

貌新海瓊

瓊海新貌

HAINAN
PROVINCE

QIONGHAI
CITY

目 錄

中央領導巡視瓊海市	01
賀詞：韓至中市長	07
編輯的話：蔡興榮	09
瓊海市——海南省東海岸的明珠（韓至中市長）	10
瓊海撤縣設市慶典	14
第四屆椰子節慶祝盛況	16
瓊海市發展藍圖	22
瓊海市新貌	28
瓊海市的工業發展	38
南北高速公錄	42
瓊海賓館	45
萬泉河風貌	48
海南省第一屆“萬泉河杯”龍舟大賽	52
第二屆卡拉OK比賽	54
瓊海市主辦萬泉河小姐大獎賽	56
周士第將軍紀念館	58

鄉鎮風貌引索

01. 加積鎮辦事處	62
02. 泮水鄉	70
03. 大路鎮	76
04. 塔洋鎮	80
05. 長坡鎮	86
06. 煙塘鎮	90
07. 上涌鎮	94
08. 朝陽鄉	98
09. 博敖鎮	102
10. 福田鎮	108
11. 潭門鎮	114
12. 溫泉鎮	120
13. 中原鎮	126
14. 九曲江鄉	136
15. 文市鄉	142
16. 陽江鎮	146
17. 龍江鎮	150
18. 新市鄉	156
19. 萬泉鎮	160
20. 石壁鎮	164
21. 會山苗族鄉	168
編後話	175
“瓊海新貌”編輯委員	176

封面攝影：楊全發——“萬泉河”

封面書法：左 怪——“瓊海新貌”

CONTENTS

The Leader's Inspection Tour of Qionghai City	01
Congratulatory Message from the Mayor of Qionghai City	07
A Word from the Editor	09
Qionghai City—Pearl on the East Coast of Hainan	10
From County to City	14
Fourth Coconut Festival	16
The Development of Qionghai City	22
The New Face of Qionghai City	28
The Industrial Development of Qionghai City	38
North-South Highway	42
Qionghai Hotel	45
The Scenic View of Wan-quan River	48
Dragon Boat Festival	52
Karaoke Competition	54
'Miss Wanquan River' Beauty Contest	56
Zhou Shi-Di Memorial Hall.....	58

GUIDE TO 21 TOWNS / VILLAGES

Jia-ji Administration Office	62
Pan-shui Village	70
Da-lu Town	76
Ta-yang Town	80
Chang-po Town	86
Yan-tang Town	90
Shang-yong Town	94
Chao-yang Village	98
Bo-ao Town	102
Fu-tian Town	108
Tan-men Town	114
Wen-quan Town	120
Zhong-yuan Town	126
Jiuqu-jiang Village	136
Wen-shi Village	142
Yang-jiang Village	146
Long-jiang Town	150
Xin-shi Village	156
Wan-quan Town	160
Shi-bi Town	164
Hui-shan Miao Tribal Village	168
Editor's Note	175
Editorial Committee	176

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中央總書記江澤民於1993年4月16日在省領導的陪同下視察瓊海市時與市四套班子成員合影。

中央领导同志接见全国优秀县(市)委书记表彰大会代表合影 1995.6.30



中央總書記江澤民、總理李鵬於1995年6月30日接見全國優秀縣(市)委書記表彰大會時與代表合影。
(後排左起第十七位為 瓊海市韓至中市長)



中央政治局常委、全國人大常委會委員長喬石於1991年10月15日在瓊海市聽取韓市長介紹該市工業發展的前景。



中央政治局常委、全國政協主席李瑞環於1991年2月7日與瓊海市委副書記、市人大主任程儒仕侃談。



中央政治局常委、國務院副總理朱鎔基於1992年4月20日抵達海口市時聽取韓至中市長匯報工作概況。



海南省阮崇武省長與韓至中市長懇切交談。



瓊海市韓至中市長的賀詞。

賀「瓊海新貌」出版

讓瓊海走向世界
让世界了解瓊海

韓至中

石君五九、九六



琼海市获得表彰的奖状。



蔡興榮 新加坡哥倫比亞集團董事主席

編輯的話

瓊海市於1992年11月6日經國務院批准撤縣設市，短短三年內在韓至中市長英明的領導和市政府官員通力合作下，瓊海的面貌日新月異，身為海外遊子，目睹家鄉快速的發展，心裏一直祈望能將信息傳達到世界每一個角落，讓旅居海外的瓊籍僑胞及年青一代全面認識家鄉，知道自己民族的淵源，基於此，出版“瓊海新貌”的概念便油然而生，以祈對家鄉的現代化建設拋磚引玉，做出微薄的貢獻。

