

# 今日貴州

1999



**GUIZHOU TODAY**

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# 今日貴州



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## GUIZHOU TODAY



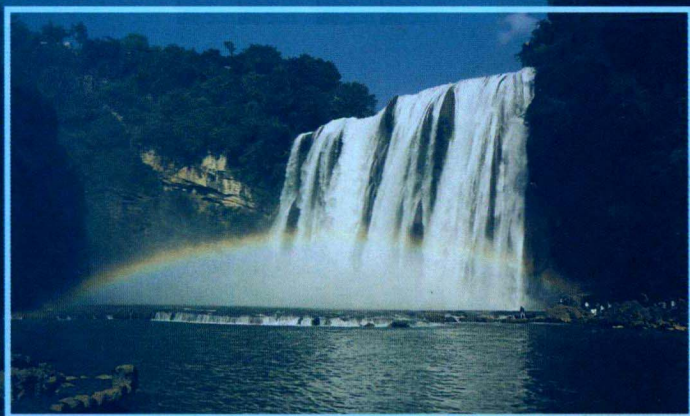
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## PREFACE

中共贵州省委副书记、省长 钱运录

Mr. Qian Yunlu, Governor and Deputy Secretary of  
Guizhou Provincial Committee of the CPC

**贵**

州要走向世界，世界应该了解贵州。

《今日贵州》是一本以对外宣传为主，全面介绍贵州省经济社会发展，改革开放的综合性刊物。自1992年省委、省政府决定编辑出版该书以来，已连续出刊7版，对全面反映贵州经济建设和社会发展情况，加大贵州对外宣传的力度起了积极作用。

过去的1998年是极不平凡的一年。全国人民在党中央、国务院的领导下，高举邓小平理论伟大旗帜，沉着应对亚洲金融危机，战胜了百年不遇的特大洪涝灾害，保持了国民经济持续发展和社会政治稳定。1998年也是我省各项工作取得丰硕成果的一年。我们成功地召开了省第八次党代表大会，确定了全省跨世纪发展的奋斗目标和主要任务，最近又成功地召开了省九届人大二次会议，确定了新的一年的具体奋斗目标和任务。一年来，我们抓住了国

家确定的扩大内需的机遇，全省上下齐心协力，艰苦奋斗，抢抓机遇，排难前进，各项事业都取得了令人鼓舞的成绩。经济增长继续保持略高于全国平均速度的良好势头，农业连续6年获得丰收，初步实现了全省农村人口粮食自给的历史性跨越，又有18个贫困县和181万农村贫困人口越过了温饱线，工业、交通也在克服困难中前进。全省呈现了一派经济发展、政治稳定、社会进步、民族团结的大好局面。

1999年是我国历史发展进程中具有特殊意义的一年，我们将迎来建国50周年。迎来澳门回归祖国，也是我省全面完成“九五”计划的关键之年。全省要继续推进改革开放，积极实施科教兴黔、开放带动和可持续发展三大战略，抓住国家增加投资、扩大内需的机遇，加强农业和以交通为重点的基础设施建设，打好扶贫和国有企业改革攻坚战，加大经济结





中央政治局委员、书记处书记、国务院副总理温家宝在省委书记、省人大常委会主任刘方仁陪同下考察贵州农村

Mr. Wen Jiabao, member of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, secretary of the Secretariat, and vice premier of the State Council, visiting Guizhou accompanied by Mr. Liu Fangren, secretary of Guizhou Provincial Committee of the CPC and Chairman of Guizhou Provincial People's Congress

构调整力度，努力开拓城乡市场，加快工业化和城镇化步伐，大力发展贵州特色经济，防范和化解金融风险，整顿经济秩序，保持国民经济持续、快速、健康发展，把一个生机勃勃的贵州带入新世纪。

现在，贵州对外开放的大门已经敞开，我们热烈欢迎国内外的朋友来我省观光旅游，洽谈贸易，兴办实业，在开发贵州的大潮中一展身手。“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎！”贵州省人民政府和好客的各族人民，将以更加优惠的政策和优质的服务与朋友们合作，携手共建更加美好的贵州。

## PREFACE

**G**uizhou Province is going out toward the world and people all over the world should know Guizhou. "Guizhou Today" is a comprehensive publication. Its main purpose is to introduce the province's socio-economic development, opening up and reforms to the outside world. 7 versions of this pamphlet have been published in succession since 1992 when the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee and the provincial government



decided to edit it. Its publication has played an active role in reflecting all - round Guizhou's economic construction and social development as well as reinforcing the promotion of Guizhou to the outside world.

