

Shaanxi Strides Into A New Century

陕西走向新世纪



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Shaanxi Strides Into A New Century

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江泽民总书记关心陕西的发展，多次来陕视察工作。

General Secretary Jiang Zemin is very much concerned with the economic development in Shaanxi Province. He has visited the province many times.

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大地篇

行政区划

陕西简称陕或秦，地处中国东西结合部，位于东经 $105^{\circ} 29' - 111^{\circ} 15'$ 和北纬 $31^{\circ} 42' - 39^{\circ} 35'$ 之间，总面积 20.56 万平方公里；总人口 3513.1 万人。中华人民共和国大地原点就在陕西省泾阳县永乐镇。

人口状况

陕西人口在古代发展较为缓慢。据史记记载，汉平帝元始二年（公元二年），陕西人口 319 万人，约占全国总人口的 5.3%；唐天宝元年（公元 742 年），至清乾隆元年（1736 年）的千余年间，陕西人口一直徘徊于 300—400 万之间。咸丰四年（1854 年）增长至 1200 多万人，约占全国 1.9%，这一时期是人口发展的一个高峰。

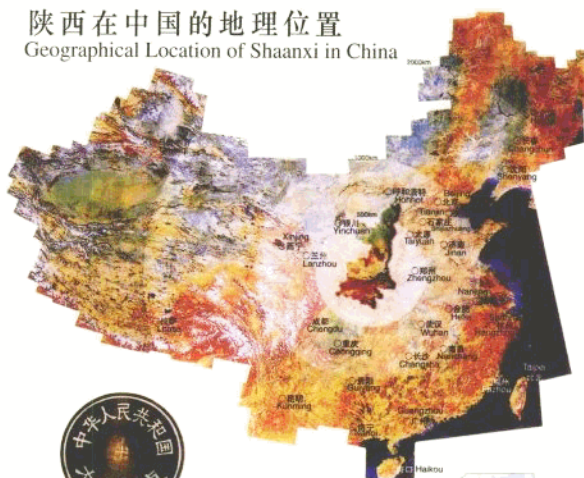
鸦片战争以来，天灾人祸，使陕西人口到 1910 年减少为 800 多万人。1929 年陕西大旱，人口锐减至 650 万人，此后逐渐回升。抗日战争时期，陕西属于大后方，工厂内迁，敌占区和黄河灾区难民也迁来不少。1949 年，陕西人口达 1317 万人。1998 年末，陕西省总人口为 3595.55 万人。

地理特征

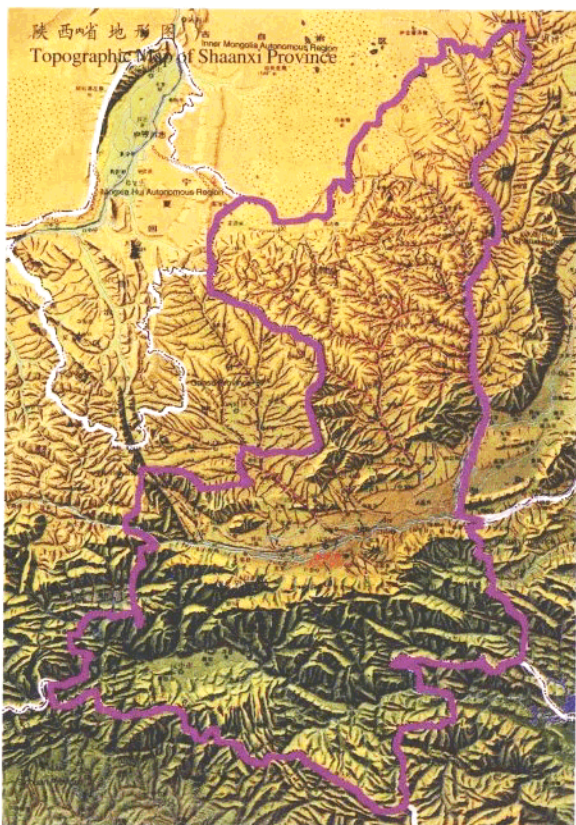
陕西地理特征区分明显，大致分为陕北高原、关中平原和秦巴山地三大地貌区，跨温带、暖温带和北亚热带三大气候带，以及黄河、长江两大水系。

陕西在中国的地理位置

Geographical Location of Shaanxi in China



中华人民共和国大地原点在陕西省泾阳县永乐镇
Yongle Town of Jingyang County, Shaanxi Province, is the geodetic datum of the People's Republic of China.



