

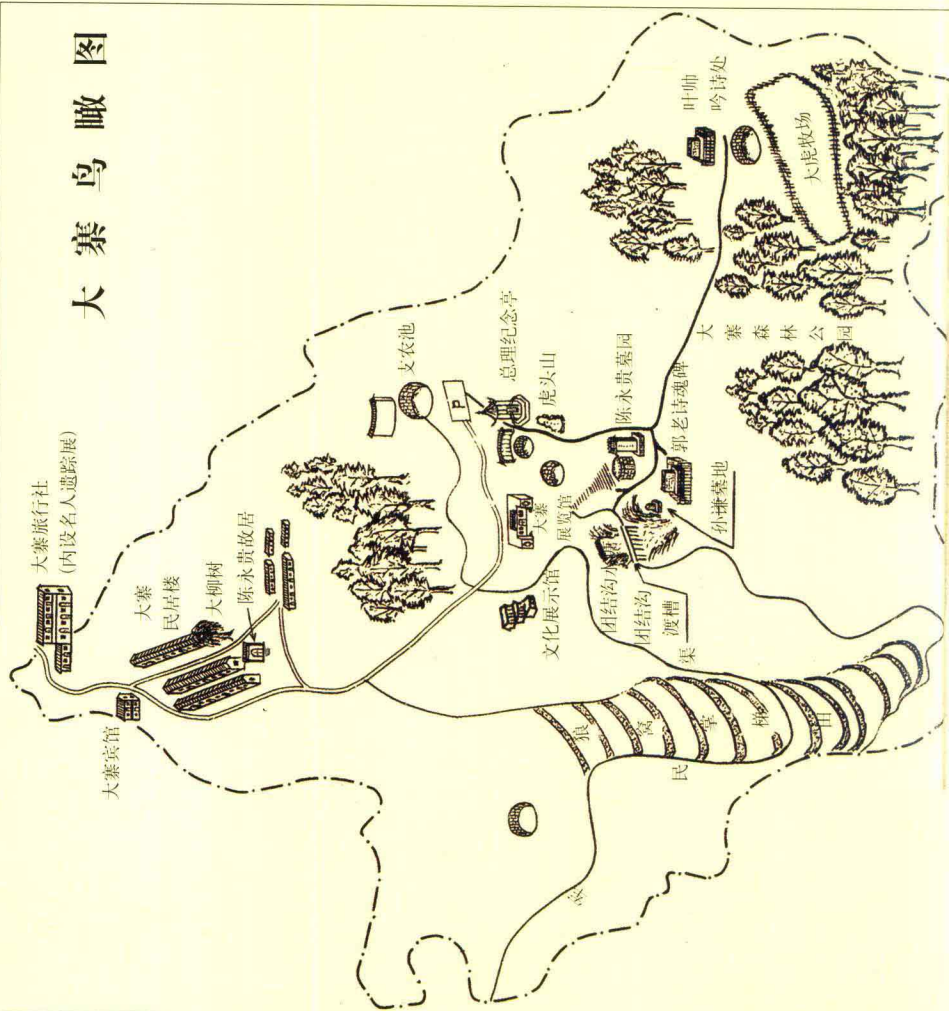
大寨

DA ZHAI



山西人民出版社

大寨鸟瞰图



山西省交通图

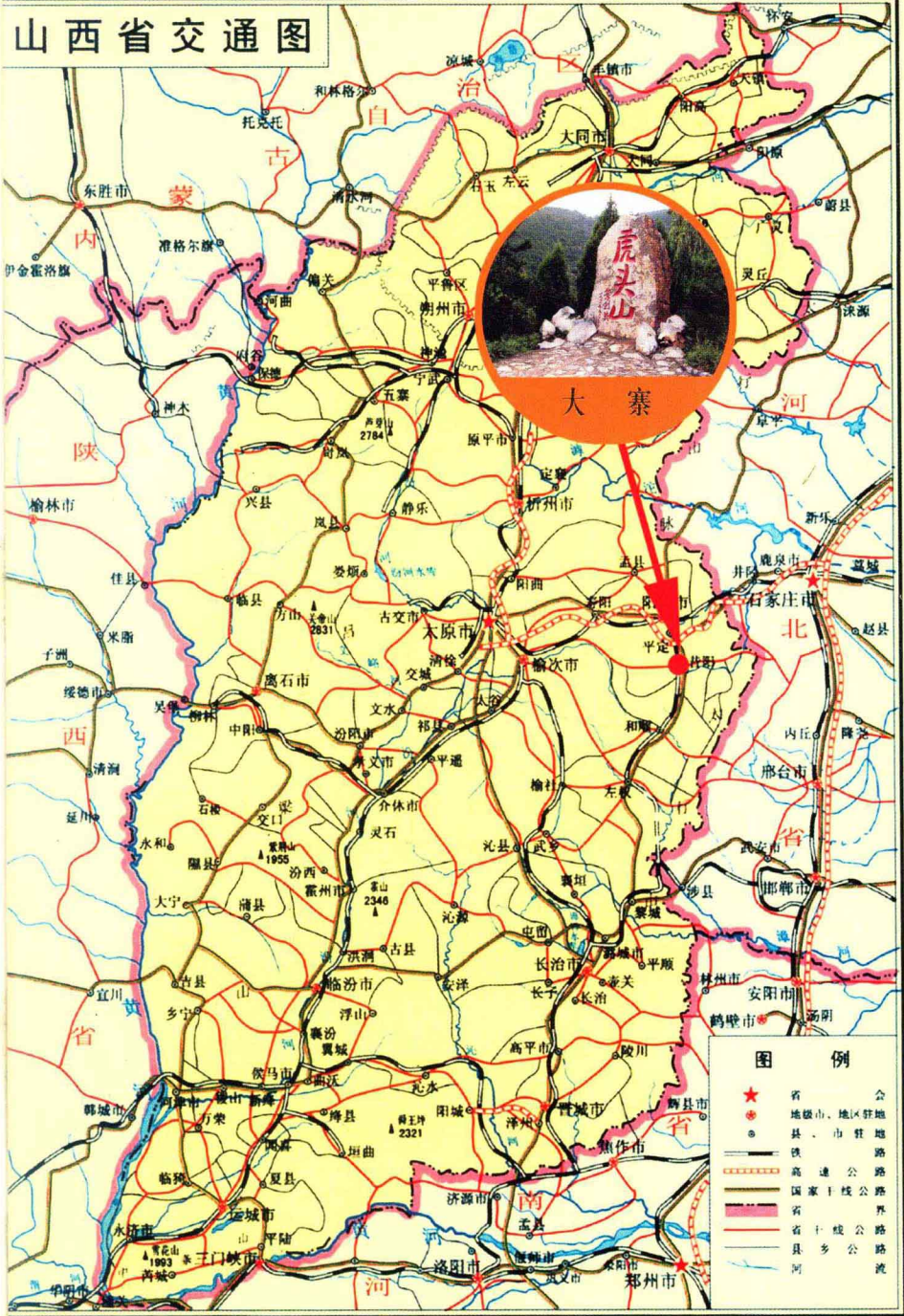


图 例

- ★ 省会、地区、自治州、盟、市、县、市、镇、乡、村、寨、地、址
- 铁路
- 高速公路
- 国道、省道、县道、乡道
- 省、市、县、乡、村、寨、地、址
- 河流

