

渤海明珠

锦州

主 编 陈学强

副主编 邱相国

Editor-in-Chief: Chen Xueqiang
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锦州市人民政府办公厅
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J·A BRIGHT PEARL OF THE BOHAI SEA

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如果把我国伟大祖国的版图比作一只引颈长鸣的雄鸡的话，那么，地处渤海辽东湾北岸的锦州，则是雄鸡项下的一颗明珠，于悠远的历史长河中放彩，在崭新的现代文明中闪光。

锦州，是一方富饶的文化热土。上溯远古，1.5 亿年前，世界上第一只鸟——“中华神州鸟”从这里展翅高翔；走进历史虞舜时期，辽西最早的部族——屠何，在这里生息繁衍；晋代，以北方民族建立的第一个独立国家——前燕为代表的五燕政权在这里诞生；辽代，耶律阿保机“以汉倖建州”，从此，有“锦绣之州”美誉的锦州城便屹立于渤海之滨，刚刚开通的辽西走廊也成为我国连接中原与边陲的三大通道之一；1644 年，获得长达 22 年明清辽西之战胜利的清军从这里入主中原，建立起中国最后一个封建帝国；1948 年，获得辽沈战役胜利的东北野战军从这里挥师入关，会同其他部队共同完成了解放全中国的神圣使命。锦州山川秀丽，瑰宝遍地，自古以来就是一个多民族聚居区，各族人民共同创造了丰富多彩的物质文明和精神文明。人类跨入 21 世纪的今天，锦州的科技、教育、文化、卫生事业更加发达，全市拥有 6 所高等院校、57 个科研机构、9 个艺术表演团体、4 所三甲医院，各类专业人才达 13 万之众，可谓人文荟萃。

锦州，是中国重要的交通枢纽。秦沈铁路客运专线、京哈铁路、京哈公路，京沈、锦朝、锦阜高速公路在此交汇，构成连接中国东北与华北的重要交通枢纽。锦州港在全国 47 个沿海港口中名列第二十位，2002 年吞吐量达 1400 万吨，是辽西、蒙东、东北西部最便捷的出海口。锦州机场已开通了 13 条国内航线。锦州是辽宁重要的邮电通信中心和东北地区重要的输变电中心之一，也是东北地区重要的物资集散地和商贸中心之一。

锦州，是著名的新兴工业地区。1958 年起，锦州人民为迅速改变家乡落后的工业面貌而大力创办新兴工业，到 1966 年，已形成石英玻璃、真空设备、化工塑料、无线电等八大体系，共试制和生产 213 种产品，被国务院命名为“大庆式锦州新兴工业地区”。改革开放以来，锦州市坚持

工业立市,再创辉煌。现已形成以石化、机电、轻工为主体的门类齐全的工业体系。

锦州,是辽宁乃至东北的农业生产基地。锦州农业经济具有比较优势,农业增加值列全省第三位。现已形成粮食、花生、蔬菜、畜禽、林果等十大农业产业化经营体系,在全省居领先地位。经济作物比重达到50%,高于全省平均水平14.2个百分点;林牧渔业产值占农业总产值的48.4%;农村二、三产业增加值占农村经济的46.2%。

锦州,是全国优秀的旅游城市。锦州境内的自然和人文景观星罗棋布,灿若明珠。有笔架山、医巫闾山、北普陀山等3个国家和省级风景名胜区,有奉国寺、大广济寺塔、万佛堂石窟等5个国家级重点文物保护单位,居全省第二位。每当登高远眺,便可饱览山川之美,如欲跃水扬波,又可尽抒大海情怀,让人逸兴遄飞,留连忘返。