The past 1998 was an extremely extraordinary year . Under the leadership of the Central Party Committee and the State Council and highly upholding the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Chinese people kept cool-headed when facing and dealing with the Asian financial crisis, won the battle against the biggest flood in a hundred years, and maintained a sustained national economic development together with a social and political stability . 1998 was also a year when fruitful achievements have been made in various fields in the province. We successfully held the Eighth Guizhou Provincial Party Congress of the CPC which defined objectives and major tasks for the province's trans-century development. Recently we

also held successfully the Second Session of the provincial Ninth People's Congress which defined detailed objectives and tasks for the new year. Since 1998, we have made great efforts and obtained inspiring achievements in all aspects by seizing the opportunity of inspanning domestic demands. Economic growth has continually remained a little higher than the national average . Good harvests have been achieved in consecutive six years in agriculture,thus realizing a historical breakthrough in grain self-supply to the province's rural population . Another 18 poverty counties with 1.81 million rural poverty population have crossed the poverty line . Industry and transportation have made progress as well by solving their own problems. The whole province has taken on a new look in economic development , political stability, social advancement and nationalities' unity.

1999 is a year of a special significance in China's history. The

苗族丰收舞 许立黔 摄  
Miao's Harvest Dancing







50th anniversary of the founding of new China will be celebrated and Macao will return to the motherland. Also 1999 is an important year for the province to fully complete the Ninth Five-Year Plan. We will continue pushing forward the opening up and reform policy and actively implement the three strategies of invigorating Guizhou with science and education, bringing up economy by opening up wider and keeping sustained development. A series of measures must be taken in order to bring a vigorous Guizhou into the new century. We will seize the opportunity of the increasing investments and expanding domestic demands, reinforce the infrastructure construction stressed on agriculture and transportation, improve the work of poverty alleviation and state-owned enterprise reform, strengthen the economic structural readjustment, make efforts to ex-

plore urban and rural markets, quicken the pace of industrialization and urbanization, develop an economy with Guizhou's characteristics, prevent from and mitigate financial risks, rectify economic order and maintain a sustained, fast and healthy development of the national economy.

Guizhou's door to the outside world has already been opening up widely. All friends at home and abroad are warmly welcomed to Guizhou to visit, sightsee, do business or establish enterprises. They can give a good performance in developing Guizhou. "We are extremely happy to meet friends from afar!" Guizhou Provincial People's Government and the hospitable people of various nationalities will provide with more preferential policies and quality services to cooperate with their friends in order to build a better Guizhou.

# 资源富集 潜力巨大

*Richly Endowed Guizhou  
with Great Potential*

**贵**州简称“黔”，位于中国西南部，与湖南、云南、广西、四川和重庆等省、区、市相连，是一个浅内陆省份。

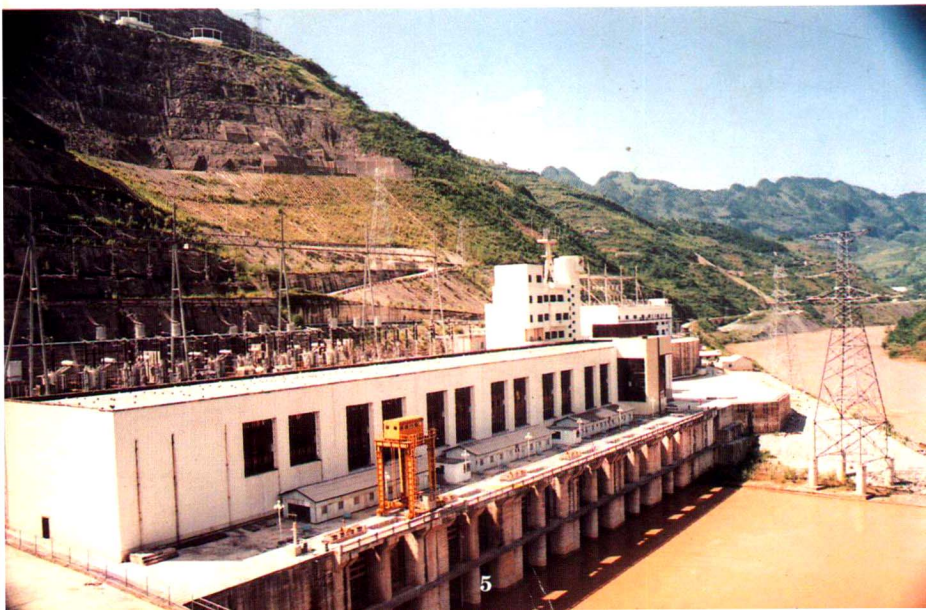
贵州历史悠久，公元1413年（明永乐11年）建省。1998年底全省有贵阳、六盘水、遵义3个省辖市，黔东南、黔西南、黔南3个自治州，安顺、铜仁、毕节3个地区，86个县（市、区、特区）；全省总人口3657.6万人。