三晋揽胜

○

孔令贤

聂志明

编著

SCENERY OF SHANXI

山西人民出版社

大寨

D A Z H A I



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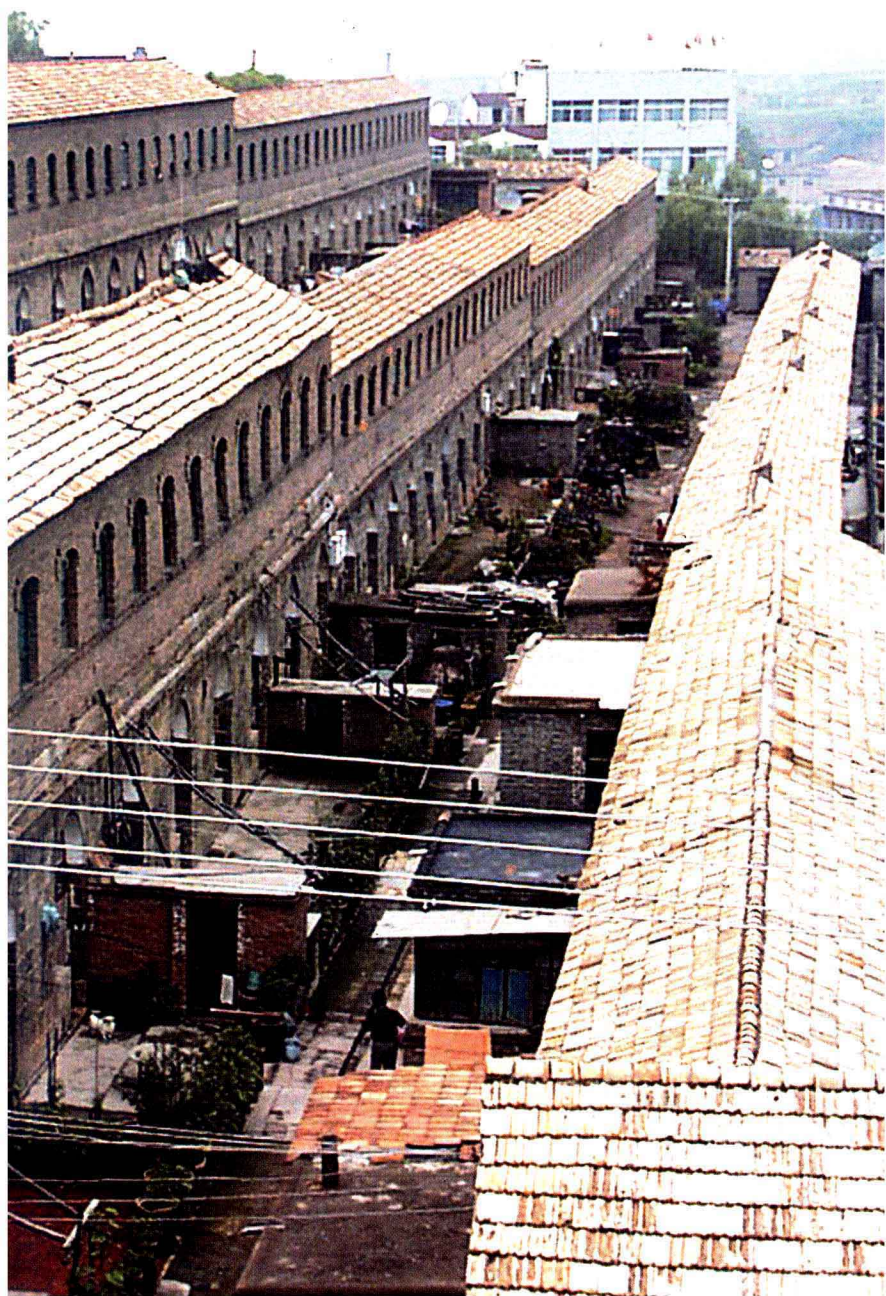
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Brief Introduction

This is a book introducing about Dazhai from the point of tourism. Because of the specific historical reasons, Dazhai has many special and abundant resources for tourism and it has been attracting visitors to come to visit and study the former typical agricultural village of China in the middle and late 20 century, hundred of stories about the famous people in the village as well as the beautiful natural scenery of Dazhai.

Dazhai was a poor and backward village located in Taihang Mountain area before. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Party Branch had led the villagers to organize the cooperative group, primary cooperative society of agricultural production, senior cooperative society of agricultural production and people's commune under the call of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao. The way they had been going was to gradually establish and develop a way of collectivization of agriculture and strengthened the collective economy of socialism. During this period of time, the people of Dazhai relied on the strength of the masses and themselves, struggled arduously against the poor environment and improved the backward conditions of agricultural production. Through their great efforts, the stable and high-yield farmlands had been successfully built up, irrigation system and agricultural machinery had been developed, scientifically farming had been realized, and the agricultural production had been greatly developed. In the early 1960s, Shanxi Provincial Committee of Chinese Communist Party put forward a slogan of "Learning from Dazhai and one leading two", and promoted this movement throughout the whole province. In 1963, the fact that Dazhai people fought arduously against the severe natural disaster and won great success through self-reliance were highly appreciated by the central government. Upon the special consideration about the current situation of the whole country as well as the method to develop the agriculture in China, Chairman Mao put forward the slogan of "In Agriculture, Learn from Dazhai" in 1964. Since then, the movement that had been carried on in the whole country made a significant effect on the history of the development of the farm villages in China. The way Dazhai had been developed included the principle of persisting in the development of public ownership, developing the basic construction of farm land and irrigation system, promoting the production of all kinds of agricultural products but producing the grain as the major and others at the same time, promoting the development of agricultural machinery as well as the application technique of agricultural science, persisting in the revolution-



ary spirit of arduously struggle and self-reliance, persisting in the good tradition of ideological education, loving the country, loving the collective, loving in helping others, and considering the collective before oneself. All these are the typical practice of the particular policy and examples of that period that were the guiding ideology for the agricultural construction of socialism set up by the first generation of central leadership with Chairman Mao as its core. They can also supply real practices for the study of Chinese agriculture and rural areas in 1950s to 1970s. Especially the Dazhai's spirit of arduously struggle and self-reliance, is the valuable heritage and development of the tradition of Chinese nation and culture that should be passed on from generation to generation. The Exhibition Hall of Dazhai, which is one of the scenic spots there, is showing us the history of the development of Dazhai's people from its early beginning. The Exhibition Hall of Dazhai's Culture tries to study the source of the historical and cultural spirit of Dazhai. From "the terrace Langwozhang" which reflects the transforming of a poor mountain farmland into a terrace, and Dazhai's residential houses with their own special architectural style, one can learn how the spirit comes from. From the tomb of Chen Yonggui which is a symbolic design of his whole life and the former residence of Chen Yonggui which is a objective design of his real life when he was alive, visitors can learn the glorious life of Chen Yonggui who was the designer of the road of Dazhai, the leader of Dazhai and also a legendary man.

