

中国焦作

JIAOZUO CHINA

焦作市人民政府

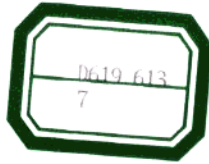
The People's Government of Jiaozuo

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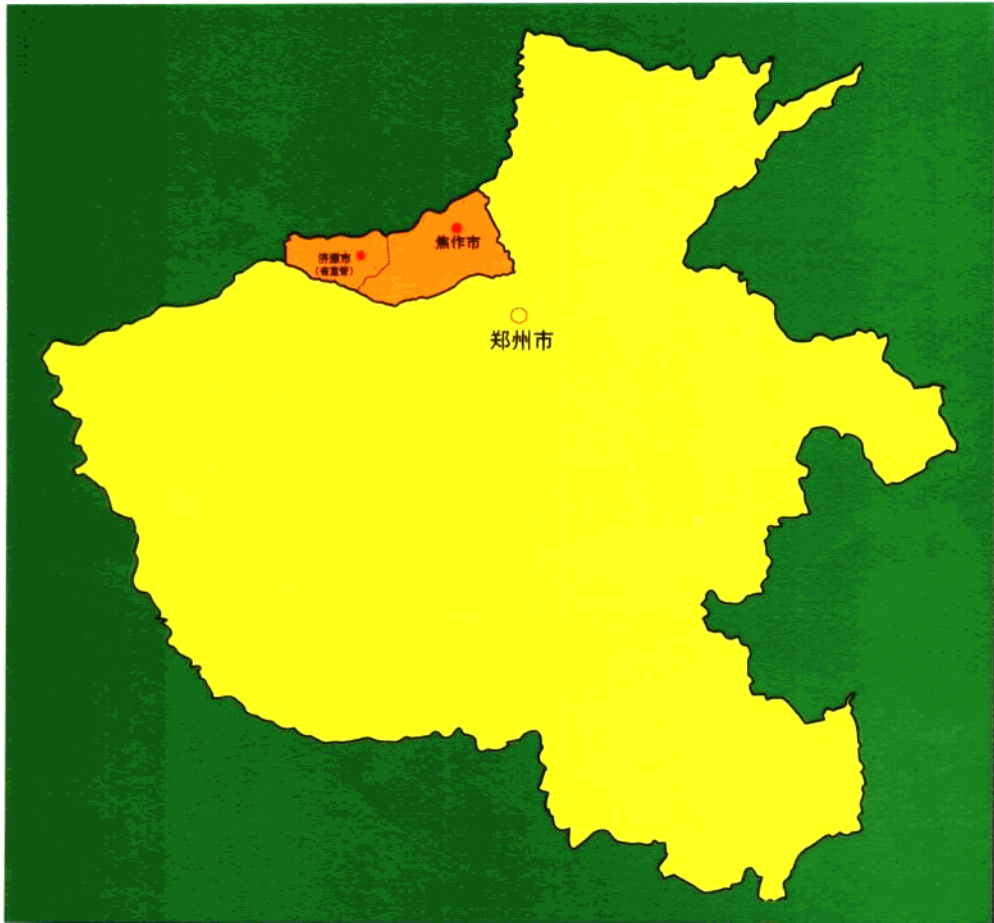
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焦作市在河南省的地理位置