贵州国土面积17.61万平方千米，其中山地和丘陵占93.5%，地势西高东低，平均海拔1000米，

年平均气温 $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，无霜期约270天，年降水量1000~1300毫米，冬无严寒，夏无酷暑，气候温和湿润。

贵州是能源资源大省。水能蕴藏量1874.5万千瓦，列全国第六位，其中可开发量1683.3万千瓦。煤炭资源量2419亿吨，保有储量524亿吨，居全国第五位；煤层中还蕴藏着大量可开发利用的煤层气。水能与煤炭优势并存、水火互济，为把贵州建成中国南方重要的能源基地奠定了坚实基础，为国家西电东送发展战略的

天生桥水电站 童俭 摄  
Tianshengqiao Hydro-power Station







煤  
Coal

实施提供了有力的支持。

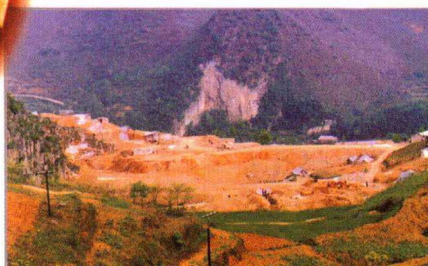
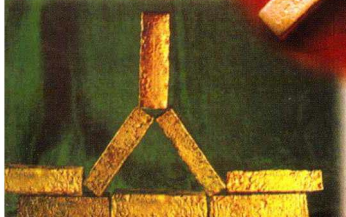
贵州是矿产资源大省，已发现矿产110多种，基中76种探明了储量，有40种储量居全国前10位，21种列1至3位；贵州是中国富磷矿最多的省区，储量4.86亿吨；铝土矿质佳量大，保有储量3.96亿吨，列全国第二；重晶石甲冠中华，储量占全国的1/3；汞、锑、锰、硫铁矿和水泥原料等矿产优势明显；金矿储量居全国第十二位，是中国新崛起的黄金生产基地。

贵州是生物资源大省。全省温暖湿润，有利于动植物繁衍。全省有食用野生植物500多种，工业用野生植物600多种，绿化、美化及抗污染野生植物240种。有药用植物3700多种，是中国四大中药材产区，杜仲、天麻、吴

萸、石斛、黄莲等全国著名。有珍稀植物70多种，列为国家一级保护的植物有银杉、珙桐、秃杉、桫欏。有野生动物1000余种，其中黔金丝猴、黑叶猴、黑颈鹤、华南虎等14种被列为国家一级保护动物。

贵州是旅游资源大省。旅游资源种类多、分布广、品位高。全省有黄果树瀑布、龙宫、红枫湖、织金洞、湄阳河、赤水十丈洞瀑布群、马岭河峡谷、荔波樟江等8个国家级风景名胜区；有铜仁梵净山、茂兰喀斯特森林、赤水桫欏和威宁草海等4个国家级自然保护区以及众多的森林公园、数百处民族风情村寨和历史文物古迹。奇特的自然风光，浓郁的民族风情，加上宜人的气候，是海内外宾朋理想的旅游和避暑胜地。

