

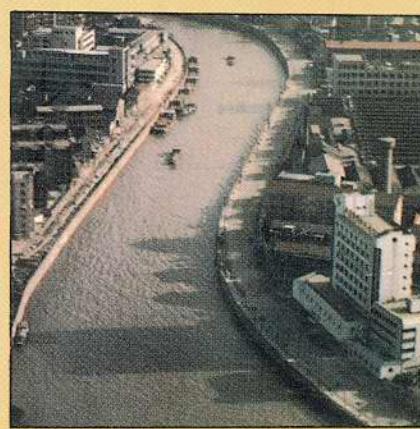
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武进概覽



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武進概覽

謝
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武进市市长

字誠字

武进历史悠久，自春秋吴国设置延陵邑以来，已有2 500多年的历史。武进，襟江带湖，宛如镶嵌在长江与太湖、滆湖之间一块璀璨的碧玉，以物产富饶、经济发达的“太湖明珠”著称于世，又以物华天宝、人文荟萃而闻名全国。

武进临江达海，地处江苏南部、长江三角洲太湖平原，素有“江左名区，中吴要辅”之称。境内寺墩良渚文化遗址已有五六千年历史，武进先民世世代代在这块土地上繁衍生息，筚路蓝缕。周朝初期，泰伯仲雍让国南奔，把黄河流域先进的文化带到武进，促进了太湖地区经济文化的发展，在中国历史上谱写了吴文化光辉的一页。春秋战国时期，吴国公子季札封于延陵，武进称延陵邑。南朝齐高帝、梁武帝生于武进，昭明太子萧统组织编纂的《文

选》，被誉为“总集之祖”，促进了中国文学的发展，陶冶了武进人重视文化的风气。唐宋以后，武进更是人文荟萃，唐荆川文武全才，恽南田诗书画三绝，布衣诗人黄景仁独步诗坛，洪亮吉、赵翼、张惠言文思泉涌，他们留下了许多千古流传的诗文、书画作品。现代武进更是人才济济，群星璀璨，涌现出了中国共产党早期重要领导人瞿秋白、张太雷、恽代英和“抗日救国七君子”中的李公朴、史良，抗日英雄冯仲云、艺术大师刘海粟、戏剧家洪深、音乐家赵元任等著名人物。

新中国建立后，特别是改革开放以来，武进发生了翻天覆地的变化。全市形成了以农业为基础，工业为主体，高新技术为先导，第一、二、三产业协调发展，内外贸相互促进的现代经济格局，综合经济实力居全国农村百强县（市）前茅，被誉为“太湖明珠”。1995年，全市国内生产总值达164亿元，完成工农业总产值556亿元、外贸供货额111亿元；完成财政收入7.46亿元，居全国“十大财神县（市）”第8位；农民人均纯收入4193元。1994年率先跨入全国首批80个“小康县”行列。

武进人杰地灵，投资环境优良。1994年7月，武进新城区建设被列为《中国21世纪议程》社区建设与社会可持续发展县级城镇规划建设示范项目，成为21世纪示范性工程，给武进带来了千载难逢的发展机遇，也为海内外客商提供了广阔的合作领域和投资良机。我们热诚欢迎海内外朋友来武进大展鸿图。我相信，市地方志办公室编辑的这本《武进概览》将成为读者了解武进、熟悉武进的工具。

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PREFACE

Chengyu Song, Mayor of Wujin

Wujin, called Yanling during the Spring and Autumn Period, has gone through more than 2,500 years since the Kingdom of Wu set up county here. Just like a dazzling jasper inlaid among the Yangtze River, Lake Tai and Lake Ge, Wujin — the “Bright Taihu Pearl” is known to the whole country for its rich products & resources, developed economy and numerous talents.

Connected with the River and Sea, Wujin lies in the south of Jiangsu, on the Lake Tai Plain of the Yangtze Delta. It was honoured “famous district to the East of the River, important region in Mid Wu”. The Liangzhu Cultural Remains at Sidun has a history of five to six thousand years. Our forefathers, enduring great hardships in pioneer work, lived and multiplied on this land for generations and generations. During the initial period of Zhou Dynasty Taibo and Zhongrong, who abdicated and headed for the South, brought the advanced culture of the Yellow River Valley to Wujin, which promoted the economic & cultural development in Lake Tai district and wrote a brilliant page of Wu Civilization. During the Spring & Autumn and Warring States Period, Wujin, then called Yanling, was the feud of Prince Jizha of the Kingdom Wu. The Emperor Qigaodi and Liangwudi of Nan Dynasty were both from Wujin. “Selected Works” compiled by Prince Xiaotong, which has brought about the development of the Chinese literature and moulded the Wujin People’s general mood of valuing culture, is honoured “the forbear of collected works”. After the Tang and Song Dynasty outstanding personages emerged constantly, among whom were Tang Jingchuan well versed in both polite letters & martial arts, Yun Nantian, populace poet Huang Jingren, Hong Liangji, Zhao Yi and Zhang Huiyan, having left us a lot of superb poems, calligraphy works and paintings through the ages. In the contemporary history, more prominent figures

have appeared, such as the important leaders of CCP—Qu Qiubai, Zhang Tailei and Yun Daiying, the two persons among the famous anti-Japanese aggression and save the nation “Seven Gentlemen” Li Gongpu and Shi Liang, the well-known anti-Japanese hero Feng Zhongyun, the great master of art Liu Haisu, dramatist Hong Shen, musician Zhao Yuanren, etc.