为适应对外开放、招商引资的需要,锦州市人民政府办公厅编印了《渤海明珠·锦州》一书。这是一部很好的地情资料书,这是一张引导中外友人了解锦州的靓丽名片。编者借鉴方志钩玄提要式的笔法,以通俗流畅的语言,只用6万字就把一个真实的锦州多角度、全方位地介绍给读者,可谓言简意赅。书中插放近千张色彩鲜明的图片,形象地介绍了锦州经济建设与社会发展、自然风光与文物古迹、悠久的历史与壮阔的现实,图片显象与文字阐述相映生辉,既有资料性,又富趣味性,具有浓郁的地方特色和鲜明的时代特征,可谓赏心悦目。本书采用中英文对照的写法,不仅便于锦州人了解认识锦州,中国人了解认识锦州,而且便于全世界人了解认识锦州,可谓中外咸宜。

在我们美丽的渤海辽东湾海门与海上仙山——笔架山之间,有一座驰誉天下的天桥,这是大自然的恩赐。它全长1620米、宽9米,潮涨而隐,潮落而现,可谓“天下一绝”。冯荣升先生诗云:“仙簪划破水浪浪,从此蓬山连故乡。我谓天桥通海溘,五洲接轨共康庄。”勤劳、睿智的锦州人民愿把天桥作为联结锦州与全国、锦州与全球的纽带,架设友谊桥梁、拓展合作领域,共同奔向幸福的天堂!

2003年6月于锦州

Zhao Mingpeng

If we compare the territory of China to a crowing rooster, then, Jinzhou would be a bright pearl under its neck. Located on the north coast of Liaodong Gulf, the Bohai Sea, Jinzhou sent out brilliant splendor in the long history, and glistens in the new modern civilization.

Jinzhou is a fertile land of culture. Tracing back to ancient times, 150 million years ago, the primal bird *Shenzhou Raptor Sinensis* on the earth took wing here. During Emperors Yu and Shun's reigns, Tube tribe, the earliest tribe in Liaoxi region, lived and multiplied on this land. In Jin Dynasty, Five Yan Regime represented by Former Yan, the first independent nation established by the northern people, came into being. In Liao Dynasty, Yelu Abaoji established the state by the captives of Han nationality. From then on, Jinzhou, praised as "the State of Splendours", has been standing on the coast of the Bohai Sea. The newly-opened Liaoxi Corridor has become one of the three major passages connecting the Central Plains with the border areas. In 1644, Qing's army, who won the 22-year-long Liaoxi War against Ming's army, entered the Central Plain from here, and established the last feudal empire in China. In 1948, the Northeast Field Army who won the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign marched into the south of Shanhaiguan to complete the sacred mission of the liberation of China with other troops. Jinzhou has a beautiful landscape and various rare treasures. It has been a compact community of multitudinous nationalities since ancient times. People of all nationalities make joint efforts to create rich and colorful material and spiritual civilization. In the 21st century, the scientific, technological, educational, cultural and sanitary undertakings are better developed in Jinzhou. There are 6 higher educational institutions, 57 scientific research institutions, 9 art troupes and 4 class-A, grade-3 hospitals in Jinzhou. The professionals in various specific fields amount to 130,000. It may be said that Jinzhou has a galaxy of talents.

Jinzhou is a key hub of communications in China. Qinhuangdao-Shenyang passenger railway line, Beijing-Harbin railway, Beijing-Harbin highway, Beijing-Shenyang, Jinzhou-Chaoyang and Jinzhou-Fuxin expressways join here and form an important hub of communications connecting Northeast China with North China. Jinzhou Harbor ranks the 20th among the 47 coastal harbors in China. In 2002, its throughput amounted to 14 million tons. It is the most convenient seaport in Liaoxi region, East Mongolia and the west of Northeast China. Jinzhou Airport has opened 13 domestic airlines. Jinzhou is an important postal and telecommunication center in Liaoning Province, and one of the major electrical-power transmission and transformation centers in Northeast China. It is also one of the important commodities distribution centers and trading centers in Northeast China.