黄金  
Gold







磷矿 邓祖善 摄  
Phosphorus Mine

## *Richly Endowed Guizhou*

## *with Great Potential*

**G**uizhou, known as Qian for short, is situated in Southwest China. Guizhou is an inland province with neighboring provinces (region and municipality) of Hunan, Yunnan, Guangxi, Sichuan and Chongqing. Guizhou has a long history. The province was established in 1413 (the 11th year of Yongle). By 1998, there has been

three municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government like Guiyang, Liupanshui and Zunyi, three minority autonomous prefectures of Southeast Guizhou, Southwest Guizhou and South Guizhou, three prefectures of Anshun, Tongren and Bijie. There are also 86 counties, county-level cities, districts as well as special districts. The total population of the province is 36.576 million.

野木瓜 邱洪 摄  
Wild Oblonga



The province covers an area of 176,100 km<sup>2</sup>, of which mountains and hills make up 93.5 percent. Its terrain declines from the west to the east with an average 1,000 meters above sea level. The annual temperature averages 15 °C with a frost-free period of about 270 days. The rainfall per annum is 1,000-1,300mm. The climate is temperate and humid without severe winters or hot summers.

Guizhou is rich in energy resources. There are 18.745million kilowatts of hydro-power reserves with exploitable capacity of 16.833





银杏果 邱洪 摄  
Ginkgo Nut

million kilowatts, ranking sixth in the country. The coal reserves have reached 241.9 billion tons and its proved reserves are 52.4 billion tons, ranking fifth in China. There are vast amounts of exploitable gas reserve in the layers of coal. The co-existence of hydro-power and coal has laid a solid foundation for Guizhou to become a significant energy base south of the Yangtze River. Guizhou will provide a full support for the strategy of transferring electricity from West China

同根树 洪开弟 摄  
One-rooted Trees



to East China.

Guizhou has abundant mineral resources. Among the over 110 kinds of discovered minerals, 76 have proved their reserves, 40 have been rated top 10, and 21 rated from No. 1 to No. 3. Guizhou has the largest phosphorus deposit with 486 million tons of reserve. The deposit of bauxite has an enormous quantity and high quality, which has a reserve of 396 million tons ranking second in China. The reserve of barite accounts for a third of the country, ranking first. Advantage is obvious for mercury, antimony, manganese, pyrite and raw materials of cement. The gold reserve, which is an emerging base of gold production in China, ranks twelfth.

Guizhou has a wide range of biological resources. The warmer and wetter climate is favorable for the generation of plants and animals. There are a lot of wild plants, for instance, over 500 varieties for edible purpose, more than 600 kinds for industry as well as 240 varieties for the uses of green land, beautifying environment and pollution resistance. There are



猕猴桃 邱洪 摄  
Kiwi Fruit

over 3,700 kinds of pharmaceutical plants . Guizhou is one of the four largest producers of Chinese medicinal materials . *Eucommia ulmoides*, *gastrodia elata*, *evodia rutaecarpa* , *dendrobium nobile* and *coptis chinensis* become well-known throughout the country. There are 70 rare and precious plants in Guizhou. Silver China fir, dove tree , bare China fir and *cyathes spinulosa* are listed as first-class nationally protected plants. There are over 1,000 kinds of wild

animals. Fourteen species are listed as first-class nationally protected animals such as Guizhou golden monkey, black leaf monkey, black-necked crane and South China tiger.

Guizhou has large tourism resources that have features of plentiful forms, wide distribution and high quality. There are eight state - level scenic spots such as Huangguoshu Waterfall , Dragon Palace , Hongfeng Lake , Zhijin Cave, the Wuyang River, Shizhangdong Waterfalls in Chishui County, Malinhe Gorge, and Zhangjiang in Libo County. There are four nature preserves at the national level such as Mt. Fanjin in Tongren Prefecture, Karst Forest in Maolan of Libo County , Spinulose in Chishui County and Caohai in Weining County . There are also hundreds of villages full of ethnic customs, many forest parks , historical interests and ancient relics. Thanks to its peculiar natural scenery, rich ethnic customs and pleasant climate, Guizhou is a perfect destination for domestic and overseas people to travel and spend their summer holidays.