“瓊海新貌”從策劃、攝影、採訪到付梓，前後歷時半年，工作得以順利進行，全賴瓊海市人民政府給予大力協助，在編印過程中得到韓至中市長的鼓勵與關懷，“瓊海新貌”終於趕在瓊海市人民政府辦公大樓落成之日出版，願以此書作為喬遷誌慶，同時祝福瓊海市飛得更快、更遠。

A Word From The Editor

Chua Eng Chong

(Chairman, Singapore Columbia Group of Companies)

As Hainan flourishes, Qionghai County (situated in East Hainan Province) declared, on 6 November 1992, that it will be established as a City. In a short period of four years, the improvement here proved that the open and preferential policies of the Chinese Government has expedited the economic development of Hainan.

As one whose roots traces back to Qionghai, I wanted badly to spread the good news to every corner of the world, so that overseas Chinese and the younger generations with Qionghai connections or blood ties will have a better understanding of their homeland and their origins. As a result, the idea for Qionghai Facts and Pictorial evolved. It is hoped that this meagre contribution will further attract investors for the development and modernisation of Qionghai.

The whole process of planning, photographing, interviewing and the actual publishing of Qionghai Facts and Pictorials took six months. With the assistance rendered by the municipal authorities of Qionghai, it has been smooth sailing. Mayor Han Zhizhong provided invaluable encouragement and concern throughout the entire project. Qionghai Facts and Pictorials could finally be launched on the day of completion of the municipal authorities' office building. I would like to dedicate this book as a commemoration to the moving-in ceremony of the new building and at the same time, wish that Qionghai City will be able to attain greater heights in the years to come.

瓊海市——海南省東海岸的明珠

瓊海市市長 韓至中

瓊海市位於海南省的東部，地處東經110°7'5"～40'5"，北緯18°58'50"～19°28'35"之間，東臨南海，北依文昌，南與萬寧接壤，西與瓊中、屯昌毗鄰。全市21個鄉鎮（辦事處），198個村民委員會，2568個村民小組，5個國營農場。全市總面積1692.72平方公里，人口43.15萬，旅居海外僑胞、華人和港澳台同胞55萬人，是海南著名的僑鄉之一。瓊海屬於熱帶海洋氣候，雨量充沛，陽光充足，物產豐富，風光旖旎，被譽為海南省東海岸的明珠。

瓊海市歷史悠久，源遠流長。唐朝顯慶5年（公元660年）設置樂會縣，瓊海之淵源自此始。元世祖至二十八年（1291）劃樂會縣西北境置會同縣。民國3年（1914），會同縣易名為瓊東縣。1958年11月，經國務院批准，瓊東、樂會、萬寧三縣合併為一縣，命名為瓊海。翌年，萬寧地區劃出。1992年11月6日，國務院批准瓊海撤縣設市，結束了瓊海建縣1332年的歷史。瓊海自古多人傑，在當代革命鬥爭史中，曾湧現出一批傑出的英雄人物，舉世聞名的紅色娘子軍就誕生在這裏，故有“紅色娘子軍故鄉”之稱。

瓊海自然資源豐富。土地廣闊而豐饒，擁有土地面積169333公頃；地勢自西向東傾斜，平原、丘陵、山區分別佔33.5%、44%和20.5%。林業資源豐富，擁有天然林6533公頃，蓄積着14萬立方米的青皮、田生、坡壘、紅羅、荔枝等多種名貴木材和少量紅樹林等。人工造林36333公頃，蓄積木材量154萬立方米，主要有小葉桉、木麻黃等樹種。森林覆蓋率達54.5%。境內河流眾多，水源充足，水質良好，共有溪河54條，較大的河流有萬泉河、九曲江等6條，其中萬泉河境內流長82公里，平均流量152立方米/秒。水電蘊藏量12萬千瓦，可開發量11.8萬千瓦。礦產資源蘊藏量大，品位高。目前已探明的有鈦、石墨、鉀、鎢、金、高嶺土、玻璃沙等14種。其中品位在35度以上的鈦礦儲量220萬噸，石墨儲量240萬噸。來自地下106米花崗石裂隙礦泉的上涌礦泉水，屬於低鈉偏硅酸型優質礦泉水，單井日出水可達2400噸。瓊海海岸綫長42公里，水面廣闊，港灣良好。距城區25公里的龍灣港，水深浪小、少淤，兩岸均有突出的珊瑚岸礁起屏障作用，泊穩條件好，可建成1～5萬噸級的碼頭多個，被專家稱為國內不可多得的深水良港。漁場遍及南、東、中、西沙海域，盛產馬鮫、石斑、海龜、海馬、龍蝦、斑節對蝦等十多種名貴海產品。境內有淺海灘涂12467公頃，沿海還有大量海藻，市海水養殖場已成為全國最大的麒麟菜養殖基地。