Jinzhou is a famous developing industrial city. Since 1958, Jinzhou people have devoted their efforts to developing new industries in order to put an end to the backwardness of the industry in Jinzhou. By 1966, Jinzhou had formed 8 industrial systems, such as quartz glass, vacuum equipments, chemical plastics, radio, etc. 213 kinds of products had been trial-manufactured and produced. Jinzhou region is named "Jinzhou Burgeoning Industrial Region in the Style of Daqing" by the State Council. Since the policy of reform and opening was carried out, Jinzhou has been persisting in "developing the city by dint of industry" in order to re-create its brilliant glory. Now, it has formed a complete and comprehensive industrial

complex with petrochemistry, mechanism, electrics and light industry as its principal parts.

Jinzhou is the agricultural production base of Liaoning Province and even Northeast China. The agricultural economy of Jinzhou has a comparative advantage. Its agricultural increment value ranks the third in Liaoning Province. Now, it has formed 10 major agricultural industrialized management systems, such as grain, peanut, vegetable, livestock breeding, forest, fruit, etc, holding the leading position in Liaoning. The proportion of economic crops amounts to 50%, 14.2 % higher than the average in Liaoning. The production value of forestry, livestock breeding and fishery makes up 48.4% of the gross agricultural product. The increment value of the 2nd and the 3rd industries in rural areas makes up 46.2% of the rural economy.

Jinzhou is an excellent tourist city in China. The natural and humanistic landscapes spread all over Jinzhou like bright pearls. There are 3 scenic spots of national and provincial level, Penholder Mountain, Yiwulu Mountain and North Putuo Mountain. There are also 5 national-level major historical and cultural relic protection sites, such as Fengguo Temple, Big Guangji Monastery and Wanfotang Grottoes, ranking the 2nd in Liaoning Province. Climbing uphill to overlook a distant view, you can fully enjoy the beauty of the exquisite scenery; playing in water, you can express your thoughts and feelings towards the sea. The scenery is so fascinating that you would indulge in the pleasure and forget to leave there.

In order to meet the needs of the open policy and inviting outside investments and capitals, the General Office of Jinzhou People's Government publishes the book, "Jinzhou — A Bright Pearl of the Bohai Sea". This is an excellent local document, and a nice business card to guide the friends at home and abroad to get to know Jinzhou. Using the writing technique of local records by picking out the essentials and extracting the essence, the editors have written down the history of Jinzhou briefly and vividly in popular and smooth language. It presents an authentic Jinzhou to the readers from various points of view only in 60,000 words. It may be said that the book is concise and comprehensive. There are nearly 1,000 bright-colored pictures in the book, vividly illustrating the economic construction, social development, natural scenery, cultural relics, historical sites, long history and magnificent present conditions of Jinzhou. The pictures and their illustrations form a perfect contrast, making the book both documentary and enjoyable. It bears prominent local features and distinctive characteristics of the new age, pleasant to both the eye and the mind. The book is written in Chinese with English counterpart, convenient not only for Jinzhou people and Chinese people to learn about Jinzhou, but also for people all over the world to appreciate Jinzhou, thus adapting to both Chinese and foreign readers.

Between the beautiful sea gate of Liaodong Gulf, the Bohai Sea, and Penholder Mountain, the mountain of immortals on the sea, there is a world-famous Natural Bridge which is the bounty of the Nature. It is 1,620 meters long and 9 meters wide, appearing when the tide falls and disappearing when the tide rises, really "a unique scene in the world". Mr. Feng Rongsheng wrote a poem about the bridge, saying that "When the fairy hairpin lacerates the billowing sea, the mountain of immortals melts into my hometown. Since the Natural Bridge leads to seas and oceans, the whole world joins together to march on towards prosperity". The industrious and far-sighted Jinzhou people would regard the Natural Bridge as the ties between Jinzhou and other parts of the whole country, even of the whole world. They will erect a bridge of friendship and develop various cooperative fields to march on towards the happy life together.

