

今日寶雞

BAOJI TODAY



陝西人民出版社

編 後

在寶雞市委、市政府的領導下，《今日寶雞》畫冊與讀者見面了。在此，我們向在編輯出版工作中給予大力支持和協作的寶雞市文化廣播電視局、市工人文化宮、市棉紡織廠、市建材公司、寶雞公路總段、解放軍第31醫院、鐵道部第一勘測設計院第四勘測總隊、市車輛廠、市醫葯玻璃廠、市司法局等單位表示感謝。特別提及的是，張潤棠、唐沙林、李寶萍等同志積極提供資料，撰寫稿件，做了大量工作，在此一并致謝。

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今日寶雞

啓功題



BAOJI
TODAY
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《今日寶雞》書畫編輯委員會 編

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• 鄧小平在寶雞 •

Deng Xian Ping at Baoji City



• 寶雞概況 •

A SURVEY OF BAOJI CITY

寶雞市位於八百里秦川西端。地處東經 105 度 43 分至 107 度 21 分北緯 33 度 35 分至 35 度 06 分。轄兩區十縣。總面積 18200 平方公里，人口 313 萬。境內隴海鐵路橫貫東西，寶成、寶（雞）中（衛）鐵路由此起點，公路四通八達，是連接我國西北、西南的交通樞紐和物資集散地。

寶雞市歷史悠久，文化燦爛。她古稱陳倉，是中華民族最早活動和定居的地區之一，素有「炎帝（神農）之鄉」、「青銅器之鄉」、「民間工藝美術之鄉」的美譽。

寶雞是西北新興的一個工業城市，也是陝西省第二工業城市。全市現有 14 個工業門類，143 個生產行業，1000 多家工業企業。形成了以機械、電子、輕紡織、建材、化工為支柱產品的工業基地。主要產品達 300 多種，其中 8 項獲國家金質獎，25 項獲國家銀質獎，176 項獲部、省優質產品稱號，這些產品暢銷全國，遠銷世界 50 多個國家和地區。

1986 年以來，寶雞市被列為全國中等城市機構改革、綜合體制改革和金融體制改革試點城市，各項改革取得了引人矚目的成績，使寶雞這塊古老的土地煥發了青春。

寶雞為一「寶地」。資源豐富，氣候宜人，工業基礎好，科技力量強，交通、通訊設施先進，各種服務方便；環境優美，政策優惠，投資條件良好，近年從日本、西德、瑞士、美國、英國、奧地利等國引進先進技術項目 30 多項，資金 123,54 萬元。一批外商投資、中外合資企業已取得滿意的經濟效益。

Boaji City is located at the west end of four hundred Km long Qinchuan plain. It is located at 33° 35' to 35° 06' N and 105° 43' to 107° 21' E. It has jurisdiction over two districts and ten counties with an area of 18,200 square kilometers and population of 3.13 million. Longhai Railway passes through from the east to the west end of the city. Baoji-Chengdu and Baoji-Zhongwei Railways start from Baoji city. Highways stretch everywhere in the city. Baoji is a communication hub connected to the north-west and the south-west parts of China and is also a commodity concentration and decentralization place.

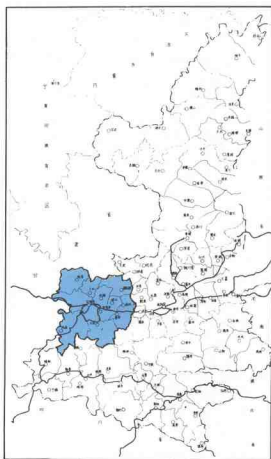
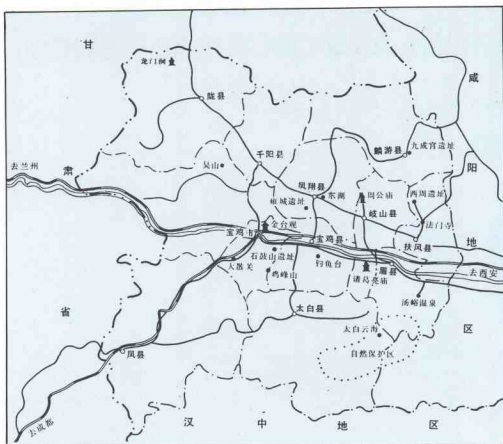
Baoji has a long history and a splendid culture. It has been named "Yan Emperor (Shennongshi) Home Village", "Bronze Ware Home Place" and "Folk Industrial Art Home Place".