瓊海市山青水秀，萬泉河素以風光旖旎聞名於世，旅遊景點富有特色，各領風騷。萬泉河流沙沖積而成的沙洲島，島上有湖，湖與河水明隔實連而構成“河中島，島中湖”的奇佳妙景，成為人們神往的風景點之一。萬泉河畔的白石嶺，奇峰凌空，有1308級登山石徑迂回曲折貼崖而上，自古以來乃登高覽勝的風景勝地，被譽為“珠崖奇觀”。官塘溫泉，是海南省目前查明的熱水水溫高、自流量大、有益元素豐富的熱礦泉。專家認為具有很高的開發價值，可建成“海南無雙，世界少有”的旅遊度假勝地。萬泉河出海口，集三河（萬泉河、九曲江河、龍滾河）、三島（東嶼島、鴛鴦島、沙坡島）、一港（博鰲港）風

景於一地，海濱沙灘細白，柔軟、風光秀麗迷人，被專家評價為目前世界河流出海口保持自然風光最好的風光點之一。這些景點，構成了整個萬泉河旅遊體系，已被省列為十大旅遊區之一向外開放。

海南建省辦大特區之後，瓊海作為海南東部經濟圈中心地帶參與特區的開發建設，使瓊海的歷史掀開了新的一頁，尤其是撤縣設市後，瓊海市抓住這一有利時機，解放思想，深化改革，擴大開放，真抓實干，使全市經濟建設和各項社會事業都跨上了新的臺階。1994年與1987年相比，國內生產總值、工業總產值和地方財政收入年分別遞增17.8%、16%和29%。特別是近兩年來，經濟建設更是超常規發展。國內生產總值、工業總產值、地方財政收入，1993年比1992年分別增長41%、22%和94%，1994年比1993年分別增長24.9%、24.2%和41.6%。

瓊海市農業基礎較好，近幾年又上了新臺階。海南辦特區後，瓊海着眼於發展特區農業經濟，走優質高產高效農業的道路，建立起“六大基地”（糧食、熱作、林業、菓蔬、水產業、畜牧業）。使農業形成了以糧食為基礎，農林牧副漁全面發展的具有熱帶特色的大農業結構。糧食以水稻為主，年產量19.3萬噸，是海南最大的商品糧基地。熱作以橡膠、胡椒、椰子、檳榔為主，總面積達30666公頃，年產乾膠15350噸，胡椒3234噸、椰子1548噸，檳榔6380噸。此外，其他經濟作物、水產養殖、畜牧業也有相當規模。建省以來，瓊海農業工作先後榮獲了“全國糧食生產交售先進縣”、“全國糧食生產先進單位”、“全國水利建設先進縣”、“全國造林綠化先進縣”和“全國建設用地管理先進單位”等光榮稱號。

瓊海市工業在改革開放中迅速崛起。建省辦特區後，瓊海立足於原有工業基礎，充分發揮資源優勢，僑鄉優勢和政策優勢，採取了擴大外引內聯，加快轉換經營機製，建立現代企業制度，大搞技術改造和大力發展鄉鎮企業的新措施，大力發展地方工業。初步建立了以市級企業為龍頭，鄉鎮企業相配套，以食品、輕紡、建材業為主體的具有瓊海特色的工業體系。現有中央、省駐工業企業、地方國有工業企業、集體工業企業、鄉鎮工業企業、“三資”和內聯企業共4918家。特別是市政府決定給每個鄉鎮（辦事處）劃地33.3公頃作為發展工業小區後，鄉鎮企業從無到有，從弱到強，已進入大規模、高水平、外向型的歷史發展新階段。這些企業生產能力不斷提高，名優產品不斷湧現，目前已有26個品種被評為國優、部優和省優產品。