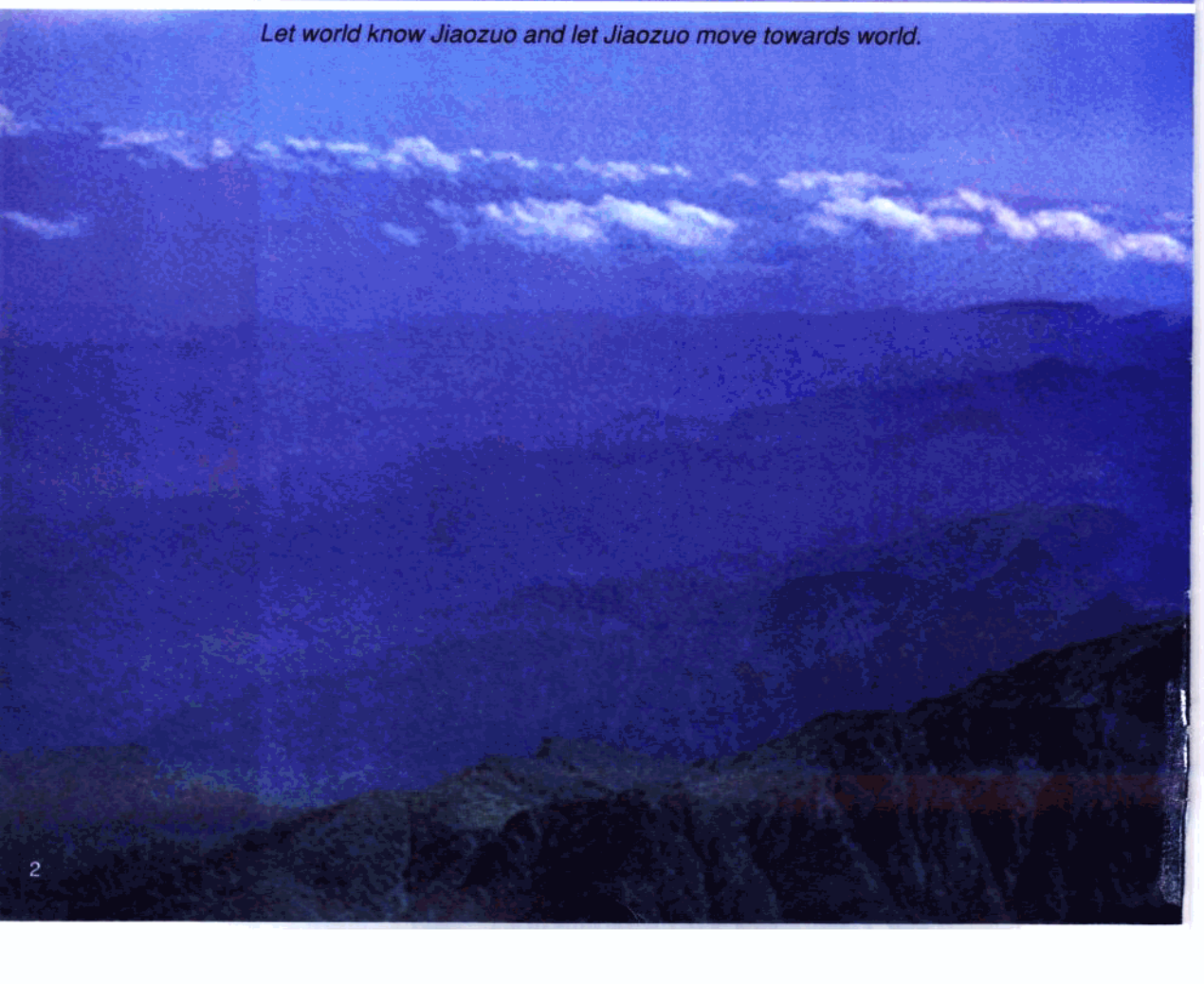


The Position of Jiaozuo In Henan



让世界了解焦作 让焦作走向世界

Let world know Jiaozuo and let Jiaozuo move towards world.





焦作概况

太行西去，黄河东流，大山与大河在河南省西北部聚首，有一座美丽的现代化新兴工业城市——河南省焦作市，正在这里蓬勃崛起。

焦作，拥有一片肥沃的山前平原，至少在8000年前这里就有了人类的活动，东周时即为京畿之地，汉代为河内郡，唐代以后为怀州、怀孟路、怀庆府，现辖沁阳、孟州二市，温县、博爱、武陟、修武四县，解放、山阳、中站、马村四城区，面积4071平方公里，人口318万，其中非农业人口95万。