Baoji is a newly developing industrial city in the north-west area of China and second biggest industrial city in Shaanxi province. Now there are 14 industrial categories, 143 production lines, more than one thousand industrial enterprises. So it has become an industrial base with the mainstays of machinery, electronics, light industry, textile, building material and chemistry.

Its main products are more than 300 sorts. Eight kinds of products have won national golden medal, 25 won silver medal and 176 kinds of product won the honour of high quality products by the state and province. These products have been sold all over the country & exported to more than 50 countries and regions in the world.

Since 1986, Baoji city has been appointed as one of the middle sized industrial cities which under test for structure reform, comprehensive system reform and financial system reform. All reforms has achieved spectacular progress so that Baoji, an ancient place is radiating the vigour of its youth.

Baoji is a "Treasure Place" with rich resources, pleasant climate, nice environment, strong industrial base, abundant technical force, advanced traffic and communication facilities. It provides good services, and offers favourable economic advanced technologies and know-how and fund of 123,54 millions RMB have been introduced from Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, America, England and Austria and etc. A number of foreign investment enterprises and Chinese-foreign jointventure enterprises has got satisfied economic profits.



寶雞在陝西地理位置圖
Geographical position of Baoji in Shaanxi province

歷史·文物 歷史·文物 歷史·文物

HISTORY AND CULTURAL RELICS

寶鷄又稱陳倉。陳倉縣最早建置於秦孝公12年（公元前350年），唐肅宗至德2年（公元757年）以“昔有陳倉山石鷄啼鳴”之瑞，遂改名寶鷄。

寶鷄是我國黃河流域古代文化重要發源地之一。早在六七千年前，我們的祖先就在這裏勞動、生息、繁衍。清姜河畔相傳為中華民族始祖炎帝神農氏的故鄉，西周自應邇周原發祥，文王訪賢，周公輔政，開創了燦爛的青銅文化。秦人從千河渭水兩岸崛起，襄公開國，穆公稱霸，建都雍城（今鳳翔南）300年，為統一中國奠定了基礎。

地處“川陝襟喉”，為歷代兵家所必爭。漢劉邦“暗渡陳倉”定三秦；諸葛亮出祁山圍攻陳倉城；宋吳玠吳瑋打敗金兀朮；李自成出故道再舉義旗等等，留下了歷史的光輝篇章。

寶鷄又為“關隘鎖鑰”，是“絲綢之路”必經通道和東西經濟、文化交流之路。

地上地下文物寶藏積蘊豐厚。北首嶺的彩陶，周原的青銅器，鳳翔的雍城遺址、秦公陵園，法門寺的佛指舍利和金銀瓷器等等，各以其絢麗的風采展示着寶鷄悠久的歷史和燦爛的文化。



· 天台山玄關 ·
Tiantai Shan dangerous pass

History and cultural relics

Baoji was called Chencang in ancient time. Chencang county was first set up in the twelfth year of Qinxiaogong in Qin Dynasty (B.C. 350) and changed its name into "Baoji" (means treasured cock) in the second year of Tangsuzong Zhide in Tang Dynasty (A.D. 757) according to a legend of "a stone cock crowing at Chencang Mountain".

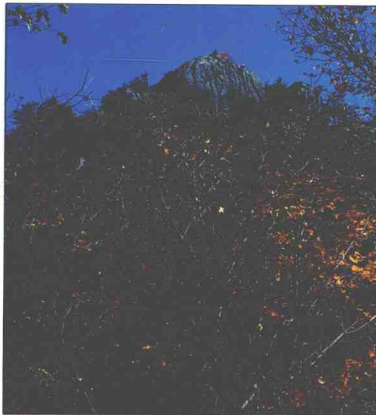
Baoji is one of the important birthplaces of ancient Chinese culture on the Yellow River valley.