瓊海市旅遊資源豐富。市政府按照大旅遊的格局，敞開大門歡迎海內外多種經濟成份的企業開發旅遊業，鼓勵國家、集體、個人和外商多種經濟成份一齊上，形成旅遊大開放、大開發、大建設、大發展的態勢，已建設一批具有瓊海特色的旅遊景點和人文景觀。以萬泉河為主線的四大旅遊區，規劃總面積69平方公里。萬泉河遊樂區內已建起集吃、住、玩、購為一體的遊樂園，並開闢水上遊艇項目。沙洲島國際娛樂中心首期開發的30幢豪華別墅羣進入裝修階段。有近10家公司參與開發的官塘溫泉旅遊區，預計今年10月可全面完工投入營業。白石嶺風景區已完成基礎設施建設，從奧地利引進先進技術的我省第

一條空中旅遊纜車已開通。萬泉河口海濱旅遊區通訊、供電和道路等設施已完善，太平洋游泳服務中心早已開業迎賓，投資2500萬元建設的帝國花園、31幢西歐式豪華別墅進入室內裝修階段，近期將投入使用。目前，全市有賓旅館50家，床位2567個。三星級瓊海賓館、萬泉河賓館設備先進、配套齊全、硬件一流、娛樂多樣，遊客紛至沓來。1994年，全市涉外賓館接待國內外遊客45萬人次，涉外賓館旅遊收入98.5萬元，分別比上年增長36.4%和36.8%。

瓊海地處海南東部經濟圈的中心位置。市首府加積在歷史上是海南島第二商埠，歷來是海南東部物資集散地，輻射面達萬寧、屯昌、瓊中、定安、文昌乃至陵水、三亞等7個縣市。建省後，瓊海借助東部商品集散地的交通地理優勢，大力發展商業貿易活動。全市建有集貿市場30個，建築面積8.2萬平方米；專業批發市場5個，建築面積4.5萬平方米。城鄉市場繁榮，人民生活水平不斷提高。1994年全市社會商品零售額3.93億元，比上年增長62.1%，僅次於海口市；出口創匯2540萬美元，比建省時增長18倍，全市城鄉居民儲蓄存款餘額12.78億元，人均存款近3000元，居全省各市縣之冠，農民人均生產性純收入1460元，比上年增長30.2%。

瓊海交通發達，島東高速公路及223國道均從市首府通過。高速公路北至海口88公里，南至三亞180公里，在境內有4個出入口。位居中心位置的市首府，成為東部聯結海口、三亞兩市的交通樞紐，並與毗鄰各縣連成交通網絡。每天均有班車開往18個市縣。鄉村公路縱橫交錯，四通八達，除了東嶼村外，所有村委會全部通車。水上運輸，有橫貫東西的萬泉河。潭門、博鰲、青葛三個港口，是直航南海的起運點。其中潭門港被列為國家重點漁港，國務院已批准為開發“四沙”（東沙、中沙、西沙、南沙）的港口基地。島東深水良港龍灣港已作為海南省東部萬噸級泊位港口列入國家計劃開發建設，首期疏港大道工程已動工興建。

瓊海基礎設施日臻完善。電信通訊發展迅速。全市1.5萬門數字程控交換機可直撥全國各地及海外各國家和地區。移動電話、無線尋呼機已開通全省聯網，農話已全部實現程控化，是全省第一個實現傳輸數字化、交換程控化的市縣。可用有線載波、電傳等手段同市外、省外、國外通訊聯絡，電報拍發已進入全國自動轉報大網。電力供應充裕，全市大小電站27座，除省屬裝機容量8萬千瓦的牛路嶺水電站外，還有大小電站26座，裝機容量9.97萬千瓦，年發電量3億度，是海南省的富電市。供水方面，市區現有自來水廠2座，日供水量4.8萬噸。目前正加緊籌建日供水量9萬噸的溫泉自來水廠和日供水量4萬噸的朝陽自來水廠。完全可滿足城市居民飲水和大規模工業用水需求。

瓊海市政建設飛快發展。市首府加積城區近期規劃面積25平方公里，建成區面積8平方公里，比建省前擴大兩倍多。市區加積有大街小巷46條，總長37.5公里，其中主街15條，面積10萬平方米。新建的豪華路、沿河東路、銀海路、富海路、元亨路、人民路等已建成通車，金海路、善集路、沿河西路、外環路正在興建中。城市建設日新月