黑颈鹤 李霞 张明翔 摄  
Black-necked Crane





# Stable Growth of Economy & Improvement of People's Life

## 经济稳步增长 人民生活改善

**改**革开放以来,贵州经济建设取得了辉煌成就。特别是1998年,贵州省委、省人民政府抓住国家扩大内需的机遇,加强农业和以交通为重点的基础设施建设,继续推进改革开放,打好扶贫和国有企业改革攻坚战,积极实施科教兴黔、开放带动和可持续发展三大战略,调整经济结构,开拓城乡市场,防范和化解金融风险,大力发展贵州特色经济,全



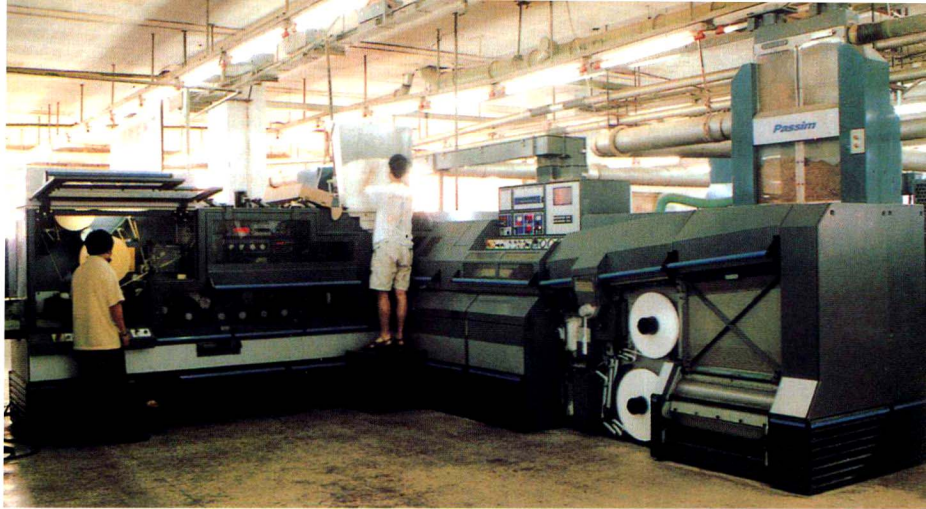
烤烟  
Tobacco

绵羊  
Sheep

陈德锐 摄







遵义卷烟厂引进的帕西姆卷接机组  
Passim Units Imported by Zunyi Cigarette Factory

省经济持续、快速、健康发展。全省完成国内生产总值 843 亿元，比 1997 年增长 8.6%，高于全国平均增长水平。

坚持把农业放在国民经济发展的首位，强化农业基础，调整农村经济结构，抓住粮食生产，实施科教兴农，大力发展乡镇企业和绿色产业，全省农村改革有新的起色，农村经济全面发展。农业连续 6 年丰收，1998 年全省粮食产量达到 1100 万吨，提前两年实现“九五”计划目标；畜牧业保持 20 年持续增长，乡镇企业增加值比上年增长 20% 以上，农业产业化经营有了良好起步，农田水利基本建设有了新进展，农业生态建设进一步加强，有 42 个县实施了天然林保护工程。

坚持开发式扶贫，大打扶贫攻坚战，加强与深圳、青岛、宁波、大连四市的对口帮扶与经济协作，全省扶贫攻坚取得新成绩。1998 年全省又有 18 个贫困县越过了温饱线，181 万农村贫困人口基本解决了温饱。

把国有企业改革作为各项改革的重中之重，坚持建立现代企业制度的改革方向，继续推进国有经济战略性改组，努力做好国有企业减员增效和下岗职工基本生活保障及再就业工作，全省国有企业改革和发展迈出新步伐。1998 年全省完成工业增加值 277 亿元，比上年增长 10.5%；建立现代企业制度试点 45 户，重点抓了 35 户大中型企业股份制改造，

