

石家庄市 井陉矿区志

井陉矿区地方志编纂委员会 编



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二〇〇七年四月·北京

谨以此志献给

井陉矿区解放六十周年

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序

2006年年末,我收到了一部《井陉矿区志》的送审稿。粗阅之后得知,与当前正在陆续出版的第二轮志书不同,这是一部贯通古今的区域志,重点记述了1950年建立矿区后53年来政治、经济、文化和社会的巨大变化。这部志采用的是中编章节体式,在总述、大事记和特载之后设了31章136节。全志结构严谨,体例完备,资料翔实,文字顺畅,观点正确。尤其是在突出地方特点方面,处理得当,给人留下了深刻印象。

突出地方特点,是修志的基本要求。地方特点是否鲜明,是衡量一部综合性地方志质量高低的重要标志之一,在一般市辖区,地方特点往往并不明显,需要经过比较、研究,才能把握得准。而井陉矿区则不同,“矿区”这个区名本身,就使得本区的地方特点彰明较著了。也就是说,本区内有煤矿,煤炭生产是本区域内的支柱产业。这是矿区最为显著的特点。其他产业、事业都与这一特点有着某种联系,并或多或少地受到这一特点的制约。照此看来,《井陉矿区志》只要把煤矿及煤炭生产详加记述,地方特点自然就会突出了。实际上并非如此简单。矿区志要做到地方特点鲜明,必须解决好以下两个问题:

其一是如何记井陉煤矿。井陉煤矿是区内最大的煤矿,其产量、产值、利润等都远远超过其余所有煤矿的总合。但是,井陉煤矿从新中国成立后即是国家统配煤矿,由国家直接管辖,其产量、产值等均不计入区内,各种统计资料也不在区内。即使如此,《井陉矿区志》也必须记井陉煤矿及其生产,否则就不能称其为矿区志了。这里的关键是如何记。有两个问题要处理好:一是对国家统配煤矿同地方小煤矿是合起来记还是分开记。矿区志采取了合起来记的办法。只在记到煤炭的开采、运销、安全生产和企业管理时,才把国属煤矿与地方小煤矿在细目上分开。为了突出煤矿及煤炭生产,矿区志特意把煤炭从“工业”章中析出,作升格处理,独立成为一章,而且排在“工业”章之前。“煤炭”章是全志中文字分量最大的一章。章下共设7节,从煤田的形成,煤田的开采,煤炭的加工、运销,煤炭企业的管理,直到矿工的生活,都有详细的记述。此外,还在“井陉矿务局简介”中,记述了随着煤炭资源的逐渐枯竭,矿务局所采取的应对措施。这样记,不仅避免了分开记有些项目不好分割的困难和不必要的重复,而且使志书对煤炭的记述更加完整和充实,成为独具光彩的一章。二是对井陉煤矿是只在“煤炭”章中记还是全方位记。矿区志采取了只在“煤炭”章中记的办法,并且只记其与煤炭生产相关的内容。除了“煤炭”章之外,即使在“经济总情”一章中,也只记由矿区管辖的地方经济,而不再记井陉煤矿。这样记,在充分记述井陉煤矿及其生产的全过程的同时,也为展示矿区内地方经济的特点留出

了余地。

其二是如何记地方经济。以煤矿和煤炭生产而闻名的井陉矿区,其地方经济(不包括国家统配煤矿)在长时期内却并非以煤炭生产为主导产业。在70年代中期以前,矿区的经济结构一直是以农业为主的。只有70年代后期到80年代初期的短短几年时间,地方煤炭生产才得到了较大发展,曾经成为过支柱产业。到80年代以后,随着煤炭资源的逐渐减少,矿区的工业结构又向着非煤产业调整。这是井陉矿区地方特点的另一个方面。只有记清了这另一个方面,才能算准确地反映出井陉矿区的的地方特点。矿区志在这一点上做得了既简便又有效的,其方法是:通过“总述”、“经济总情”章、“工业”章和“中共井陉矿区地方组织”章中的“重大决策”节,从不同角度记述了地方经济的两个转变。这两个转变一个是从70年代开始的经济结构由以农业为主向工农业并举的轨道转变,到1978年,工业产值比1970增长了7.2倍。另一个是从80年代开始的发展战略“由地下转地上”的转变,到1986年,非煤产业的总产值已占工业总产值的78.8%。其后,产业结构进一步优化,出现了跨越式发展的态势。记述了这两个转变,矿区地方经济的特点就十分清楚了。