異，綜合功能健全，城市道路規劃有序、一個清潔寬敞的街道，鱗次櫛比的樓羣，“城在林中，人在花中”的景觀，令人流連忘返。瓊海已成為一個文明、整潔、繁榮、美麗的“全國衛生城”的僑鄉新城市。

瓊海素有“文化之鄉”的美譽。現有中小學331所，其中普通中學23所，職業中學1所，小學307所，在校學生74188人，中等專業學校2所，在校學生1688人。瓊海師範是全國先進師範學校，加積中學是全國著名中學。全市中小學基本實現校舍樓房化。文化設施配套完善，已建起電臺、電視臺。廣播電視通播率達95%以上。市華僑圖書館是全省最大的縣級圖書館。衛生事業發展迅速，現有醫療機構29家，病床1343張，醫療衛生工作人員1722人。市人民醫院摘取全省首家二級甲等醫院殊榮，醫療設備先進，能診斷和治療各種常見病、多發病和急難雜症。體育等各項社會公共事業迅速發展。社會主義精神文明建設花香四溢，成果豐碩。1988年以來，瓊海先後獲得國家授予“全國文化工作先進地區”、“全國掃除文盲先進縣”、“全國普教工作先進單位”、“全國幼兒教育先進縣”、“全國改善中小學危房先進單位”、“全國雙擁模範城”、“全國七、五改水先進單位”、“全國體育工作先進單位”和“全國計劃生育工作先進單位”等20項殊榮。社會治安工作多次受到中央和省的表彰。全市社會穩定，人民安居樂業，城鄉到處呈現出一派欣欣向榮的景象。

“東風已與周郎便，正是揚帆破浪時”。回顧過去，瓊海業績繁榮以錦；展望未來，瓊海更待奮力開拓。瓊海人民將在新的起點上，以百倍的努力，譜寫瓊海經濟建設的新篇章。目前，市政府正在採取有力措施加大開放的力度。一方面，我們將致力於為外商投資創造良好的軟環境。將堅持“讓別人發財，求自己發展”的指導思想，進一步制定和完善投資的優惠政策，讓外商在瓊海投資得到豐厚的回報。同時，我們將進一步簡化政府的辦事手續，切實為客商提供一系列的服務，做到凡客商來我市辦實業隨客商所願，可先批公司後報項目，也可以公司項目一起批。申報公司，屬於內資、內聯的，市工商部門隨到隨給登記，屬“三資”企業的，投資者只要出具資格證明和提交申請書，市合作辦隨到隨報，只要客商委托，還可代寫有關材料，並派員到省代辦審批手續。申報項目，不涉及土地的，招商辦當天給予答復，涉及土地的，由招商辦在3天內答復。涉及征地與拆遷的，只要客商及時交付所需資金，征地和拆遷由市土管局和規劃局協調解決，不需要客商出面處理。項目立項後，市政府還確定專人跟蹤服務，為企業排憂解難。市政府還決定每月召開一次投資企業的對話會，隨時解決外來企業碰到的實際問題。此外，我們還將繼續加強社會治安綜合治理，為外來投資者創造一個安定、文明、寬鬆的社會環境，保證客商的權益不受侵犯。另一方面，我們將加大硬環境建設的力度，將以龍灣港的開發為契機，加快港口、道路、能源、通訊等基礎設施建設的步伐。我們誠懇地期望，海內外鄉親們和友人們一如既往地幫助支持瓊海的開發建設事業，踴躍前來洽談投資。我們將努力同海內外各界朋友建立更加廣泛、更加密切的合作，攜手並肩，共創瓊海光輝燦爛的明天。

Qionghai City

Pearl on the East Coast of Hainan Province

by

*Han Zhizhong, Mayor
Qionghai City*

Qionghai City is located in East Hainan Province. One could find Nanhai to its East, Wencang to its North, Wanning to its South, Qiongzhang and Tuncang to its West. The entire city comprises of 21 towns and villages (administrative offices), 198 Village Committees, 2,568 village groups and 5 state farms. The City covers 1,692.72 km sq with a population of 431,500 with another 550,000 related Overseas Chinese, making it one of the major areas with strong Overseas Chinese ties. The climate is of tropical oceanic type with abundant rainfall and sunshine. This is thus a product-rich and scenic place also known as "The Pearl on the East Coast of Hainan Province".