焦作，扼太行之险径，控黄河之要津，在古代即以人民殷富、仓廩充实而著称，东汉光武帝刘秀称其“险、要、富、实”，因而把它做为自己重整河山的根据地。新中国成立以后，焦作一直是全国闻名的粮食高产区，所辖六县(市)目前已全部成为全国夏粮达标县，1998年实现了创夏粮亩产千斤市的目标，并成为我国北方第一个吨粮市。这里生产的山药、地黄、牛膝、菊花，被称为“四大怀药”，不但在我国，在东南亚及欧美等地的中医界也享有很高的声誉。

焦作，地处南北气候过渡带上，自然景观在我国北方独树一帜。这里是我国野生猕猴栖居的最北界，也是人工培育竹林生长的最北界，在高山、大河、平川之中，1000余处旅游景点星罗棋布，云台山、青龙潭、神农坛等风景名胜令人流连忘返，尤其是云台山大瀑布，一级落差310米，居全国第一位。

山川灵气所钟，必定人杰辈出。焦作是华夏民族早期活动的中心区域之一，三国时期的政治家、军事家司马懿，“文起八代之衰，道济天下之溺”的唐代文学家、思想家韩愈，晚唐著名诗人李商隐，是焦作先贤中的佼佼者，明代焦作地区土生土长的朱载堉，在音乐、数学、天文、历法等领域创造了12项世界第一，是世界文化名人中的一座奇峰。发祥于焦作的陈氏太极拳，早已冲出国门，走向了世界。

在现代化建设的进程中，焦作的独特优势更加突出。这里地处欧亚大陆桥腹地，铁路公路四通八达，矿藏资源丰富，境内除有黄河、沁河、丹河等地表水以外，还有一个天然的地下水汇集盆地，总储量35.4亿立方米，每秒钟可供水17立方米以上，全国罕见。丰富的地下水加上背靠晋东南煤海，使焦作成为发展大工业的理想之地。新中国成立以来，尤其是改革开放以来，焦作人民充分发挥区位优势、资源、农业三大优势，把昔日的矿区小镇建设成为一座以能源、化工、冶金、建材、机械、轻纺、食品为主，综合发展的新兴工业城市，从而创造了新的经济优势，为下个世纪的大发展奠定了坚实的物质基础。

今日的焦作，已成为我国中西部经济快速发展的地区之一，1998年国内生产总值达250.8亿元，15大类、200多个品种的产品出口到60多个国家和地区。焦作经济的迅猛发展，引起了党和国家领导人以及经济界人士的重视。江泽民、李鹏、朱镕基、胡锦涛、乔石、吴邦国、温家宝、姜春云、邹家华、布赫、费孝通等近年来先后视察焦作，对焦作的发展给予了较高评价。1996年6月3日，江泽民同志视察焦作时欣然题词，勉励焦作人民“发挥优势，艰苦奋斗，振兴焦作”，给了焦作人民无穷的精神力量。

改革开放如春雨滋润大地，古老而又年轻的焦作英姿勃发。有300余万焦作人民的奋斗，有国内外各界朋友的支持与合作，焦作的明天一定更加光辉灿烂。



Jiaozuo Introduction

Jiaozuo, a beautiful new municipal city of Henan province, lies between Taihang Mt. and the Yellow River.

Jiaozuo has fertile land, has a history of 8000 years. During East-Zhou, it was an important city for capital. In Han Dynasty, it was Henei State. After Tang Dynasty, it was called Huaizhou, Huai Menglu, Huai Qingfu. Now, it is in charge of two cities---Qinyang and Mengzhou, four counties---Wenxian, Bo'ai, Wuzhi, Xiuwu, four city proper---Jiefang, Shanyang, Zhongzhan and Macun. Its total area is 4,071 km², its population is 3.18 million and there are 950 thousand non-agricultural population.