Written in Jinzhou in June 2003

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Qiu Xiangguo

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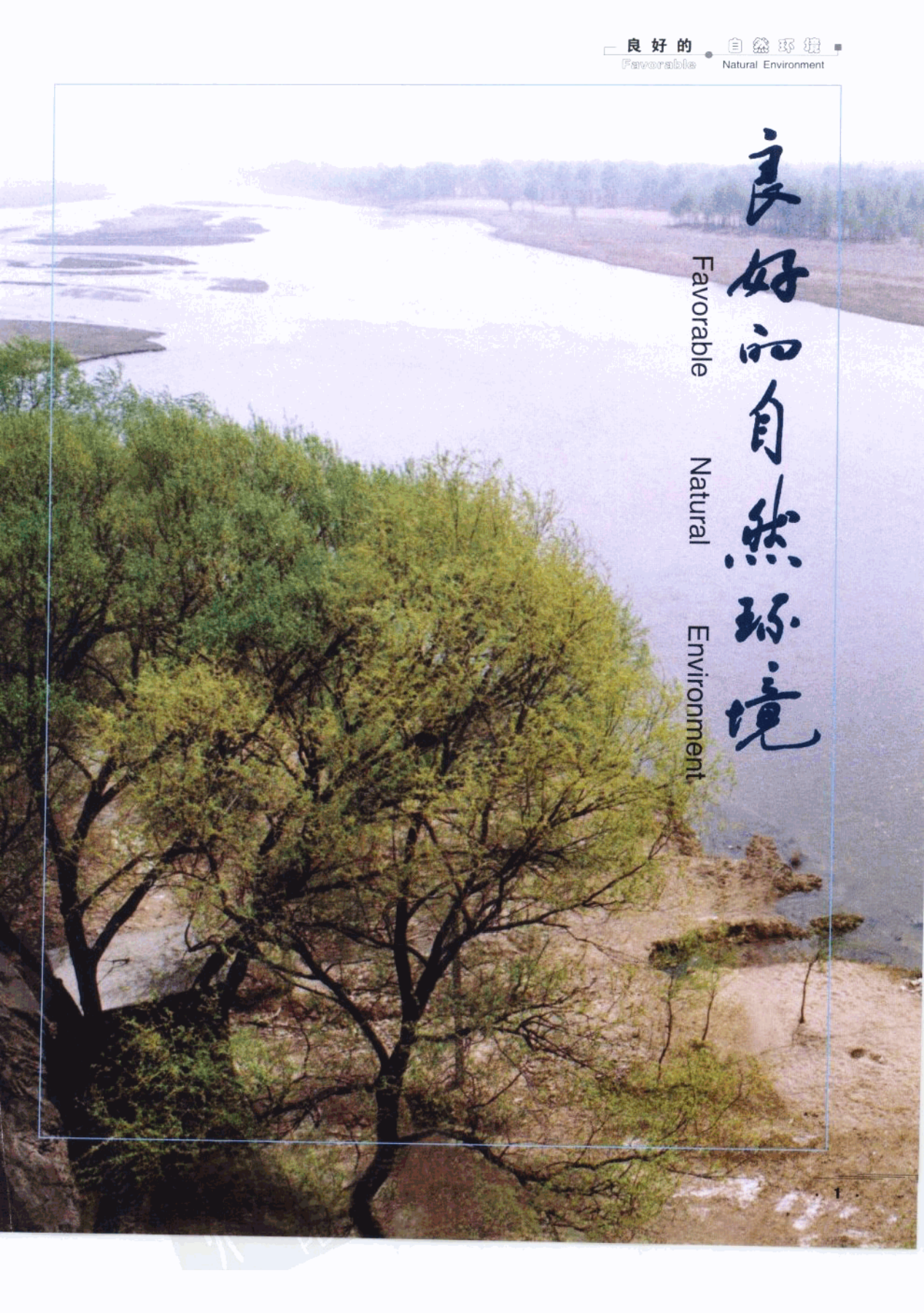
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良好的自然环境