GEOGRAPHY

Geographic Location

Shaanxi is called Shaan or Qin for short. It is located at the junction of east and west China, spanning from 105 degrees 29 minutes to 111 degrees 15 minutes east longitude and from 31 degrees 42 minutes to 39 degrees 35 minutes north latitude. The province has a total area of 205,600 square km and a population of 35.13 million. Yongle, a town in Jingyang County, is the geodetic datum of the People's Republic of China.

Population

The number of people grew slowly in ancient Shaanxi. According to the historical records, Shaanxi had a population of 3.19 million in 2 AD, accounting for 5.3 percent of the country's total. From 742 to 1736, the province's population fluctuated between 3 and 4 million. It rose to over 12 million in 1854, about 1.9 percent of the country's total.

After the Opium War, Shaanxi had suffered natural and man-made calamities. The population decreased to 8 million in 1910, which dropped further to 6.5 million in 1929 due to a severe drought. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, many factories and refugees in enemy-occupied or the Yellow River flooded areas moved to this rear base. In 1949, the population reached 13.17 million. By the end of 1998, Shaanxi had a total population of 35.96 million.

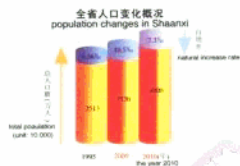
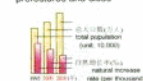
Landscape

Shaanxi has three distinct land forms: the northern plateau, the central plain and Qinling and Daba mountain areas. It is located in three climatic zones: temperate, warm and subtropical; and has two water systems: the Yellow and Yangtze rivers.

陕西简图
Sketch of Shaanxi

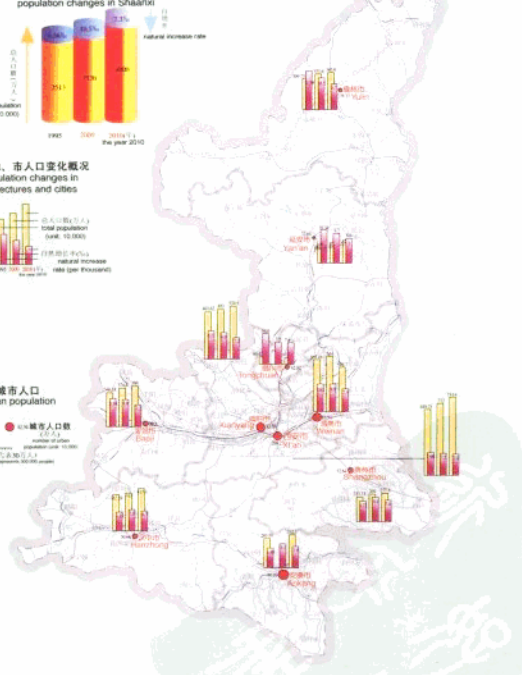
陕西省人口“九五”和2010年发展规划图

Population Development Planning in Shaanxi During the Ninth Five-Year Plan Period and in 2010

各地、市人口变化概况
population changes in prefectures and cities城市人口
urban population

● 城市人口数
number of urban population (unit: 10,000)

城市人口增长率
urban population growth rate (‰)



母亲篇

古代文明历史

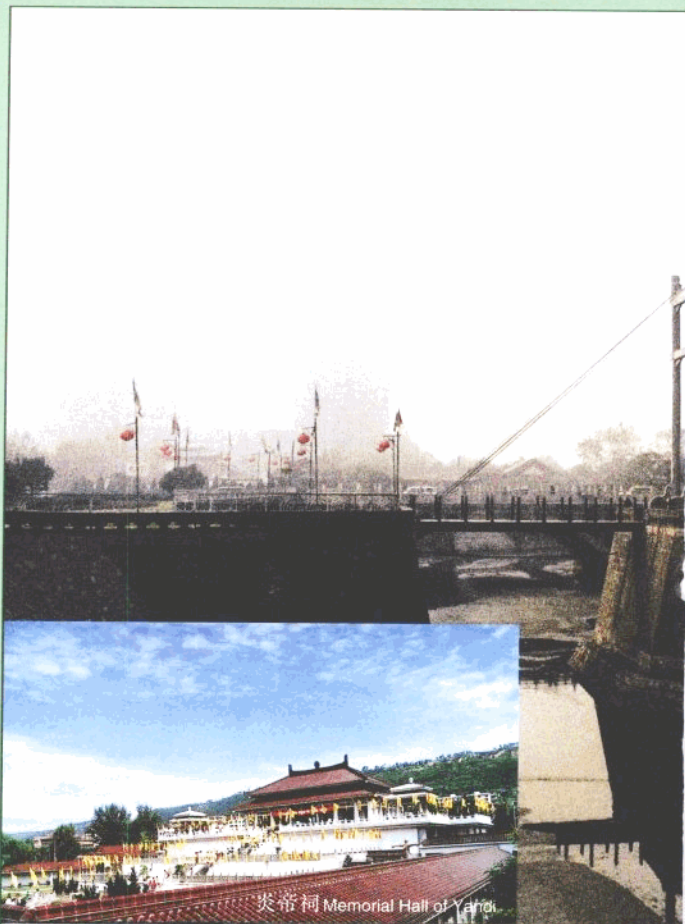
早在六、七十万年以前的远古时代，中华民族的祖先——蓝田猿人，就在关中平原的灞河上游，以旧石器为工具，在与大自然斗争中繁衍生息。距今三、四万年时，陕西关中地区的原始人类逐步进入氏族公社时期，他们活动在渭河流域，从事耕织和渔猎劳动。

