

今日黑龙江

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCE TODAY



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黑龍江省人民政府辦公廳編

EDITED BY OFFICE OF HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT





著名產糧區三江平原上小麥又獲得了豐收。
Another bumper harvest of wheat in the
Three-River Plain, a notable grain producing
area.



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大慶石油化工總廠。
Taqing General Petro-
Chemical Works.

建設社会主义!





大興安嶺林區壯志貯木場一角
A corner of Zhuangzhi Log
Storing Yard in the Great
Xingan Range forest zone.





雙鴨山煤礦生產優質原煤
Top-quality coal pro-
duced from Shuangya-
shan Coal Mine.



此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertong.com



哈爾濱電機廠為長江葛洲壩製造大型水輪發電機組的一個施工場面。
Harbin Generator Plant is turning out a giant water turbo-generating set for the Yangtze Gezhouba Dam Hydroelectric Power Station.



黑龍江省地勢與交通圖
Topographic and communication map of Heilongjiang Province

今日黑龍江

富饒美麗的黒龍江省，由境內最大的河流黒龍江得名。省內幅員遼闊，土地肥沃，資源豐富，具有發展經濟的優越條件。她的版圖如同一隻美麗的天鵝，形象地反映了今日黑龍江的風貌。

解放前，黒龍江省的豐富自然資源沒有很好地開發和利用，被稱為「北大荒」，經濟文化比較落後，勞動人民生活貧困。解放後，在中國共產黨和人民政府的領導下，經過全

Heilongjiang Province Today

The beautiful and richly endowed Heilongjiang Province is named after the Heilongjiang River, the longest river in the confines of the province. Vast in territory, fertile in soil, and abundant in natural resources, it is infinitely blessed with conditions essential to developing economy. The contour of its domain is comparable with that of a beautiful swan, which aptly symbolizes its features.

Before liberation Heilongjiang Province was referred to as 'the Vast Northern Wilderness' where the rich natural resources went untapped and abused; its economy and culture remained backward, and the life of the labouring people was wretched. However, liberation brought about great

省各族人民努力奮鬥，各方面都發生了巨大變化。昔日的「北大荒」，已經變成了糧食、多種經營和經濟作物全面發展的「北大倉」，把原來只有少數手工業的農業省，初步建設成為以糧食、木材、石油、機械加工為重點的門類比較齊全的重要工業省份；教育、科學、文化、體育、衛生等事業都有很大發展；人民生活也不斷得到改善和提高。目前，全省人民在黨和人民政府的領導下，正滿懷信心地沿著黨的正確路線為實現社會主義現代化建設的宏偉目標，忘我地進行工作和勞動。

綜 述

歷史

黑龍江省有著悠久的歷史。從遙遠的古代起，黑龍江流域就是我國滿族的祖先勞動、生息和繁衍的地方。他們和漢族等各兄弟民族共同創造了燦爛的中華民族的歷史和文化。西周年間，居住在這裏的民族稱為肅慎，公元前11世紀，肅慎就向西周王朝貢獻楸矢石磐，表示臣服。漢代肅慎稱為挾婁，北魏時稱為勿吉，隋、唐時稱靺鞨，遼、金時改為女真，清代始稱滿族。自唐代起歷代王朝都派官員在黑龍江任職。

17世紀中葉，沙俄侵略者入侵黑龍江流域，我國各族軍民奮起抗擊。1689年，在清朝政府作出重大讓步的情況下，中俄兩國簽訂了《尼布楚條約》，從法律上肯定了黑龍江流域廣大地區是中國的領土。19世紀中葉，沙俄用武力迫使清政府簽訂了不平等的《中俄愛輝條約》和《中俄北京條約》，霸佔了黑龍江以北，烏蘇里江以東100萬平方公里的中國領土。

在舊中國，黑龍江省又遭到了日本帝國主義的侵略。為了抗擊日本帝國主義的入侵，我省人民在中國共產黨領導下，組建了抗日武裝力量，配合全國抗日鬥爭，經過不屈不撓地浴血奮戰，終於取得最後勝利。1946年黑龍江省獲得解放，是全國解放最早的省份。

1949年，新中國成立初期，設黑龍江和松江兩省。1954年，黑龍江省和松江省合併，省會設在哈爾濱市。建國以後的三十多年來，黑龍江省同全國一樣，在建立和鞏固地方國家政權，進行社會主義改造和全面的規模的社會主義建設，以及保衛祖國邊疆的鬥爭中，取得了巨大成就，進入了一個新的歷史發展時期。

地理

黑龍江省位於我國東北邊疆。南起北緯43度22分，北至北緯53度24分，西起東經121度13分，東至東經135度。北部和東部隔黑龍江、烏蘇里江與蘇聯相望，西部與我國內蒙古自治區毗鄰，南部與吉林省接壤，是我國的東北門戶。全省總面積453,860平方公里，佔全國總面積的二十分之一。地貌特徵是五山、一水、一草、三分田。