As a famous place in modern history, there have been about 9.6 million people (in 2288 groups) including 40 senior leaders from the state and the Party, 40 senior leaders from People's Liberation Army, and many famous scientists, sociologists, famous people and artists from the academic circles coming to visit, study and work in Dazhai since 1960s to 1970s. Though Chairman Mao had never been to Dazhai, his special concern to Dazhai and Chen Yonggui was still very important. There were many background stories on Dazhai how it had become so famous in the whole country, how Chen Yonggui had come into Zhongnanhai (where Chairman Mao lived and worked), and how Chen Yonggui practiced "the system of three by three". The former Premier Zhou Enlai had visited Dazhai three times and there were also many interesting stories about how he paid great attention to Dazhai and the support to Dazhai. Mr. Deng Xiaoping had visited Dazhai twice; the first time is he affirmed the spirit of Dazhai during the National Congress of Learning from Dazhai in Agriculture. The second time is he asked for the

evaluation on the basis of facts to Dazhai as well as Chen Yonggui during the third plenary session of the 11th National Party's Congress. During the new period of the opening to the outside of the country, many senior leaders of the country and the Party including Tian Jiyun, Zhu Rongji, Zou Jiahua, Li Lanqing and Qiao Shi visited Dazhai respectively. Dazhai was also famous in the world and there are 25000 foreign guests from 134 countries including 22 leaders of foreign countries and governments coming to visit Dazhai. Some foreign friends also lived and worked in Dazhai before. The appreciation and friendship by Echeverria, the president of Mexico to Dazhai, the story about the life of American friend Han Ding in Dazhai are typically showing the important opinion to Dazhai through the eyes of foreign politicians and famous personnel from abroad. People can find a lot of stories about the foreign and domestic distinguished guests coming to visit Dazhai from the "Records of the Famous People visiting Dazhai". In the memorial pavilion of Premier Zhou Enlai located on the top of Tiger Head Mountain, we can learn about the stories of Premier Zhou Enlai who visited Dazhai three times. When the general Ye Jianying visited Dazhai, he even composed a poem praising Dazhai and the fact has been reflected on the place where he composed the poem. The famous poet of modern China, Guo Moruo visited Dazhai and also composed his famous poem "Song of Dazhai" and his ashes has been scattered on the top of Tiger Head Mountain after his death according to his arrangement when he was alive. Visitors can study the great poem he composed from the tablet "the Place where Guo Moruo composed the poem". The famous writer Sun Qian, who loved Dazhai so much, wrote a long reportage "the Story of the Hero and Heroine from Dazhai" that had been famous in the country. He was also buried in Dazhai after his death and there is a special place on the top of Tiger Head to memorize him.

Dazhai is a green home of Taihang Mountain attracting visitors by its beautiful and green environment. There are many Chinese pine trees growing on a slope of Tiger Head Mountain. There are many orchards planting pear trees to the west and east of the slope, cypress trees, young pine trees, willow trees and white poplar trees planting at the middle of the slope forming a scene of mountain linking mountain and trees linking trees in the length of several kilometer long. Growing together with the crops in the fields are walnut trees in the terraces, Chinese date trees in the cols, peach trees and grape trees outside the villages. When there is a wind of spring, people can smell the fragrance

of the flowers and enjoy the comfortable season and beautiful scenery. During the time of summer, there becomes a colorful scene including blackish green, light green and dark green on the mountain and people can enjoy walking in the trees and the cool of the weather. At the autumn time, there is red color covering all the mountains and maturing fruits everywhere and some time you can even feel the strong wind blowing and then echo sounding in the valley. When the winter arrives, there is a special scene of green trees with the white top after the heavy snowing. Thank to the great efforts made by the people in Dazhai in improving the environment, the forest area now amounts to 1000 *mu* and the ratio of forest covering amounts to 38.5%. The mountain has been approved by the provincial government as the provincial forest park since 1996 and open to the visitors. The development of forestry has greatly changed the environment of Tiger Head Mountain. It has become a mountain with a suitable environment for people to visit. The problem of soil erosion has been solved and the ability of the water conservation has been greatly improved. Then the ecological environment and the quality of living in Dazhai have been greatly improved. People can go to walk on the mountain in the morning, to do morning exercises, and it is also a good place for the people to stay during the hot summer time. All these favorable environment, hotels run by the farmers with good quality service and the hotels of cave style can provide the visitors to "live one day as the Dazhai people and the life of the mountain villagers" comfortably, pleasantly and satisfactory. There is also a pool "Union Ditch" with a 12000 square meters area for people to go boating or swimming there. The green land below the lake is a nice place for people to hold song and dance performances and it is a great pleasure for everyone to dance among the beautiful scenery and enjoy the happiness of the life.