距今五、六千年，母系公社发展到了父系氏族公社，人类逐渐使用木器和石镰等新式工具，使农业生产前进了一大步，畜牧业也有了发展，并且出现了新的社会分工。中华民族始祖——炎帝、黄帝，都是这个时期活动在黄河和渭河流域的强大氏族部落。正是他们，依靠勤劳勇敢和聪明智慧，一步步地揭开了中国古代文明历史的序幕。

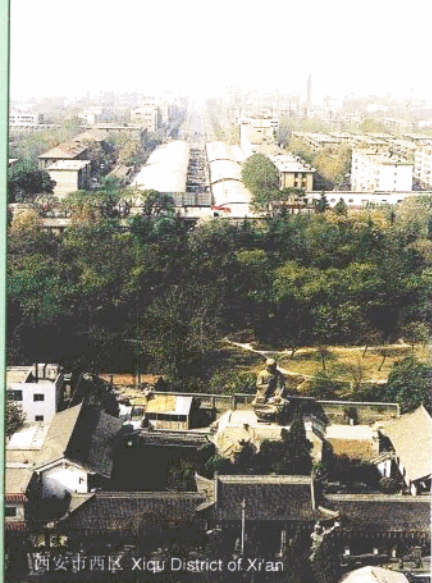
政治中心

从公元前十一世纪起，奴隶社会的西周，封建社会的秦、西汉、新莽、西晋、前赵、前秦、后秦、大夏、西魏、北周、隋、唐等14个王朝，定都陕西，绿林、赤眉、黄巢、李自成等农民起义军，也曾在陕西建立过政权，总计达1191年，为中国六大古都之首。

唐以后（公元618—907年），虽不再在陕西建都，但仍然是中国西部最重要的区域政治中心。特别是在中国现代史上，中国共产党人在延安建立了陕甘宁边区政府，领导中国人民进行了伟大的抗日战争和解放战争，历时13年（1936—1948年），被誉为“革命圣地”、“红色首都”。



炎帝祠 Memorial Hall of Yan Di



西安市西區 Xiqu District of Xi'an



黄帝陵

CULTURE

Ancient Civilization

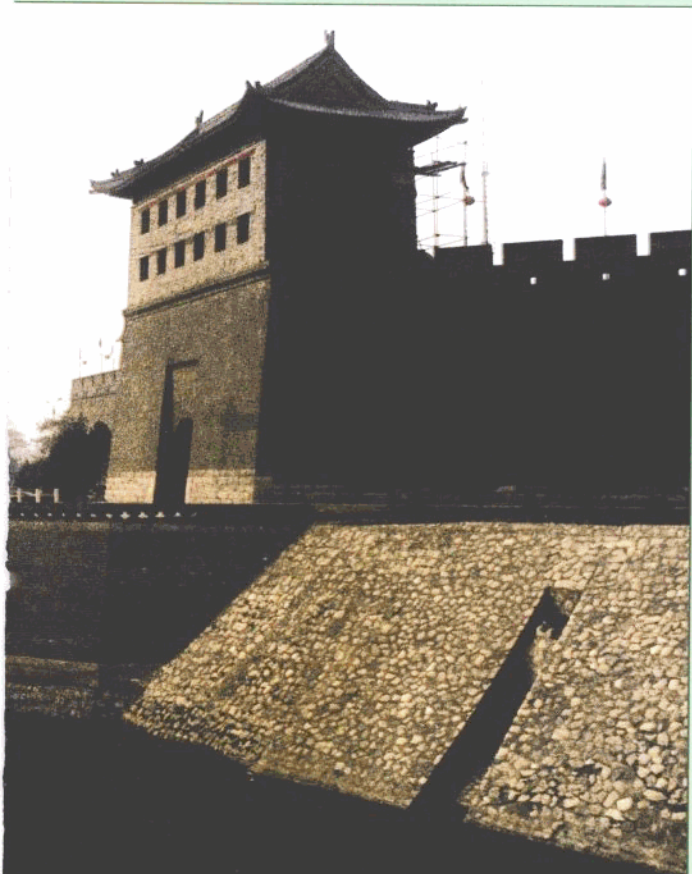
In remote antiquity about 600,000 to 700,000 years ago, Lantian ape men, ancestors of the Chinese nation, lived in the upper reaches of the Bahe River in central Shaanxi plain. They used old stone tools, lived and multiplied in a constant battle with nature. About 30,000 to 40,000 years ago, primitive people in this area gradually developed a clan society along the Weihe River, engaging in farming and fishing.