Qionghai City has a long history dating 660 A.D. During the Tang dynasty, it had its beginning linked to the establishment of Yuehui County. During the Yuan period, the North-West region of Yuehui County was incorporated into Huitong County. In 1914, Huitong County was renamed Qionghai County. In Nov 1958, with the approval of the State Council, Qiongdong, Yuehui and Wanning counties were incorporated into a single county and named Qionghai. The following year, the region of Wanning was taken out of the Union. On 6 Nov 1992, the State Council gave the go-ahead for Qionghai to be established as a City, thus ending the 1,332 years County history of Qionghai. This is the birthplace of many heroes like the world-famous Red Lady Army in the history of contemporary revolutionary struggles. Hence, Qionghai is also known as the "Home of the Red Lady Army".

Qionghai is rich in natural resources with vast fertile land covering 169,333 ha. It slopes upwards from East to West. Flat grounds, hilly and mountaineous regions cover 33.5%, 44% and 20.5% respectively. Natural forests cover 6,533 ha. There is a rich store of various types of rare wood like qingpi, musheng, podie, hongluo and lizhi as well as a minority of mangrove trees. Man-made forests cover 36,333 ha, comprising mainly of Eucalyptus and mu mahuang. The forest canopy rate is 54.5%. There are many rivers within Qionghai City. The high quality water originates from 54 rivers and streams. The 6 major rivers include Wanquan River and Jiuqu River. Wanquan River flows 82 km within the territory of Qionghai. There is also a rich abundance of high quality minerals of about 14 types including titanium, graphite, potassium, tungsten, gold, kaolin and glass sand. Mineral water from the cracks of the granite 106m underground is high quality water that is low in sodium and slightly silicic acidic. The coastline of Qionghai is 42 km long with wide and deep waters. The protruding coral reefs on both shores act as protective screens where stable berthing could be achieved. Fish Farms could be found in the waters of the Southern, Eastern, Central and Western regions. Priceless sea products like Spanish mackerel, grouper, green turtle, sea horse, lobsters and prawns are the major outputs. It is also the largest breeding base in the country for qilin vegetables.

Qionghai is well-known for its scenic view while Wanquan River is renowned for its beauty. Shazhou Island, formed from accumulated shifting sand from Wanquan River, has a lake on it. The lake and river waters seemed separate entities but are in fact linked, resulting in the unusual "Island in the river, lake within the Island" situation and is a much sought after attraction. Baishi Mountain, on the bank of Wanquan River, possesses

many magnificent hanging rocks. There are 1,308 carved steps leading to the mountain-top also known as "magnificent view on the cliff". Guantang Hotsprings is verified to be a hotspring with high temperature, high flow and rich in healthful elements. Experts feel it has great potentials for development into a unique holiday resort. Wanquan River incorporates 3 rivers (Wanquan, Jiuqu & Xionggun), 3 islands (Dongyu, Yuanyang & Shabo) and a harbour (Boao) at the seaport. The combination of lovely scenery and beaches with soft, clean sand led experts to declare this to be one of the seaports with the best preserved natural beauty and has been designated by the Province as one of the ten tourist areas to be opened to visitors.

After Hainan Province began development as a special zone, Qionghai began a new chapter in its history when it participated as the economic centre on the Eastern side of Hainan. This is especially after Qionghai opened itself up to new ideas and reforms after establishment as a City, thus enabling its economic and social development to take on completely new dimensions. The national product, agriculture and industrial output and local revenue grew by 41%, 22% and 94% respectively, comparing the 1992 and 1993 figures, whereas in 1994, the figures grew by 24.9%, 24.2% and 41.6% respectively from 1993.

Qionghai concentrated on developing special zone agricultural economics. By promoting high quality, high yield and high efficiency agriculture, six bases (food, hot weather crops, forestry, vegetables & fruit, seafood & animal husbandry) were established. Paddy is the main food crop with annual output of 193,000 tons. Main hot weather crops are rubber, pepper, coconuts and betel nuts. Annual output of dried rubber is 15,350 tons, pepper 3,234 tons, coconuts 1,548 tons and betel nuts 6,380 tons. Economic crops, seafood-farming and animal husbandry also enjoy good development. Qionghai's agricultural sector has won awards like "The Most Advance County in Selling & Production of Food Crops", "Advance Unit In Food Production", "Advance County in Water Conservancy Construction", "Advance County in Man-made Forest and Afforestation" and "Most Advance Unit in Management of Construction Land".