虎
头
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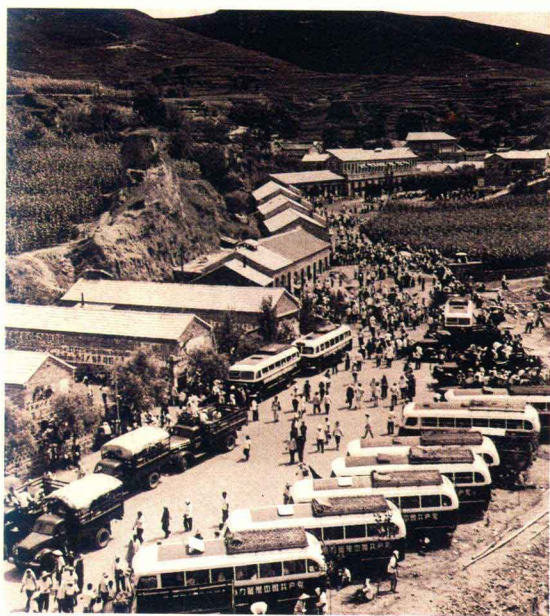
景区概览

大寨，地处太行山腹地，位于山西省昔阳县城东南5公里的虎头山下，阳涉铁路和207国道穿境而过。平均海拔1000米，总面积1.88平方公里，耕地761亩(50.7公顷)。全村现有常住居民160户，513人。

大寨原是一个名不见经传的小山村，贫穷落后，生存条件恶劣。解放以后，大寨干部群众响应党和政府的号召，依靠集体经济力量，艰苦奋斗、自力更生，改变生产条件，发展农业生产，创造了可歌可泣的不凡成绩，成为全国农业战线的先进典型。1964年毛泽东主席发出“农业学大寨”的号召，从那时开始的全国农业学大寨运动延续了15年之久。至20世纪70年代末，全国各省、市、自



1964年，毛泽东主席接见陈永贵
Chairman Mao Met Chen Yonggui in 1964



SCENERY
OF SHANXI



20 世纪 60 至 70 年代，全国各地参观大寨人流如潮

*The Great Volume of Visitors from all over the Country
Coming to Visit Dazhai during 1960s to 1970s*



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少数民族参观团在大寨

The Visiting Group of Minority Nationalities in Dazhai



大寨中策水泥厂有限公司

Dazhai Zhongce Cement Company Ltd



大寨衬衫厂车间

The Workshop of Dazhai Garment Factory

治区到大寨参观学习的达960多万人次。大寨的业绩对中国农业和农村产生过广泛影响。

80年代以来，特别是1992年后，大寨认真总结前进发展中的经验教训，摆脱旧模式，树立新观念，顺应改革潮流，调整建设思路，把握发展机遇，加快了迈向市场经济的步伐。仅几年功夫，大寨通过内引外联，发展新技术项目，已先后建起和开发大寨中策水泥有限公司、酒业有限公司、虎头山森林公园、制衣有限公司、贸易公司以及煤矿、煤炭发运站等8个企业。同时大幅度调整农业种植结构，在一些不利于机械化耕作的小块地、条条地、圪梁地退耕还林，栽花植树，为发展生态农业、观光农业、休闲农业迈出重要的一步。大寨农村经济现已涉及农、工、商、外贸、旅游、运输诸多产业，2001年总收入达9000多万元，其中：非农产业占98.7%，粮食生产仅占1.3%，农民人均纯收入3910元。

随着外向型经济的迅猛发展，近几年来大寨从河北、山东、内蒙古和山西省太原、阳泉、榆次等地引进各级各类技术、业务、管理人才80多人，外招外雇工人700余人。人才结构、人才素质也在发生巨大而深刻的变化。

大寨正在邓小平理论和江泽民“三个代表”思想指引下，超越昨天的辉煌，谱写着经济和社会发展的新篇章。

大寨
虎头山



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大寨说明壁

The Introduction Wall to Dazhai