About 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, the matrilineal commune developed into a patriarchal commune. People began to use wooden tools or stone sickle, which greatly promoted development of agriculture, followed by animal husbandry. A new social division of labor appeared. Yandi and Huangdi were chiefs of two clan tribes living along the Yellow and Weihe rivers. It was these diligent, brave, intelligent and wise tribes who started the ancient Chinese civilization.

Political Center

Beginning from the 11th century BC, 14 dynasties including the Western Zhou, Qin, Western Han, Western Jin, Former Zhao, Former Qin, Later Qin, Daxia, Western Wei, Northern Zhou, Sui and Tang, established their capital in Shaanxi. Peasant uprising armies such as Lulin, Chimei, Huang Chao and Li Zicheng also set up regimes here. Shaanxi had been a political center for 1,191 years altogether.

After the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Shaanxi was no longer the site of a capital city, but it remained an important regional political center of western China. In modern Chinese history, in particular, the Chinese communists set up the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region Government in Yan'an and led the whole nation through the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-1948) and the War of Liberation (1945-1949). Therefore, it was called the "sacred place of the Chinese revolution" and the "red capital".



西安古城墙 Old city wall of Xi'an



Mausoleum of Huangdi

古代文化

陕西是中国古代文化的摇篮。几千年来，在这块古老的土地上，勤劳、智慧的陕西人民为中华文化的形成和繁荣作出了无与伦比的历史性贡献。

早在周人以周原为活动中心后，就已经有了文字记事，即在骨片上刻卜辞和与占卜有关的纪事文字。西周时期，又大量在青铜器上铸刻铭文。以沔、镐为中心的青铜文化，远播中国各地。西周300多年中，产生了中国现存最早的一些著作，如收集在《尚书》中的《大诰》等篇章。《诗经》中的一些文学作品在西周也已出现，唐代是中国古典诗歌发展的鼎盛时期，大诗人李白、杜甫、白居易等都在长安创作了许多不朽的诗篇。

对外交流

陕西是中国最早对外开放的地区。早在周代（公元前11世纪），丰、镐这个当时中国的政治中心，就与遥远的西方有了交往。

《穆天子传》中传说周穆王曾经越过昆仑山、帕米尔一直到达中亚、西亚等广大地区，受到各国的热烈欢迎。

秦在国际上曾产生过很大影响，当时的咸阳与南亚各地有交通往来。秦始皇二十九年（公元前218年），就有18个印度人到过咸阳。

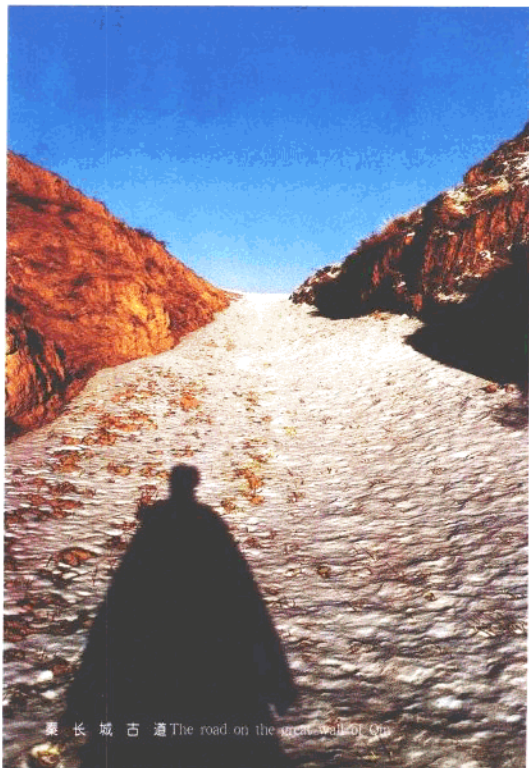
汉长安通过海上交通，与日本、朝鲜、越南、柬埔寨、印度尼西亚、斯里兰卡、泰国、老挝等国家都有人员往来和商业交换关系。