加强财税金融工作，增加固

建设中的瓮福磷矿  
Wengfu Phosphorus Mine under Construction





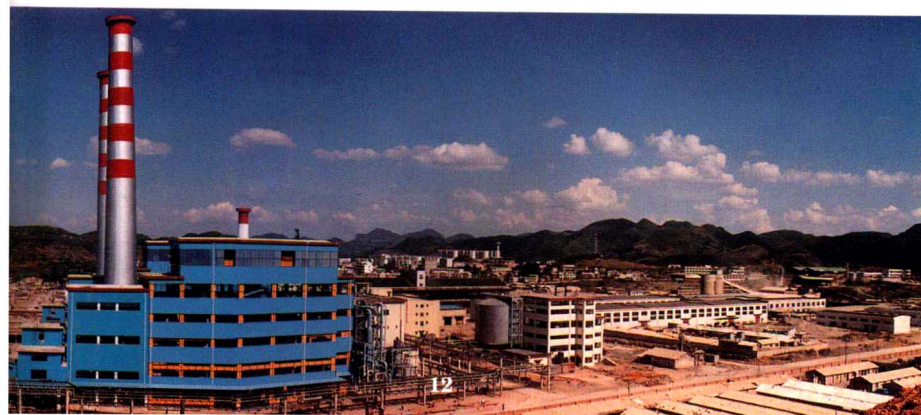


茅台酒  
Maotai

定资产投入。1998年全省财政收入完成121.48亿元，比上年增长12.4%。完成全社会固定资产投资315亿元（含跨省区项目），比上年增长22.6%；投资率达到37.4%，是改革开放以来最高的一年。强化金融工作，防范金融风险，全省各项存贷款增加。年末全省金融机构各项存款余额815.4亿元，各项贷款余额947.8亿元，分别比1997年增长14.4%和12.3%。城乡居民收入稳步增长。全省城镇居民人均可支配收入4600元，农民人均纯收入1340元，分别比上年增长3%和4%。全省社会安定，城乡市场繁荣，人民生活改善，安居乐业。

## Stable Growth of Economy & Improvement of People's Life

**E**conomic construction in Guizhou, particularly in 1998, has made great achievements since the reform and opening up to the outside world. Guizhou Provincial Committee of the CPC and the Provincial People's Government have seized the opportunity of expanding domestic demands, reinforced agriculture and infrastructure stressed on transportation, pushed forward the reform and openness, improved the work of poverty relief and state-owned enterprise reform, implemented the three strategies of invigorating





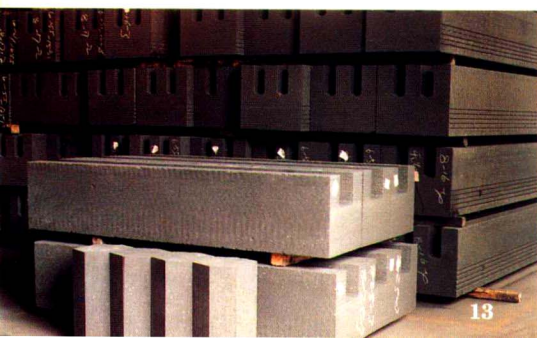


盘县火电厂 黄光荣 摄  
Panxian Thermal Power Plant



贵州铝厂 尚春生 摄  
Guizhou Aluminium Plant

Guizhou with science and education, of bringing up economy by opening up wider, and of keeping sustained development, readjusted the economic structure, made efforts to broaden urban and rural markets, prevented and mitigated financial risks and developed an economy full of Guizhou's characteristics. The economy of the province has remained a sustained, fast and healthy development. The GDP of the province in 1998 reached RMB 84.3 billion yuan, a rise of 8.6 percent over 1997,







遵义航天汽车 童俭 摄  
Zunyi Hangtian Automobile

which was a bit higher than the national average.

The rural reform in the province has taken a new situation and the rural economy has got a full momentum of growth, because agriculture has insistently been placed first in the development of national economy. The agricultural basis has been emphasized, rural economic structure readjusted, grain production grasped, vitality of agriculture by science and education carried out, and township enterprise as well as green industry strengthened. Good harvests have

achieved in consecutive six years. The output of grain in 1998 reached 11 million tons, ahead of two years' time to realize the targets set by the ninth five-year plan. The animal husbandry has kept on growing for 20 years. The value produced by township enterprise has increased over 20 percent compared with that of last year. The practice of industrialization for agriculture has a good start. The capital construction of water conservancy for farmland has made new progress. The construction of agricultural ecology has been

贵阳车辆厂主业生产  
Principal Production of Guiyang Rolling Stock Plant