Industry developed rapidly since the opening up. After the establishment of Province and special zone, Qionghai began exploiting its superior position in resources, Overseas Chinese connections and policies. Coupled by the original industrial base, Qionghai widened the introduction of foreign capital, speeded the change in management styles to establish a modern business structure. Development was concentrated in technical reform, township industries and local industries. Qionghai has successfully established industries of food, light weaving and construction material. There are now 4,918 government and provincial industries, local state-owned industries, collective industries, township industries, joint ventures and local industries. Especially after the municipal authorities decided to designate 33.3 ha of land to each township administration for development into industrial zones, township industries developed into large-scale, high standard and outward-looking entities. The productivity of these industries are constantly being raised. High quality products are constantly being produced. So far, there has been 26 products designated as high quality products at the National, Ministerial and Provincial level.

Qionghai City is teeming with tourism possibilities. The municipal authorities, opened its doors to both local and foreign investors to join in all types of commercial tourist development projects. The 4 tourist areas along Wanquan River covers an area of 69 km sq. The Wanquan River Recreation Centre already has an amusement park incorporating 7 counties and cities including Wanning, Tuncang, Qiongzong, Anding, Wencang, Lingshui and Sanya. After establishment as a Province, Qionghai capitalised on its geographical location as a distribution centre to develop its commercial and trade activities. There are 30 trading markets in the City on constructed area of 82,000m sq. There are five distribution markets on constructed area of 45,000m sq. Trading is active in the market place with the standard of living constantly being improved. The retail figure for the City in 1994 was \$393m and is an increase of 62.1% from 1993, second only to Haikou City. Exports totalled US\$25.4m, a 18 times increase before the Province was established. Total deposits of the residents total \$1,278m. Per capita savings is about \$3,000, highest in the Province. The per capita net production income for farmers was \$1,460, growth of 30.2%.

Transport in Qionghai is well-developed. Both the East Highway and Route 223 pass through the City's Capital. The Highway stretches as far North as 88 km of Haikou and as far South as 180 km of Sanya with a total of 4 exits. The City Capital, situated in the centre, became the communication hub linking Haikou and Sanya. It also forms a communication network with other counties in the neighbourhood. There are buses leaving daily for all the 18 cities and counties. The first phase of 30 luxury bungalows in the International Recreational Centre on Shazhou Island is now in the renovation stage. Guantang hot springs tourist attraction, developed by 10 companies, is expected to be fully operational by October this year. The infrastructural facilities in the Baishi Scenic Attraction has already been completed. The first aerial tourist cable car system in the Province was the result of advance technology imported from Austria. The communications, electricity and road systems are completed in the Wanquan Rivermouth Beach Resort. The Pacific Ocean Swimming Service has already begun operations. The Empire Garden and 31 European-inspired luxury bungalows which cost \$25m, are in the renovation stage and would soon be operational. At present, there are 50 hotels in the city offering about 2,567 beds. The 3-star Qionghai Hotel and Wanquan River Hotel are fully furnished and well-equipped. With the varied entertainment facilities, tourists are flocking here. In 1994, 450,000 people were received by the hotels with tourist earnings of \$985,000, growth of 36.4% and 36.8% respectively to 1993.

Qionghai is located in the economic belt on the East coast of Hainan. Jiaji, the city's capital is historically the second commercial centre of Hainan Island. It has always been the distribution centre for all kinds of materials and products for East Hainan. The distribution network covers are well-connected by roads with the exception of Dongyu Village only. Wanquan River provides a viable water route from East to West. Three harbours (Tanmen, Boao and Qingge) are the shipping starting points for Nanhai. Tanmen has in fact been designated one of the major fishing ports of the country. The State Council has given the go-ahead to develop Dongsha, Zhongsha, Xisha and Nansha using this as the base. First phase in the development of the deep-water Longwan Harbour into a 10,000 ton harbour on the Eastern side of Hainan Province has already begun.