公元前138年，汉武帝先后两次派张骞出使西域，之后，这些国家也先后派代表随汉使者来长安，开始了正式交往。汉代大量轻柔华美的丝绸从长安西运经河西走廊、新疆到伊朗等地。这就是横贯亚洲大陆，长达7000多公里的古代最长的商路——“丝绸之路”。

西域的骏马、葡萄、核桃、胡豆、石榴、苜蓿、大蒜等大量传入长安；中国内地先进的农业技术、打井法、铁器、漆器、桃、梨等又传到西方，特别是造纸术、火药、炼铁术、炼丹术、指南针经由中亚、南亚再传到欧洲，对欧洲文艺复兴和西方资产阶级革命起了催化剂作用。



西汉·马踏匈奴石刻
A stele of the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-24 AD):
The Huns under the horse hooves.



秦长城古道 The road on the great wall of Qin



Ancient Culture

Shaanxi is the cradle of ancient Chinese culture. For thousands of years, diligent and wise people on this old land have made unique contributions to the formation and prosperity of Chinese culture.

When the Zhou people made Zhouyuan their activity center, written records appeared. Oracle and divination words were inscribed on animal bones. During the Western Zhou Dynasty, epigraphs were cast on bronze ware and the bronze culture, centered at Feng and Gao, spread to other parts of China. The earliest extant works were created in the 300-year period of the Western Zhou Dynasty, such as the Great Announcement collected in *The Book of History*. Some works in *The Book of Songs* came also from this period. In the Tang Dynasty, Chinese classical poetry flourished. Great poets such as Li Bai, Du Fu and Bai Juyi all left immortal pieces in Chang'an (now Xi'an).

Foreign Exchanges

Shaanxi is among the first group of areas in China open to the outside world. As early as in the Zhou Dynasty (11th century BC), the then political centers of Feng and Gao conducted exchanges with the far West.

The Legend of Emperor Mu recorded how Emperor Mu crossed over the Kunlun Mountains and the Pamirs and reached Central and West Asia, being warmly received throughout his journey.

The Qin Dynasty had a great influence in the world. Its capital Xianyang had exchange relations with South Asian countries. In the 29th year of Qin Shi Huang (218 BC), 18 Indians came to Xianyang.

During the Han Dynasty, Chang'an engaged in personnel and commercial exchanges by sea with Japan, Korea, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Laos.

In 138 BC, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty twice sent Zhang Qian to the Western Regions (the area west of Yumenguan, including what is now Xinjiang and part of Central Asia). Later, countries in this area also sent representatives to Chang'an for formal exchanges. The Han's magnificent silk was carried to Iran by way of Hexi Corridor and Xinjiang. The route was later named the "Silk Road", which traversed the whole Asia and extended 7,000 km.

The Western Regions' fine horses, grapes, walnuts, lima beans, pomegranates, lucerne and garlic were imported into Chang'an (today's Xi'an), while the Central Plain's advanced farming technology, well-drilling techniques, ironware, lacquer work, peach and pear spread into the West. Especially, ancient China's paper making technology, gunpowder, iron-smelting technology and compass passed onto Europe via Central and Southern Asia, which played a role of catalyst in promoting the Renaissance in Europe and the bourgeois revolution in Western countries.



唐代绘画无论题材和技巧都有重大发展。Paintings of the Tang Dynasty saw big development in both theme and skill.



霍去病墓 General Huo Qu-bing's Tomb.

革命传统

陕西具有光荣的革命传统。

明末李自成的农民起义军，彻底推翻了腐朽的明王朝。大荔、渭南一带回民起义，沉重打击了清王朝的统治。1919年“五四运动”爆发后，陕西学生和文艺界积极响应。

新民主主义革命时期，陕西是中国共产党最早建立的革命根据地之一。

大革命（1927年）失败后，中国共产党在陕西组织领导了清涧起义、渭华起义和旬邑起义。1930年以后，刘志丹、谢子长等创建了陕北红军，开辟了陕甘边、陕北等革命根据地，使中国革命有了一个很好的落脚点。