As far back as six thousand to seven thousand years ago, Chinese ancestors started to work, live and multiply here. In a legend it is said that the riverside of Qinjian River was the birthplace of Yan Emperor Shennoshi who is the earliest ancestor of the Chinese nation. From the period that West Zhou Dynasty was originated in Zhouyuan to that of King Wenwang visited able man Jianziya and Zhougong assisted to govern the country, the resplendent bronze ware was initiated. As the Qin People arising at the banks of Wei River (a branch of Yellow River), King Xiangong set up Qin country which was late dominated by King Mugong, and established the capital in Yongchen (south to Fengxiang County) for 300 years thereby to lay down foundation for unifying whole China.

Located at the border of Sichuan and Shaanxi provinces, Baoji was frequently contested by strategists in the history and many decisive battles in the history were taken place here, leaving an illustrious chapter to the history.

Baoji is also called "Guanlong Key", it is the path to "Silk Road" and the road for economy and culture exchanges of East and West world.

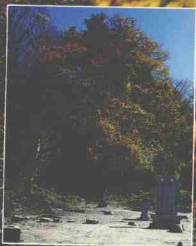
There are a lot of historical relics above and under ground in Baoji, for instance, color pottery in Beishouling Mountain, bronze ware in Zhouyuan area, Yongcheng town ruins in Fengxiang county, Qingong cemetery of West Zhou Dynasty as well as Buddha finger bone relics and gold, silver and porcelain wares in Famen Temple, which show the long history and bright culture of Baoji by their charms.



· 天台山蓮花頂 ·
Lotus flower shaped top on Tiantai Shan Mountain



天台山山門
Gate of Tiantai Shan Mountain



炎帝停骨台
A stage where Yan Emperor's bones
were placed



· 北首嶺遺址 ·
Beishouling ruins

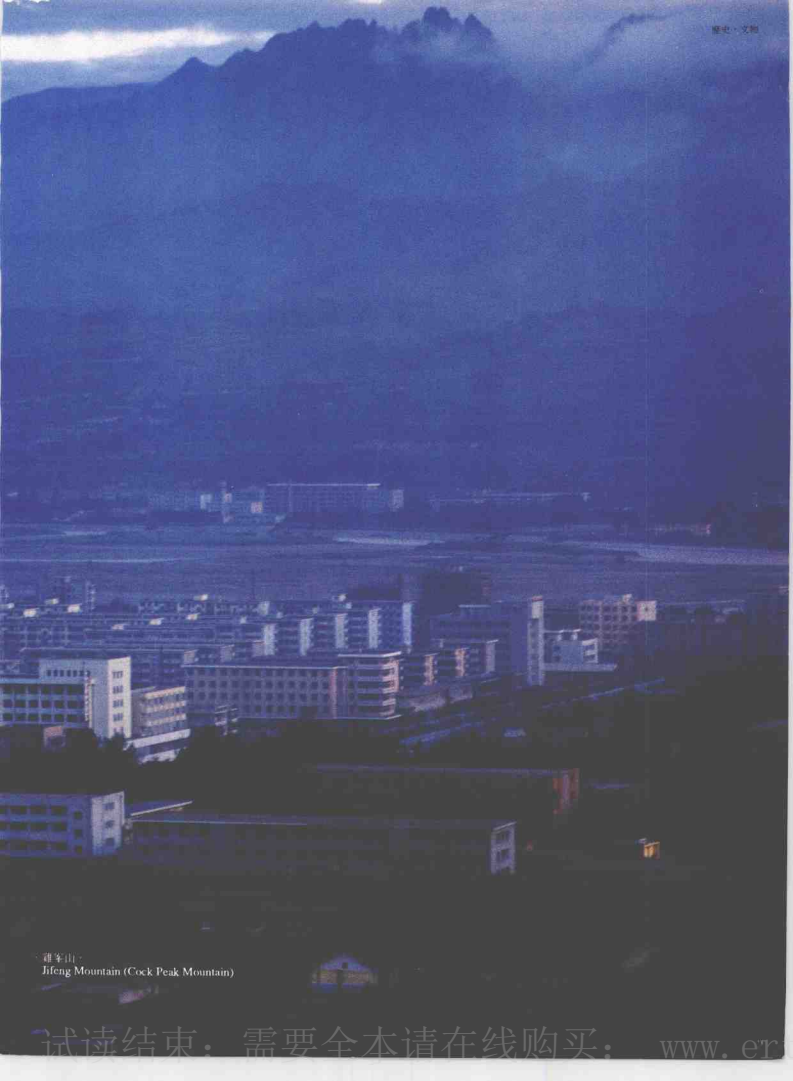
北首嶺遺址是我國黃河中上游原始社會仰韶類型文化遺址，位於市區金陵河西岸台地上。距今已有7000年歷史。早於西安半坡遺址400多年。