Infrastructural development is being perfected daily, in particular telecommunications services. Direct-dial phone calls could be made to all areas locally as well as overseas. Mobile phones and wireless pagers now allows communications throughout the province. Farmer's communication system is now fully programmed control. It is the first in the Province to implement digital transmission and programmed control switchboard system. Communications outside the city, Province or Country could be done through wired carrier, telex, etc. Telegram is now done through the National automatic relay network. There is ample electricity supply with 27 power stations throughout the City. Besides the 80,000 kw installed capacity of 99,700 kw and annual energy generated at 300m kwh. It is a City with rich energy resources. There are 2 waterworks in the City supplying a daily quality of 48,000 tons. Intensive work is now underway to build a Wenquan Waterworks with daily water supply of 90,000 tons and a Chaoyang Waterworks of 40,000 tons. This will fully satisfy the residential water requirements and large-scale industrial needs.

Qionghai City's urban development is being conducted at neck-breaking speed. The planned area of Jiaji, the City's Capital, is 25 km sq,

with conducted area of 8 km sq which is twice that of pre-province period. The City area of Jiaji is made up of 46 streets with a total length of 37.5 km. The urban development undergoes changes daily and provides complete facilities. The orderly town planning, clean streets and mushrooming buildings make one feel like "being in a city in the jungle". It is an unforgettable City which has developed into a modern, clean, prosperous and beautiful place, earning the title of "cleanest City in the Country".

Qionghai has always been known as "the land of culture". There are 331 secondary and primary schools, among which are 23 ordinary secondary, 1 vocational secondary and 307 primary schools with 74,188 students. There are 2 semi-professional schools with 1,688 students. Qionghai Teachers' College is one of the more advance teachers' colleges in the Country whereas the Jiaji Secondary School is well-known nationwide. Basically, all the schools in the City are housed in buildings. Cultural facilities are quite complete. There are already radio stations and television stations. The broadcast reach is as high as 95%. The City's Chinese Library is the largest county-level library in the Province. Healthcare facilities is also undergoing rapid development. There are now 29 medical organisations with a supply of 1,343 hospital beds and 1,722 medical personnel. The City's hospital is the first to be awarded the 2A class by the Province. Advance medical facilities allow treatment and diagnosis of all kinds of common illness, frequent illness and other odd or difficult diseases. Social and public services like sports are also given immediate attention. The socialist cultural intellect of the people have been successfully cultivated. Qionghai has received more than 20 awards given by the government since 1988 including "Advance Area in Cultural Work", "Advance County in Eradicating Literacy", "Advance Unit in Universal Education", "Advance County in Children's Education", "Advance Unit in Improving Dangerous School Buildings for Primary and Secondary Schools", "Model City in Twin Development", "Advance Unit in Water Improvement Works", "Advance Unit in Sports" and "Advance Unit in Birth Control". The security force has been commended by the government and provincial authorities on several occasions. People live in a stable and secured environment and the towns and villages radiate an aura of prosperity.

Qionghai has been bustling and the people are ready to put in more effort to thrust the City to greater economic growth. The municipal authorities are presently trying to implement policies to enhance development. On the other hand, we will try to create a good soft environment for foreign investors. Our guiding principal will be to "enrich others for our own development". Through improving and laying down of favourable policies, foreign investors are able to get approval first for follow-up project submissions or even get approval together with company projects. If the company making the submission is a local investor or locally linked, the municipal commercial department will be able to register on-the-spot. If it is a "triple investor", on-the-spot registration will be given if status certification and application forms are submitted. If the visiting investor so decides, the department could also assist in the write-up of applications as well as send personnel to the provincial authorities to get approval for applications. If the submissions do not involve land, the Merchants Bureau could give approval on the day itself. Should it involve land, approval could be given in three days. If it involves land requisition or removal, as long as the visiting investor pays up the necessary capital on time, the land office and urban development office will take care of these two aspects. Once the project has been finalised, the municipal authorities will despatch personnel to solve any problems the company may face. The municipal authorities has also decided to organise a monthly forum for investors to offer practical solutions to problems businesses might face. We will also continue to strengthen the security force to create a safe, relaxed and civilised environment for investors as well as to protect the rights and property of visiting investors. On the other hand, we will also enhance the support of the hardware and take the opportunity provided by the development of Longwan Harbour to expedite the infrastructural development of ports, roads, energy and communication. We sincerely hope that both local and foreign investors and friends of Qionghai will continue to give us your support in the development of our City. You are welcomed to negotiate investment possibilities with us. We will try our best to establish wider and closer working relationships with all parties, both local and foreign, working hand in hand for a better future for Qionghai City.

18 August 1995