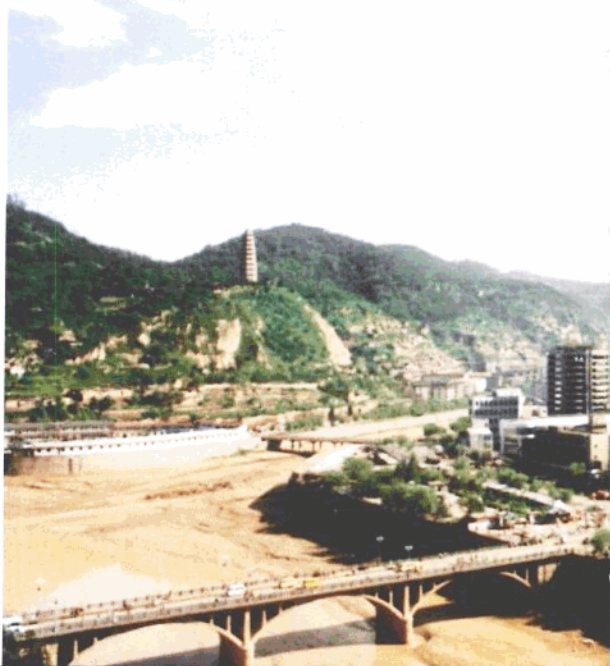
1935年10月，中央红军长征到达陕北，同十五军团一起进行了直罗镇战役，彻底粉碎了敌人对陕北革命根据地的第三次围攻，“给党中央把全国革命大本营放在西北的任务，举行了一个奠基礼”。1936年10月，红二、四方面军到达陕甘与红一方面军和西北红军胜利会师，结束了长征，开创了革命发展的新局面。从1936年10月至1948年的13年间，延安和陕甘宁边区曾是中国共产党中央的所在地，是中国人民解放斗争的总后方。中国共产党中央正确地解决了西安事变，促进了抗日民族统一战线的初步建立；党中央在陕北洛川召开了政治局扩大会议，通过了《抗日救国十大纲领》，推动了抗战的全面展开，并在延安领导了大生产运动和整风运动，召开了中共第七次全国代表大会，达到了全党的空前团结和统一，取得了抗日战争的胜利，打败了反共反人民的蒋介石集团，建立了中华人民共和国。



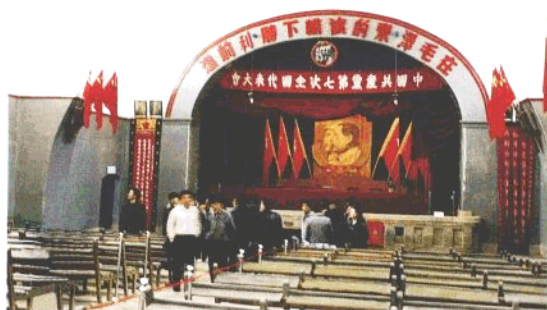
明末农民起义军领袖李自成行宫
A dwelling place of Li Zicheng, leader of the peasant uprising at the end of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).



毛泽东主席和朱德总司令在延安
Chairman Mao Zedong and Commander-in-Chief Zhu De in Yan'an.



延安市凤凰山
麓毛泽东旧居
Former residence of Mao Zedong at the foot of the Fenghuang Mountain in Yan'an.

Revolutionary Traditions

中国共产党第七次全国代表大会会址
Site of the Seventh National Congress of the CPC.



今日延安
Today's Yan'an.

Shaanxi has glorious revolutionary traditions.

The peasant uprising led by Li Zicheng thoroughly destroyed the decadent regime of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Uprisings of the Hui ethnic people in Dali and Weinan areas heavily stroke against the rule of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). In 1919, students and personages of the cultural and art circles in Shaanxi actively responded to the May 4th Movement.

During the New Democratic Revolution period, Shaanxi was one of the earliest revolutionary bases founded by the Communist Party of China (CPC).

After the failure of the Great Revolution in 1927, the CPC organized the Qingjian, Weihua and Xunyi uprisings in Shaanxi. After 1930, Liu Zhidan and Xie Zichang organized the Red Army troops in northern Shaanxi and created revolutionary bases in the Shaanxi-Gansu border areas and northern Shaanxi that later became a foothold of the Chinese revolution.

In October 1935, the Central Red Army troops arrived in northern Shaanxi after their famous Long March. They, together with the 15th Army Group, fought the Zhiluozen Battle, thoroughly smashing the Kuomintang's third siege of the northern Shaanxi revolutionary base. The victory laid a foundation for the CPC Central Committee to shift its revolutionary focus to northwest China. In October 1936, the second and fourth front armies of the Red Army arrived in Shaanxi and Gansu borders and triumphantly joined forces with the first front army of the Red Army and the Northwest Red Army troops. This indicated the ending of the Long March and the beginning of a new era of the Chinese revolution. In the 13 years from October 1936 to 1948, Yanan and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border areas became the headquarters of the CPC Central Committee and the general rear base of the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. The CPC Central Committee tactically settled the Xi'an Incident and promoted the initial establishment of a national united front to oppose the Japanese aggressors. In Luochuan, northern Shaanxi, the CPC Central Committee held an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau, which passed the 10 Programs for Fighting Against Japan and Saving the Country, thus promoting the all-round fight against Japan. In Yanan, the CPC Central Committee launched the Great Production Movement and the Rectification Campaign and convened the Seventh National Party Congress, resulting in unprecedented unity and consolidation of the whole Party. Eventually, the Chinese people led by the Party won the victory of the war against Japan, defeated the Chiang Kai-shek clique that was against Communism and the people, and founded the People's Republic of China.