从以上可以看出,井陉矿区的的地方特点,既有其明显的一面,又有其复杂的一面。要理清这些特点,并在志书中突出这些特点,实非易事。由于矿区参与修志的同志们处理得当,使《井陉矿区志》成为一部地方特点鲜明的志书。也正是由于其地方特点鲜明,这部志所蕴含的现时的和潜在的资治作用将会是很大的。井陉矿区的的地方特点对那些以开发不可再生资源为经济支柱的地方是一种警示,它告诉人们,既然是不可再生的资源,就不是取之不尽的,总会有枯竭的一天。因此,在开发这些资源的同时,必须及早谋划新的发展战略。开辟新的生产门路,以免临时应对,造成经济的严重滑坡。

在《井陉矿区志》即将面世之时,略申窥豹之见,谨此为序。

卢振川

2007年元月于石家庄

Preface

At the end of 2006, I received the draft of the *Records of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District*. After scanning it, I knew that this *Records* is a kind of regional records threading ancient and current times, which is different from the current popular records. It focuses on the huge changes of the 53 year in its politics, economy, culture and society after the establishment of the mining district in 1950. This *Records* adopts chapters and sections, 31 chapters and 136 sections being included in the Records after general account, memorabilia, and special records. With a precise structure, this *Records* is complete with materials and data in smooth wording and correct views. Especially the local features expression gives us a deep impression.

Local features expression is the basic requirement of the records compilation. An important mark of the quality of local records is clear local features. Generally the districts subject to a municipality have no local features easy to be perceived. Contrast and study shall be carried out before mastering the local features. *Jingxingkuangqu Mining District* is quite different, for the name of "Mining District" has endowed it with quite notable local features. That is to say, the most notable feature of this mining district is that the coal production is the support of this district's economy. Other industries and undertakings all have some link with this feature, or are limited by this feature more or less. From this view some people may say that the *Records of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District* will have clear local features if it details the coal mines and coal production. But the fact is not so. The following two problems shall be settled if the Records of mining district is to have clear local features.

Firstly is the recording style of Jingxing Coal Mine, the richest mine in the district with output, production value, and profit being highly over the collection of all the other mines. But, from the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Jingxing Coal Mine is of state - controlled style. Its output and production value are not counted on the district basis as well as its statistics. Even so, this *Records of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District* shall record the Jingxing Coal Mine and its production, else this is no more the Records of mining district. Here the key is the recording style. Two problems shall be handled well: Firstly united or divided recording of the state - owned coal mine and other local coal mines. This Records adopts the united style, only separates the state - owned coal mine from the local coal mines at detailed items when to record the exploitation, transport, sale, safe production and enterprise management. This *Records of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District* specially separated coal from Chapter "Industry" to give prominence to coal, which is in an independent chapter before Chapter "Industry". Chapter "Coal" has most literary contents in this *Records*. It details coal processing, transportation & sale, management of coal enterprise, and the miners' lives. Besides, the countermeasures dealing with the emptying of the coal resources are recorded in the "An Brief Introduction to Jingxing Mining Affairs Bureau". Such a recording style avoids the difficulty in di-

viding some items and unnecessary repetition, and makes the recording of this Records to coal be more complete and in detail forming a brilliant chapter. Secondly is to record Jingxing Coal Mine only in Chapter "Coal" or in all other chapters. This *Records* adopts the style of recording coal mine only in Chapter "Coal" relating the contents concerning only coal production. In addition to Chapter "Coal", even the chapter "General Economy" only relates the local economy governed by the mining district, not the Jingxing Coal Mine. This gives space to the exhibition of the local features of the mining district while fully showing the full states of Jingxing Coal Mine and the whole process of its production. The characteristics of local economy are evident after recording the two changes.

Secondly is how to record local economy. As a famous mining district for coal mine and coal production, its local economy (including not state – owned mine) is not supported by coal production for a long period. Before the middle of 1970s, the economic structure of the mining district focused on agriculture. The local coal production saw its booming development during later 1970s to earlier 1980s and became the support of local economy. The gradual decrease of coal resources promoted the industrial structure of the mining district to approach non – coal industry in later 1980s. This is another aspect of the local features of *Jingxingkuangqu* Mining District. This aspect is necessary to show fully the local features of *Jingxingkuangqu* Mining District. This *Records* does quite well on this in simple and effective style as: relating the two changes of local economy through the chapters "General Account", "General Economic Situation", "Industry", and the section "Major Decisions" of the chapter "CPC Local Organization of *Jingxingkuangqu* Mining District" from different views. Of these two changes one is the united track of industry & agriculture gradually replacing agriculture's support place in economic structure from 1970s. To year 1978 the industrial value increased by 7.2 times than year 1970. Another change is the "from underground to ground" development strategy which was implemented from 1980s. To year 1986 the total production value of non – coal industry had occupied 78.8% of the total industrial production value. Later, the further optimization of industrial structure showed the trend of spanned development.