Jiaozuo which controlled dangerous and difficult path and important part of the Yellow River was famous for its richness and replenished stocks in ancient times. Liuxiu, Guangwu emperor in Donghan Dynasty said it was defiled, important, rich and substantial; so he regarded it as his base area for rebuilding country. After new China was founded, Jiaozuo was famous for its high grain yield. Its six counties were model counties of summer grain crops in our country at present; and in 1998, it realized the target of 1000 jin's average production per mu, and became the first ton-grain city in north China. Chinese yam, glutinous rehmannia, the root of bidentate achyranthes and chrysanthemum which are produced here are named as "four famous Huaiyao". They have great reputation in traditional Chinese medical field not only inside but in Southeast Asia, Europe and America etc.

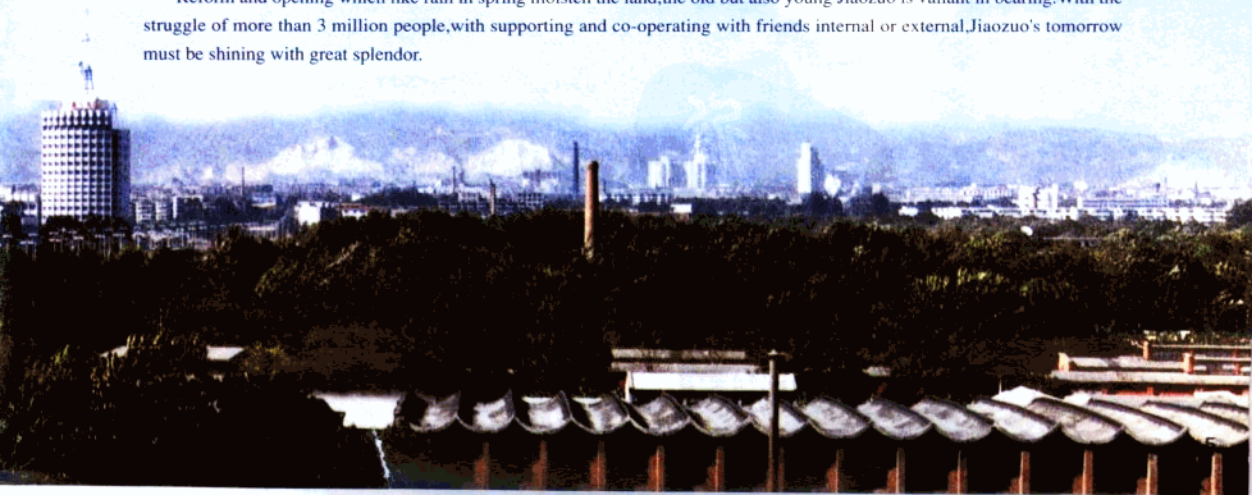
Jiaozuo is located on climatic transitional belt between north and south; its natural landscape flies its own colors in north China. It is the north demarcation line of wild macaque living area and bamboo growing cultivation. Among mountain, river and plain there are more than 1,000 tourist spots such as Yuntai mountain, Qingtianhe, Shen Nongtan, etc.; and these places attract you. Among these spots, the great 310-meter-high waterfall of Yuntai mountain has the best prestige.

Jiaozuo is one of the central areas of Huaxia's early activity. Si Mayi (a famous politician, strategist in Sanguo Period), Han Yu (a greatest writer, thinker of Tang Dynasty), Li Shangyin (a famous poet of Tang Dynasty), born in Jiaozuo, were outstanding people in ancient times. Zhu Zaiyu who was born here in Ming Dynasty got 12-first in the world in music, mathematics, astronomy and calendar etc.; and he was the most extra-ordinary person among world famous persons in cultural circles. Taiji boxing of Chen style, originated in Jiaozuo, has already gone abroad.

In the process of modernization construction, Jiaozuo has its specific advantages. It lies in the main part of European-Asian mainland bridge; has railroad in all directions; and it also has rich mineral resources. Except surface water such as Yellow River, Qinhe and Danhe etc., it is also a basin of compiling natural groundwater; its storage of water is about 35.4 billion stere; its water ofference is 17 stere per second. Because of rich groundwater and coal in southeast Shanxi, it becomes an ideal place to develop big industry. Since new China was founded, especially after reform and opening, people in Jiaozuo give full play to its three advantages (its location, resources and agriculture) to develop mining area in old times into a new industrial city mainly in energy, chemical industry, metallurgy, building material, mechanism, textile, food etc. All these created a new advantage of economic base; and laid a solid material foundation for the next century's development.