自然资源

陕西省物华天宝，不仅有富饶的土地，更有着为陕西人带来幸福和荣耀的各种自然资源。

土地：陕西省土地总面积为 20.57 万平方公里，约占中国全国土地总面积的 2.1%。

全省耕地 510 万公顷。

全省园地 49.1 万公顷。

全省林地 941 万公顷。

全省牧草地 317 万公顷。

全省居民点及工矿用地共 68.1 万公顷。

全省交通用地 14 万公顷。

全省水域面积 40 万公顷。

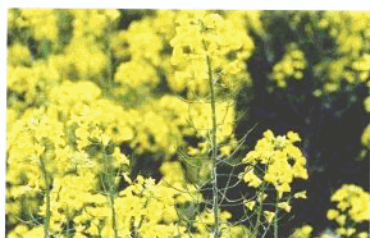
全省未利用地 116 万公顷，其中以荒草地 74.5 万公顷，占未利用土地的 64%，沙地 12.9 万公顷，占未利用地的 11%。



洛川苹果 Apples produced in Luochuan.



红碱淖 The Hongjiannao Lake.



油菜花
Rape in full bloom in southern Shaanxi.



关中平原



陕南山地 Mountain area of southern Shaanxi.



Natural Resources

Shaanxi is a richly endowed province. Its fertile lands and various natural resources not only support the lives of the Shaanxi people but also bring prosperity to them.

The province covers an area of 205,700 square km, accounting for 2.1 percent of the nation's total. Among it,

Cultivated land: 5.1 million hectares;

Vegetable farmland: 491,000 hectares;

Forestry: 9.41 million hectares;

Grazing land: 3.17 million hectares;

Lands used by residents, factories and mines: 681,000 hectares;

Land used by traffic: 140,000 hectares;

Water area: 400,000 hectares; and

Uncultivated land: 1.16 million hectares, of which 745,000 hectares are wasteland, accounting for 64 percent of the total, and sandy land (129,000 hectares) makes up 11 percent.



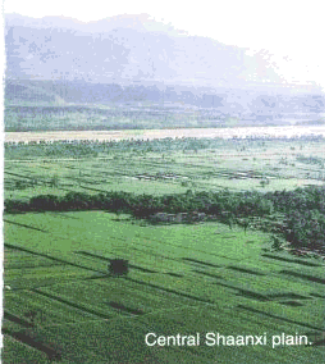
陕北高原

Northern Shaanxi plateau



陕北草原

Grassland in northern Shaanxi.



Central Shaanxi plain.



森林保护区

Forest protection area.

植物:

陕西省三个气候带和三大地貌区的自然地理特征,使生态条件多样,植物资源丰富,种类繁多。野生种子植物达3100余种。

全省森林覆盖率为34.50%。

陕西还有一批在全国占有重要地位,或在植物学上具有重要研究价值的特种经济林、经济作物和珍稀植物,如沙棘、生漆等。中国生漆被称为涂料之王,陕西生漆的数量和质量为全国之冠。