From the above we see that *Jingxingkuangqu* Mining District has clear and complex local features. It is not easy to comb these features and show them in the *Records*. The compilers did a good job on their compilation which makes this *Records* be with clear local features. It is because of its clear local features that it has high current and potential values both in history and politics. The local features of *Jingxingkuangqu* Mining District have some kind of inspiration to other places relying upon the development of non – reproducible resources. It tells us that the non – reproducible resources certainly will come to an end. Thus a new development strategy shall be planned while developing these resources to create a new way for economic development, avoiding severe economic decay following unplanned development.

I humbly offer my opinion as the prelude to this *Records of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District* before its upcoming publication.

Lu Zhenchuan
in Shijiazhuang, January, 2007

凡 例

一、指导思想:本志以马列主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和三个代表重要思想为指导,坚持辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义观点,秉笔直书,力求客观真实地记述本区域地理、社会、基础设施、经济、政治、文化等方面的历史与现状。以煤炭为主线,突出地方特色。

二、范围:本志以 2003 年井陉矿区行政区划之境域为记述范围。境域内的部属和省市企事业单位也在记述之内。本区所辖境域外的部属和省市企事业单位简要记述。因历史上与井陉县有渊源关系,凡涉及者从简或从略记述。

三、断限:本志为矿区第一部通志,故上限追溯事物发端,下限一般止于 2003 年底。个别事物为完整记述,延至搁笔。因 2004 年至 2006 年矿区发展变化巨大,不记不足以真实反映矿区之现状,故设“志补”简述 2004 年至 2006 年大事。

四、结构层次:本志采用中编章节体,按地、人、事横排纵写,详今略古,详独略同。于志首设总述,统摄全书。次为大事记,以编年体为主,兼用纪事本末体。之后为专记和矿区之最选要。专志设 31 章。为突出矿区特色,将“煤炭”从“工业”中提出,升格为章,专门记述。每章以无题小序揭示梗概,章下设节、目两个层次,并视需要设分目、条目若干层次。为便于中外读者查阅,文前设中英文目录,文后设索引。

五、体裁:本志以志为主,辅以述、记、传、图、表、录和照片。除总述有叙有议、叙议结合外,其余均为记叙文体,叙而不论,寓褒贬于记述之中。

六、语言:本志行文用语体文,但引文资料保持原文不动。如原文有错误,则加括注。

七、文字:文字以 1986 年 10 月国家语言文字工作委员会公布的汉字《简化字总表》为准。省略用语第一次用全称,然后括注简称。如“石家庄市井陉矿区”(简称矿区),“中共井陉矿区委员会”(简称区委),“解放前(后)”指 1947 年 4 月 17 日井陉煤矿解放前(后),“新中国成立前(后)”指 1949 年 10 月 1 日中华人民共和国成立前(后),“设区前(后)”指 1950 年 3 月设置矿区建制前(后)。

八、纪年:中华民国(1912 年)之前,采用帝王庙号、年号纪年,括注公元纪年。1912 年至 1946 年,采用民国纪年,括注公元纪年,或视需要只用公元纪年不用民国纪年,从 1947 年(井陉煤矿解放)开始采用公元纪年。20 世纪各年代,凡只写年代未冠世纪均指 20 世纪。

九、地名:地名均以现标准地名记述。对历史上地名的变更、异称在行文中以括号附注现地名。

十、数字:数字除民国前帝王纪年、习惯用语、固定语汇和特殊语用汉字外,公元纪年、民国纪年、图表等用阿拉伯数字表述。

十一、计量:计量原则上采用 1984 年国务院发布的法定计量单位。引用文献资料或个别反映数量之间关系仍用旧计量单位。

十二、数据:数据一般以统计部门为准。统计局缺失,则以有关单位提供数据为准。有关部门未有的,以调查核实数据为准。因井陘矿务局为国家统配煤矿,各项数据不在地方统计部门统计之列,故主要经济数据均不包含矿务局及所属企业。

十三、人物:本志遵循“生不立传”的原则,对在本区历史上有过重大影响或特殊贡献的已故本籍、客籍人物立传。兼记在外地有重大影响或特殊贡献的矿区籍人物,并以生年排序。对名人、工匠艺人或某一方面开事业先河者,采用“以事系人”方法记入有关章节。对省部级以上英雄模范人物、革命烈士、抗美援朝老战士、政(军)界副市级(副师级)以上干部、知识界副高职以上知识分子、实业界重要人物列名人录。