Favorable

Natural

Environment





锦州市地图 Map of Jinzhou Municipality

面积区划

Area and Administrative Divisions

〔面积人口〕 锦州市地处辽宁省西南部（东经 $120^{\circ}42' - 122^{\circ}36'$ ，北纬 $40^{\circ}49' - 42^{\circ}08'$ ）。东西相距 143 公里，南北相距 114 公里，总面积 10301 平方公里。南临渤海辽东湾与营口市相望，北枕松岭和朝阳、阜新两市接壤，东隔绕阳河同沈阳、盘锦、鞍山等市相邻，西靠虹螺山与葫芦岛市相连。

〔Area and Population〕

Jinzhou Municipality is located in the Southwest of Liaoning Province ($120^{\circ}42' - 122^{\circ}36'$ E, $40^{\circ}49' - 42^{\circ}08'$ N), 143 kilometers long between the east and the west, 114 south and north, with a total area of 10,301 square kilometers. It is overlooking Yingkou Municipality across Liaodong Gulf of the Bohai Sea to the south, resting its head on the Songling Mountain bordering Chaoyang Municipality and Fuxin Municipality to the north, separated from Shenyang Municipality, Panjin Municipality and Anshan Municipality by Raoyang River on the east, and leaning against Hongluo Mountain bordering Huludao Municipality on the west.

全市总人口 2002 年末为 307.1 万人，市辖区人口 84.5 万人；非农业人口 112.2 万人，占全市人口的 36.5%。全市新出生人口 2.43 万人，出生率为 7.91‰；人口自然增长率为 1.8‰，计划生育率为 99.79%。

By the end of 2002, the population was 3,071,000 in Jinzhou Municipality, 845,000 in the urban precinct, 1,122,000 nonagricultural



锦州市人民政府办公楼 The building of Jinzhou People's Government

registered permanent residents covering 36.5% of the total. The new-born population was 24,300 with a birthrate of 7.91 per thousand. 18,800 people died with a death rate of 6.11 per thousand. The natural population growth rate was 1.8 per thousand. Family planning had been carried out in 99.79% households.

[建置区划] 锦州市始设于 1937 年 12 月 1 日。1949 年 1 月辽西省成立后，为省会市，1954 年成立辽宁省后，为省辖市。1990 年 1 月，锦西市（今葫芦岛市）从锦州市划出，现辖凌海市、北宁市、黑山、义县 4 县（市），古塔、凌河、太和区和经济技术开发区、高新技术产业开发区等 5 区。全市共有 33 个乡、48 个镇、34 个街道办事处、231 个社区、1637 个村委会。

[Establishment and Administrative Divisions] Jinzhou Municipality was first set up on September

1, 1937. When Liaoxi Province was set up in January of 1949, it became its capital. It became a municipality directly under the Central Government in 1954 when Liaoning Province was established. Jinxi Municipality (Huludao Municipality present) was stripped off from Jinzhou Municipality in January of 1990. At present Jinzhou Municipality administers Linghai City, Beining City, Heishan County, Yixian County, Guta District, Linghe District, Taihe District, Economic and Technological Development Zone and Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone. Altogether there are 42 townships, 48 towns, 34 subdistricts, 231 communities and 1,637 village committees.

自然条件

Natural Conditions

[地形特点] 锦州市北有松岭横亘，东有闾山纵卧，最高

海拔 866.6 米；南为绕阳河及大、小凌河冲积平原，海拔 2-5 米，锦州城区海拔 25 米。低山丘陵、平原、洼地滩涂分别占 50.4%、27.8%、21.8%。多样化的地形为发展农林牧副渔果业提供了优越的自然条件。

[Topographic Features]

Songling Mountain spans in the north of Jinzhou Municipality; Yiwulu Mountain lies across the east with the maximum height of 866.6 meters above the sea level; alluvial plains by the Raoyang River, the Big Linghe River and the Small Linghe River scatter in the south with a height of 2-5 meters above the sea level. The average height of the urban area is 25 meters above the sea level. Low hills, plains, billabongs and tidal flats covers 50.4%, 27.8% and 21.8% respectively. The diversified landform provides excellent natural conditions for the development of farming, forestry, live stock raising, sidelines, fishery and fruit growing.



丘陵 Low hill



平原 Plain