Today's Jiaozuo is one of the areas that develop economy rapidly in middle west China. In 1998, its domestic total output value reached ¥250.8 billion. There are 15 types, more than 200 products exported to more than 60 countries and areas. The rapid development of Jiaozuo's economy causes the great attention of our party and national leaders; Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Zhu Rongji, Hu Jintao, Qiao Shi, Wu Bangguo, Wen Jiabao, Jiang Chunyun, Zhou Jiahua, Bu He, Fei Xiaotong etc. inspected Jiaozuo and sang high praise for Jiaozuo's developments and changes. On June 3, 1996, Jiang Zemin prompted "give play to its advantage, strive ardously and vitalize Jiaozuo" when he inspected Jiaozuo. These words give Jiaozuo people tremendous mental strength.

Reform and opening which like rain in spring moisten the land; the old but also young Jiaozuo is valiant in bearing. With the struggle of more than 3 million people, with supporting and co-operating with friends internal or external, Jiaozuo's tomorrow must be shining with great splendor.



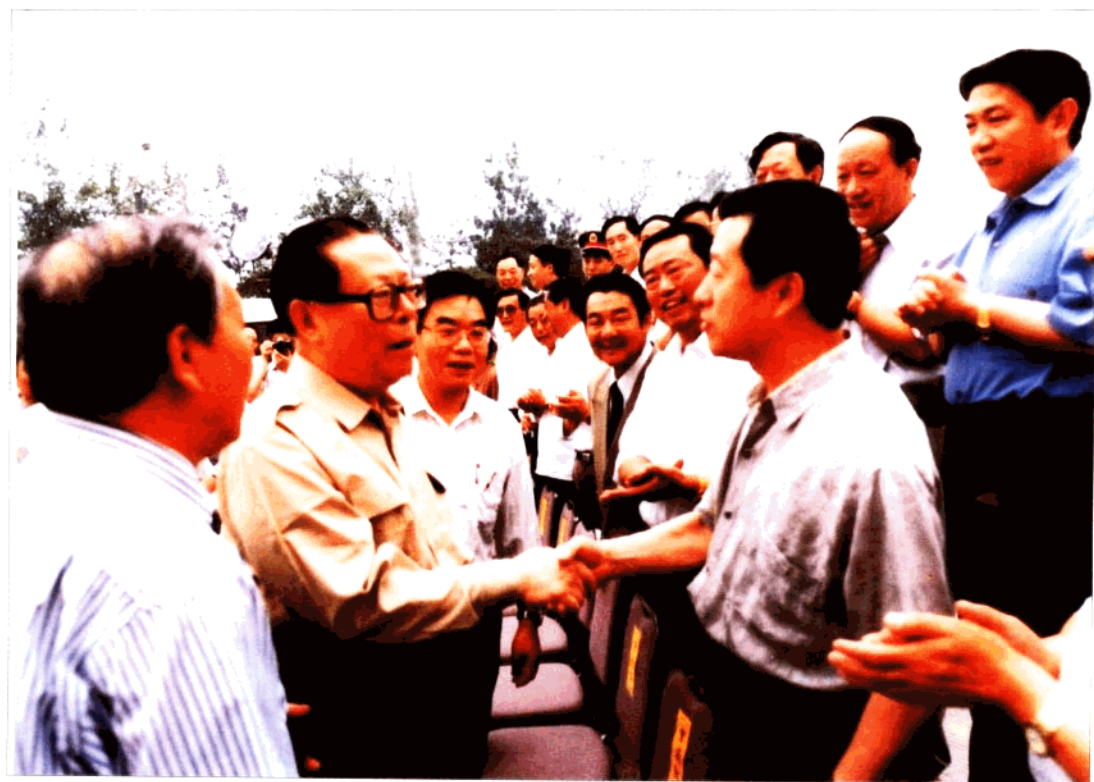
發揮優勢艱苦
奮鬥振興焦作

江澤民

一九九六年六月三日于焦作

中共中央总书记、国家主席江泽民为焦作题词

Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of CPC, Chairman of PRC prompted Jiaozuo