Beishouling Ridges Ruins

Beishouling Ridges Ruins are the Yangshao Culture Ruins on the medium and upper reaches of Yellow River during primitive society period. They have seven thousand-year history and are 400 years earlier than that of Xian Banpo Ruins.



· 墓葬坑 ·
Tomb pit



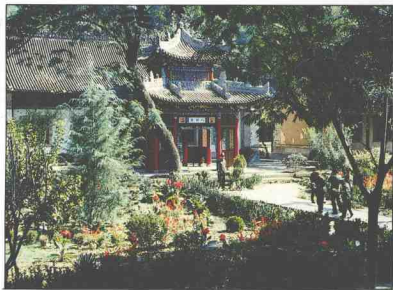
· 建家山 ·
Jifeng Mountain (Cock Peak Mountain)



· 周原鳳雛遺址 ·
Zhouyuan ruins



· 周原博物館陳列室 ·
Zhouyuan's exhibition room of the unearthed artifacts



· 座落在岐山縣鳳凰山下的古「卷阿」地周公廟 ·
Zhougong's Temple located beneath Phoenix Mountain in Qi Shan County

西周青銅器

Copper Wares of the
West Zhou Dynasty
(about 1066 B.C. - 771 B.C.)



·編鐘·
Ancient musical bells



·史牆盤·
Qiang's basin

·香·
Kettle for heating wine

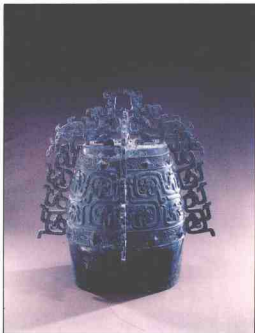


·史牆盤銘文拓片·
Engravement Duplication at Qiang's Basin



·折觥(盛酒器)·
Ze's wine container

· 西周青銅器 ·



· 邶人守門方函 (盪酒器) ·
Cook with a footless slave as doorkeeper

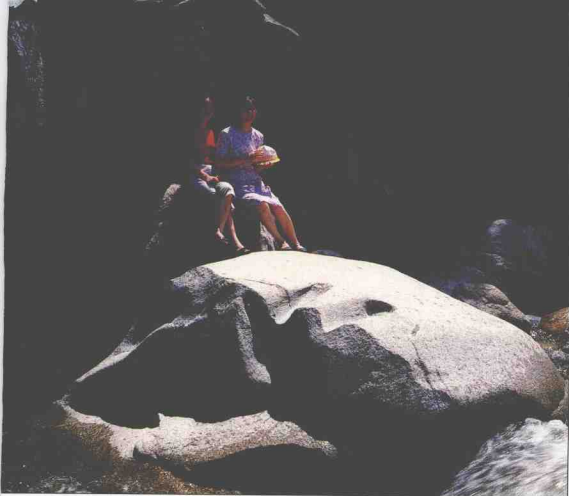


· 商卣 (酒器) ·
Jar for containing wine (Shang Dynasty)

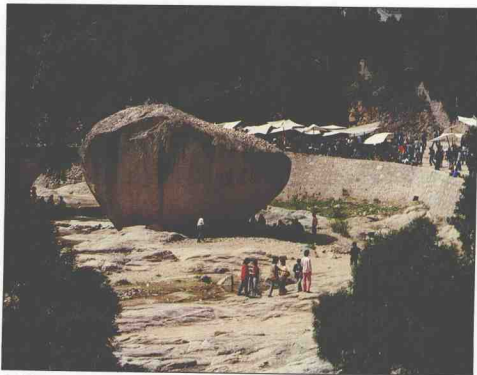
· 商尊 (酒器) ·
Wine vessel (Shang Dynasty)