全省有药用植物近800种,其中产量、质量在全国较有地位的有天麻、杜仲、苦杏仁、甘草等。中草药人工栽培达27种之多。

全省栽培植物60余种,粮食类以小麦、水稻、玉米至各种豆类及薯类。经济作物主要有棉花、油菜籽、烟叶、甜菜、生漆、蚕桑、苹果、红枣、石榴、辣椒等十几个品种。

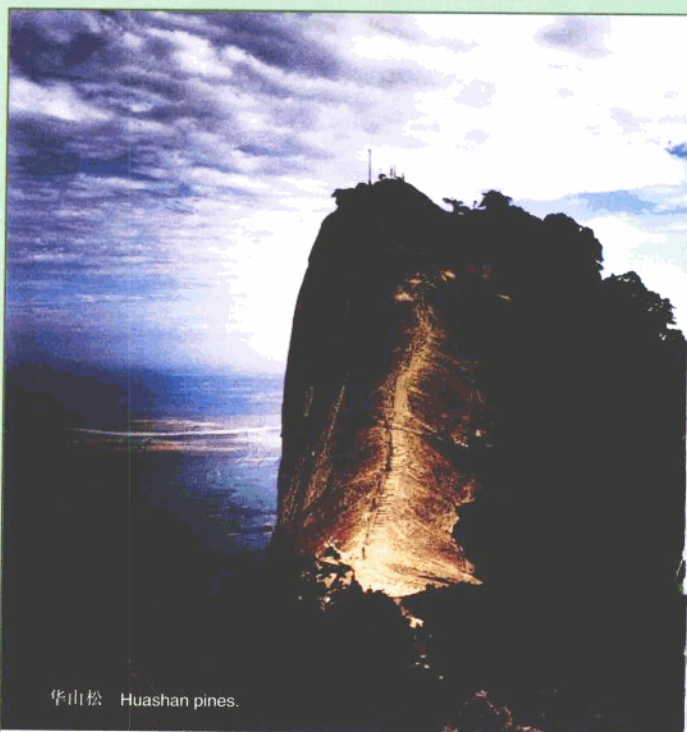
全省有37种属于国家规定保护的珍稀植物。其中属二类保护的连香树、星叶草、光叶珙桐、翘果油树、香果树、杜仲、独叶草和水青树等13种。独叶草在研究系统演化、植物区系、古地理和古气候方面,具有重要的科学价值。



洛川苹果 Luochuan apples.



名贵中药材—天麻
Precious Chinese herb—tubers of
elevated gastrodia.



华山松 Huashan pines.



烤烟示范田
A demonstration field
of flue-cured tobacco.

Flora

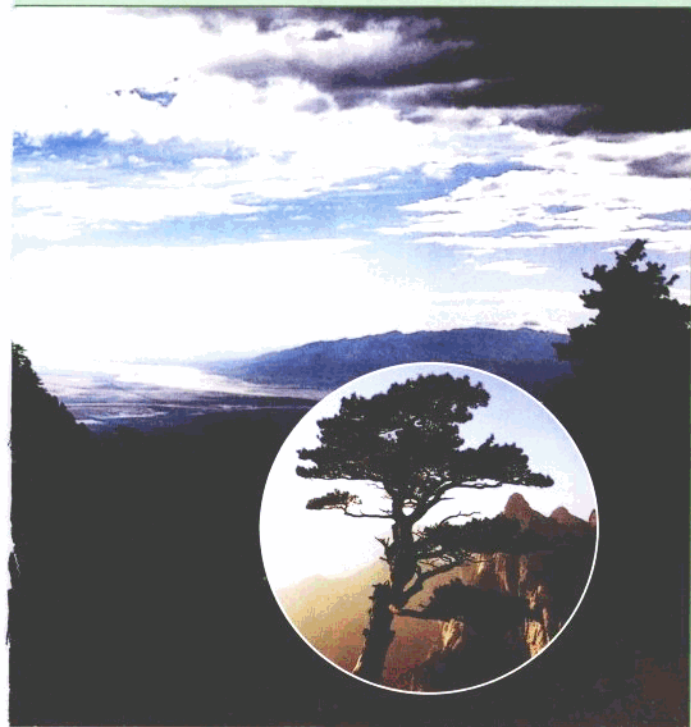
The three climatic zones and three landforms give Shaanxi various ecological conditions, and a wide variety of species. There are more than 3,100 species of wild seed plant. Forest covers 34.5 percent of the province.

The province's special economic forests, economic crops, and rare plants such as sea buckthorn and raw lacquer, occupy important positions in the nation, or have important value for study. For instance, raw lacquer is called the "King of Coating," and Shaanxi's raw lacquer is the nation's first in both quantity and quality.

The province has nearly 800 species of medicinal herbs. Among them, the tuber of elevated gastrodia, bark of eucommia, bitter apricot kernel and licorice root have important national positions. More than 27 species of medicinal herbs are artificially cultivated in the province.

The province has more than 60 species of cultivated plants, including cereal crops (such as wheat, rice and corn), legume and potatoes. Its economic crops include cotton, rapeseed, tobacco leaf, beetroot, mulberry, apple, pomegranate and hot pepper.

There are 37 species of precious and rare plants under the State protection in the province, including katsura tree, asterophyllites, smooth-leaved dove tree, bacury, eucommia ulmoides, single-blade grass and Tetracentraceae. The single-leaf grass has important value for scientific studies in the systematic evolution and ancient geology and climate.



陕西特产——大红枣
Shaanxi's specialty: Big red dates.



安康地区茶园
A tea plantation in Ankang Prefecture.



陕北特产——红果(山楂)
Haw, a specialty in northern Shaanxi.