中共中央总书记、国家主席江泽民视察焦作时亲切接见市委、市人大常委会、市政府、市政协、焦作军分区领导同志

Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of CPC, Chairman of PRC, greeted leading members of Municipal Party Committee, Municipal Standing Committee of the NPC, Municipal Government, C.P.P.C.C. and Military Subarea when he inspected Jiaozuo

亲切关怀

Loving Care



中共中央总书记、国家主席江泽民在他工作过的地方——博爱农场。

Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of CPC, Chairman of PRC was in Bo'ai Farm where he once worked



中共中央政治局常委、全国人大常委会委员长李鹏在小浪底水利枢纽开工仪式上。

Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of PRC, Chairman of Standing Committee of the NPC was in starting ceremony of Xiao Langdi key water control project



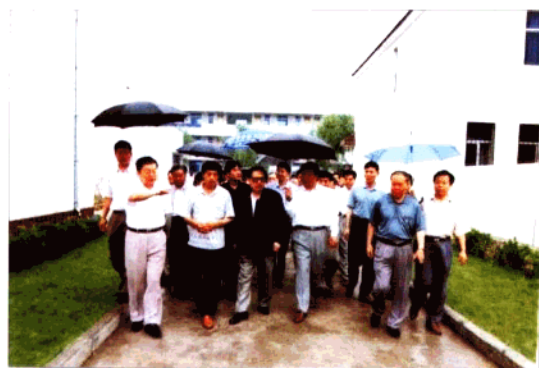
中共中央政治局常委、国务院总理朱镕基在焦作矿务局调研工作。

Zhu Rongji, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of PRC, Prime Minister, inspected Jiaozuo Mining Bureau



中共中央政治局常委、国家副主席胡锦涛在沁阳市水南关村。

Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of PRC, Vice-Chairman of PRC inspected Shui Nanguan in Qinyang City



乔石同志在沁阳市万北村
Qiao Shi inspected Wanbei Village in Qinyang City



国务院副总理吴邦国在河南轮胎厂
Vice-Prime Minister Wu Bangguo was in Henan Tyre Factory



国务院副总理温家宝在博爱县访问农户
Vice-Prime Minister Wen Jiabao visited the peasant household of Bo'ai County



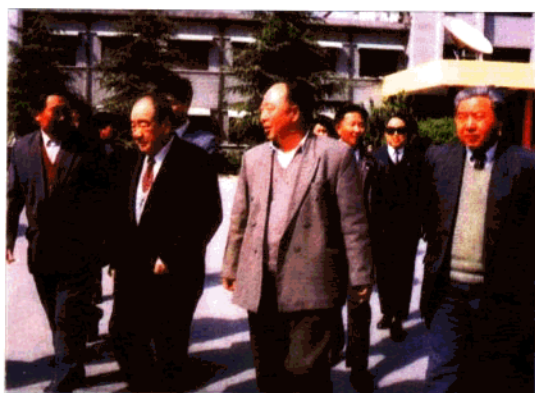
全国人大常委会副委员长姜春云在温县察玉米新品种
Jiang Chunyun Vice-Chairman of Standing Committee of the NPC observed new breeds of corn in Wenxian County

亲切关怀

Loving Care



全国人大常委会副委员长邹家华考察河北电厂建设情况
Zhou Jiahua, Vice-Chairman of Standing Committee of the
NPC inspected the construction of Qinbei Power Plant



全国人大常委会副委员长布赫在沁阳市赵寨新村
Bu He, Vice-Chairman of Standing Committee of the
NPC inspected Zhaozai village in Qinyang