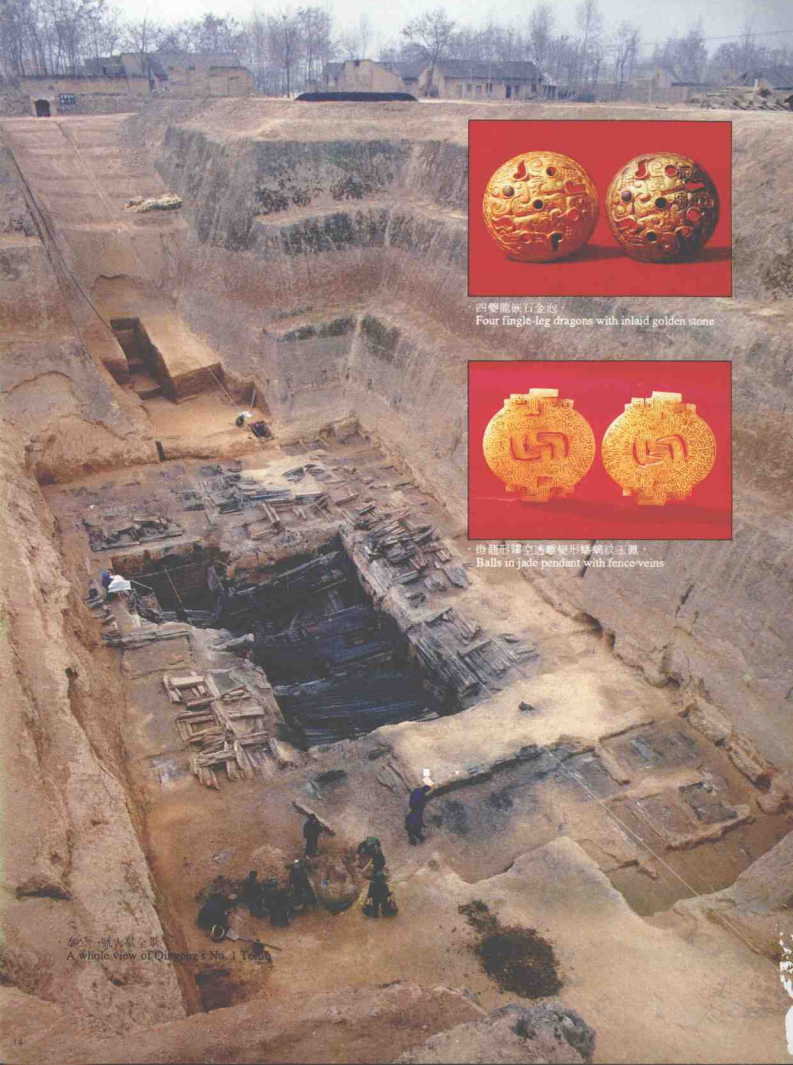
· 獸臉盾牌 ·
Animal face-shaped shield



釣魚台
Fishing Place



孕瑣遺璞
Rough jade

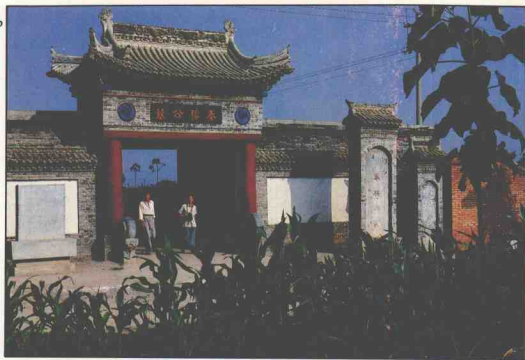


· 四螭龍嵌石金冠 ·
Four fingle-leg dragons with inlaid golden stone



· 仿龍形鑲空透雕髮形鑲網紋玉球 ·
Balls in jade pendant with fence-veins

· 秦穆公墓 ·
Qinmougong's Tomb



· 古雍城牆遺址 ·
Ancient Yongchn City ruins



· 秦宗廟遺址 ·
Qin ancestral temple ruins