十四、资料来源:本志资料来源于各级档案馆有关文书档案、史志典籍、报刊、专著和文献资料,区内各乡(镇)、村、街道办事处、区直各单位、垂直管理部门、矿务局资料和经鉴别查证的知情者笔记及口碑资料。除特殊情况外,一般不记明资料出处。

Notes

I . Guiding Ideology: Guided by Marxism – Leninism , Mao Tse – tung Thought , Deng Xiaoping Theory and important thought of Three Represents, it insists on the dialectical and historical materialism viewpoint , writes down the truth and makes every effort to give an account of aspect history and current situation such as area geographical feature, society, infra-structural facilities, economy, politics and culture objectively. It gives first place to coal , laying stress on the local characteristics.

II . Scope: This Records covers the administrative area of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District of 2003. All the departments and provincial& municipal enterprises and organizations are within the coverage but narrated in simple style. Some of the departments and provincial& municipal enterprises and organizations out of the area are briefly narrated. Because we have original relations with Jingxing County in history, all that relates to it conforms to simplicity or omits in the records.

III . Term: This Records is a general history recording of the mining district. Thus the term beginning is the start of the mining district, the end of year 2003. A few items are stated from beginning to the compilation time. Because the development of the mining area changes greatly from 2004 to 2006, we can't reflect the current situation of the mining area without writing it down; therefore, we give an account of the major events during this period through the supplement.

IV . Framework: This Records adopts chapters and sections in accordance with place, person, and affairs, in horizontal arrangement and vertical wording, detailing current times and simplifying ancient times, and detailing uniqueness and simplifying commonness. An general account is set at the beginning of the Records to lead the following text. The next is memorabilia focusing on annalistic style combining with historiography form. Later are special records and the selected records of the mining district. Chapter “Coal” is separated from “Industry” to show more clearly the features of the mining district. Preludes without title are set before every chapter for revealing contents and sections, and items& sub – items are set in chapters for facilitating the review of Chinese and foreign readers. Chinese and English catalogs are set at the beginning of the Records, indexes at the end of the Records.

V . Types: This Records mainly includes recording, complete with narration, notes, saga, picture, diagram, table and photograph. Except the general account complete with narration and argumentation, other texts are all of narration without argumentation to endow criticisms in narration.

VI. Language: This Records is mainly written in the vernacular, but the quoted data keeps its origin. If there is something wrong, a bracket with the correct information will be used after it.

VII. Wording: Wording refers to the Collection Table of Simplified Chinese Characters issued by the National Language Characters Working Committee in Oct, 1986. Full name is used at the first time with short form included in bracket. For example "Shijiazhuang Jingxing Coal Mining District" (In brief Mining District); "CPC Jingxingkuangqu Mining District Committee" (In brief District Committee); "Before (after) the establishment of new China means the period before/after the establishment of the PRC on Oct 1st, 1949"; "Before (after) the establishment of the district" means the period before/after the establishment of Jingxingkuangqu Mining District in Mar, 1950.

VIII. Year: Before 1912 the establishment of the Republic of China, emperors' period names are used with a bracket containing A. D. years. A. D. years are adopted from 1947 (the liberation year of Jingxing Coal Mine). If only years are used with the century title, the default is the 20th century.

IX. Place Name: Place names are all of current standard forms. The changes and other names to the places in history are explained by current names in bracket.

X. Digits: Except the emperors' period names, custom terminology, fixed phrases and special items adopting Chinese characters, the A. D. years and the Republic of China's years are all of digits.

XI. Measurement: In principle the measurement adopts the units issued by the State Council. Old measurement units are adopted when to citing literatures or relationship of values.

XII. Data: Related data are based on the statistics. Related organizations shall offer the data if the statistics bureau has no such data. The last choice is the data from investigation. All the main economic data include not those of the Mining Affairs Bureaus and its subject enterprises.

XIII. Characters: This Records has no recording of the living people. It sets sagas for the past local people and settlers who have major influence or special contribution to the history of this district. The local people who made major influences or special contributions in other places are also recorded in birthday order. For artisans, artists, or the founders of certain field, the method of "relating person by affairs" is adopted to record them into chapters and sections. Famous People List is rolled with the heroes above provincial and ministry level, revolutionary martyrs, soldiers for anti - America and Aiding Korea War, officers of places above deputy - mayor or deputy - division - commander level of government and military, scholars with vice - senior title and VIPs in business circles.

XIV. Source: The data of this Records come from the documents and archives of various archives offices, historical records, books, publications, data of the departments, townships (towns) and subdistrict offices and other offices of the district, information provided by Jingxing Mining Affairs Bureau and the tongue and writings of the investigated people.

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