Since the establishment of new China, especially since the enforcement of the reform and open policy, earth-shaking changes have taken place in Wujin. A modern economic structure has emerged, i. e. taking agriculture as foundation, industry as the principal part, high and new technology as the guiding factor; the first, second and tertiary industry developing coordinately; internal and foreign trade accelerating mutually. Therefore, Wujin, with its strong comprehensive economic strength, occupies a leading position among the 100 most powerful counties (cities). In 1995, the whole city's national output value reached 16.4 billion yuan; the gross output value in industry and agriculture accounted for 55.6 billion yuan; the total volume of goods supply for foreign trade exceeded 11.1 billion yuan; the state revenue hit 0.746 billion yuan, which ranked the eighth among the ten richest counties (cities) of China; the income for each peasant amounted to 4,193 yuan. All these make Wujin first become one of the eighty well-off counties (cities).

Wujin has long been famous for its talented personages and abundant resources. It has an ideal environment for investment. In July, 1994, Wujin's new city construction was approved as one of the precedent projects on the Agenda for China's 21st Century and the only example in sustainedly developmental community plan and construction of county-level cities, which gives Wujin an unprecedented opportunity for development as well as an extensive field for businessmen to cooperate and invest in. We cordially welcome all the friends both at home and abroad to come to Wujin for realizing their grand goal! I believe the book “An Overall View of Wujin” compiled by Local Annals Office will be a useful tool for readers to understand Wujin!

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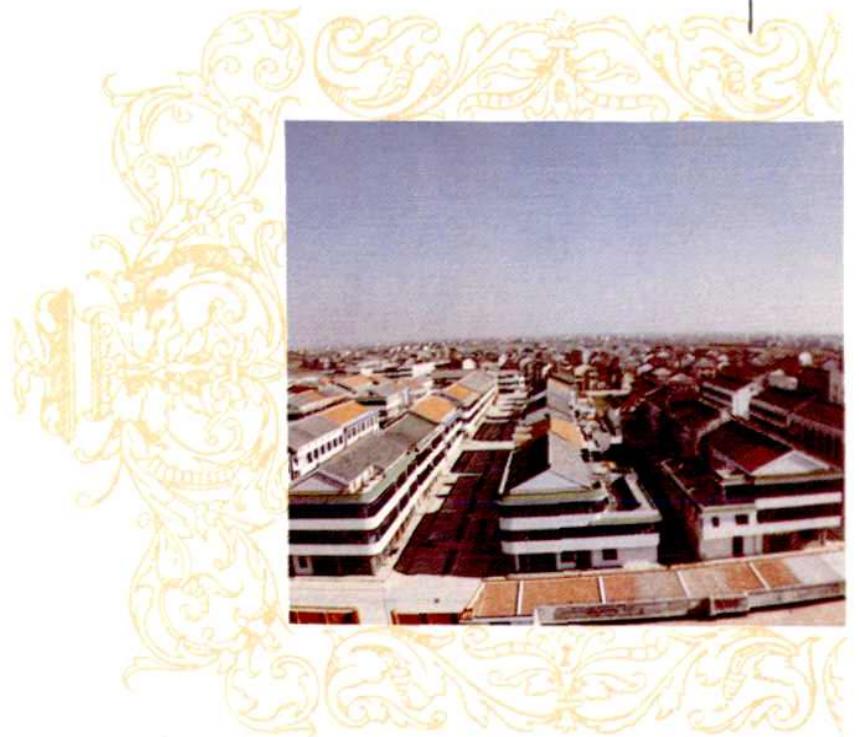
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武进概况



General
Situation
of Wujin

武进市位于江苏省南部、沪宁铁路中段，北枕长江“黄金水道”，东临江阴、无锡，南接宜兴，濒太湖、滆湖，西毗金坛、丹阳，与扬中、泰兴隔江相望，环抱常州市区，总面积1 583平方公里。市境内平原宽广，地势低平，河网稠密。平原高程一般5~7米，东南地区大部在5米左右。有耕地125万亩；河流、湖荡等水面53万亩，占全市总面积的20%，丘陵岗地面积仅占市境面积的1%，海拔数十米至百余米。辖56个乡镇，总人口122万。

历史悠久

武进早在5 000多年前就有人类定居，繁衍生息。淹城、寺墩出土的文物表明，新石器时代武进就已形成原始村落，先民们使用石器从事农耕渔猎，已掌握了制陶和玉石雕刻工艺。春秋战国时期武进称延陵邑，为吴国公子季札封地；秦置延陵县，汉改称毗陵、毗坛县，晋称晋陵，析丹徒、曲阿以东地设置武进县。此后历朝晋陵、武进两县时分时合，数易其名。清雍正四年（1726年）分设为武进、阳湖两县。辛亥革命胜利后合并为武进县。1940年至1945年抗日战争期间县境沦陷，乡区分别属中国共产党领导的武南、武北、澄西、金丹武四县民主政府管辖。1949年4月23日县境解放，武进城区析出建立常州市。此后武进曾属常州、苏州、镇江地区。1983年3月实行市管县体制，属常州市管辖，1993年县政府由常州市区迁至湖塘镇。1995年6月8日国务院批准撤销武进县，设立武进市，8月26日武进市成立。

人文荟萃

“江山代有才人出”。武进在2 500多年的历史长河中英才辈出，曾出过1 546名进士，其中状元9名，为全国县级之最。春秋著名政治家、音乐鉴赏家季札封居武进。南朝齐高帝、梁武帝生于古武进县城（今万