费孝通同志在博爱汽车配件厂
Fei Xiaotong inspected Bo'ai Automobile Fittings Factory

省委书记马忠臣在武陟县调查研究

Provincial Party Secretary Ma Zhongchen inspected
Wuzhi County



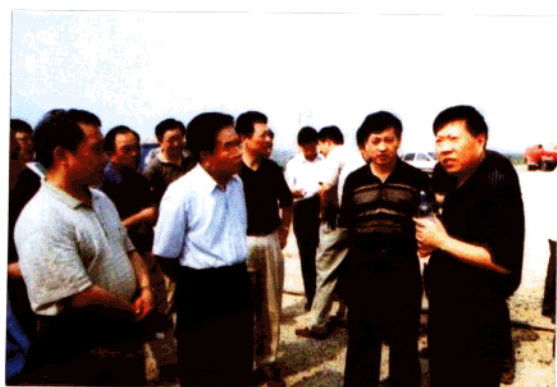
省长李克强在博爱县农村察看高效农业

Governor of Province Li Keqiang inspected concentrated
agriculture of Bo'ai County



市委书记刘其文、市长秦玉海在察看焦郑高速公路建设

Secretary of Municipal Party Committee Liu
Qiwen, Mayor Qin Yuhai inspected construction of
Jiaozheng express highway



自然风光

Natural Scenery

焦作是华夏民族早期活动的中心区域之一，有着丰富的文化积淀。这里产生了大批历史名人，也保存下来了很多古建筑，使焦作名胜极具文化内涵。独特的地理、气候条件，造就了焦作独特的风景。太行山峰峦起伏多变，沟谷纵横深邃，景区雄、秀、奇、险，幽五美皆备，引人入胜。历代不少文人墨客在此留下了足迹，也留下了千古流传的佳作。

Jiaozuo is one of the central areas of Huaxia's early activity;and it has rich cultural storage.It not only has many famous historical persons but also has many old architectures.All these show that Jiaozuo's scenic spots have its own cultural meaning.Specific geographical and climatic condition make Jiaozuo's distinctive landscape.Taihang Mt has rising falling hills,long and deep valleys.It also has magnificent,beautiful,strange,precipitous and quiet scenery;and these attract many people.Many writers left their footprints and famous poems and articles.

一级落差 310 米的云台山大瀑布
Yuntai waterfall with 310m drop

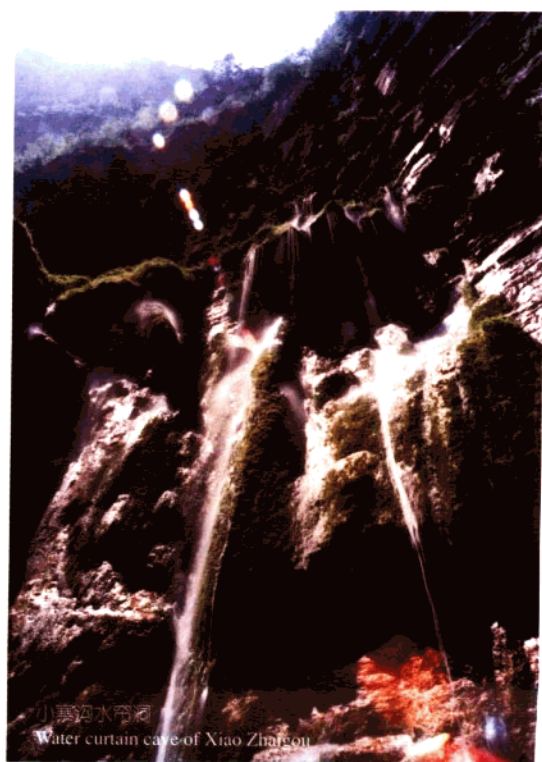




青天河景区大泉湖
Da Quanhū of Qingtāi River



云台山小寨沟
Xiao Zhāigōu of Yuntai Mountain



小寨沟水帘洞
Water curtain cave of Xiao Zhāigōu



太行猕猴
Taihang macaque





太行秋色
Taihang autumn scenery