年
港口货物吞吐量	万 吨	106.0	2864.0	4853.0	26.02	0.69
海上客运量	万人次	35.9(51年)	156.6	338.0	3.36	1.
铁路货运量	万 吨	550.7(52年)	2685.6(80年)	2974.0	3.88	0.11
铁路客运量	万人次	407.4(52年)	2987.8(80年)	3227.0	6.33	0.08
民航货运量	吨		516.0	5344.0		9.36
民航客运量	万人次		1.2	17.1		13.25
公路货运量	万 吨	53.0	1313.0	1582.0	23.77	0.20
公路客运量	万人次	112.0	2562.0	4886.0	21.88	0.91
市内电话用户	户	9051	16471	35799	0.82	1.17
邮电业务总量	万 元	92.0	1231.0	4797.7	12.38	2.90
发 电 量	万千瓦·时	1423.0	199492.0	294725.0	139.19	0.48

建材工业生产发展概况

	单 位	1949年	1978年	1988年	增 长 倍 数	
					1978年比1949年	1988年比1978年
工业固定资产原值	万 元	83.0	16975.0	45833.0	203.52	1.70
工业固定资产净值	万 元	76.0	10739.0	30420.0	140.30	1.83
工业总产值	万 元	1167.0	14060.0	46603.0	11.05	2.31
利税总额	万 元	78.0(50年)	3888.0	9552.0	48.85	1.6
职工人数	人	1217	20397	27515	15.76	0.35
主要产品产量						
水 泥	万 吨	11.7	100.3	266.6	7.57	1.66
平板玻璃	万重量箱	57.6	202.3	356.5		
石 棉	吨	199.0	8506.0	10588.0	41.74	0.24
红 砖	万 块	3103.0	21114.0	199037.0	5.80	8.43
白 灰	万 吨	0.2(57年)	18.3	109.4	90.50	4.98









海港鸟瞰









市区鸟瞰









斯大林广场远眺