行政區劃

黑龍江省設4個地區行政公署、11個省轄市、5個地轄市、63個縣。

changes — under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government, through the joint efforts of all the nationalities in this province, the vast Northern Wilderness disappeared. In its place rose 'the immense Northern Granary', marked by an overall development in grain production, diversified economy and the production of industrial crops. The former agricultural province with a small amount of handicraft has been turned into a major comprehensive industrial province with coal, timber, petroleum and machinery as focal points. Education, science, culture, physical training, public health and other undertakings have also undergone profound changes. The living standard of the people has been continuously improved and raised. At the moment, the people of the whole province, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the people's government, are working with confidence along the Party's correct line and are waging a selfless struggle for the realization of the glorious goal — socialist modernization.

Introduction

History

Heilongjiang Province has a long history. In ancient times, the Heilongjiang River valley was the place where ancestors of the Manchu nationality toiled, lived and prospered. They, together with the Han and other nationalities, contributed to the making of the splendid Chinese history and culture. During the years of the Western Chou Dynasty, here settled a tribe called Sushen, who in the 11th century B.C. offered arrows and crossbows to pay tribute to the emperor of the Western Chou Dynasty. The Sushens were known as Yilou in the Han Dynasty. Wuji in the Northern Wei Dynasty, Mohe in the Sui and the Tang Dynasties. They became Nuzhen in the Liao and the Jin Dynasties, and began to be called Manchu in the Qing Dynasty. After the Tang Dynasty, officials were dispatched to hold posts in Heilongjiang by each and every Dynasty.

In the middle of the 17th century, the Tsarist Russia invaded the Heilongjiang River valley, causing armed resistance by the army and people of various Chinese nationalities. In 1689, China and Russia signed the 'Nerchinsk Treaty' at the expense of the Qing government, which designated Heilongjiang valley as the Chinese territory. In the middle of the 19th century, the Qing government, under the Tsarist military threat, was obliged to sign with Russia the infamous 'Sino-Russian Aihui Treaty' and 'Sino-Russian Beijing Treaty', sacrificing 1,000,000 square kilometers of Chinese territory ranging from north of the Heilongjiang River to east of the Wusuli River.

The old China also suffered the aggression of Japanese imperialism. To resist aggressors, the people in Heilongjiang, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, formed the anti-Japanese military forces, co-operated with the entire nation's anti-Japanese struggle, waged unremitting battles and won the final victory. In 1946, Heilongjiang Province turned out to be the first liberated province in the country.

In the year 1949, Heilongjiang Province and Songjiang Province were established. In 1954, the two provinces merged into one, Harbin being its capital. Like other provinces in China, Heilongjiang has gained tremendous achievements in establishing and consolidating local government power, in socialist transformation and large scale socialist construction, as well as in safeguarding frontier territories of the motherland. Thus, Heilongjiang has embarked on a new historical stage.

Geography

Heilongjiang Province stands in the northeast of China, extending from 43°22' N to 53°24' N, and between 121°13' E and 135° N. Its northern and eastern boundaries are separated with the Soviet Union respectively by the Heilongjiang River and the Wusuli River. It borders the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region on the west, and its southern part is contiguous to Jilin Province. It is the northeastern gateway of China. The total area of the province amounts to 453,860 square kilometers, making up one twentieth of the whole Chinese territory. Its topography is featured with 50% mountainous regions, 10% river areas, 10% grasslands and 30% cultivated lands.

Administrative Divisions

The province has four prefectural administrative offices, eleven

4 個地區行政公署：
 松花江地區行政公署，含 9 個縣；
 綏化地區行政公署，含 12 個市、縣；
 黑河地區行政公署，含 7 個市、縣；
 大興安嶺地區行政公署，含 3 個縣。
 11 個省轄市：
 哈爾濱市，含 2 個縣；
 齊齊哈爾市，含 11 個縣；
 牡丹江市，含 7 個縣；
 佳木斯市，含 14 個縣；
 大慶市；
 伊春市，含 2 個縣；
 鶴西市；
 鶴崗市，含 1 個縣；
 雙鴨山市；
 七台河市，含 1 個縣；
 綏芬河市。

氣候

黑龍江省的氣候，屬寒溫帶大陸性氣候，溫差較大，夏季最高氣溫為攝氏零上 36 度，冬季最低氣溫為攝氏零下 40 度左右。年平均氣溫為攝氏零上 3 度至零下 2 度。無霜期 120 天左右。平均降雨量 500—600 毫米，多集中於 6、7、8 月。

人口、民族

黑龍江省有 3,331 萬人口，比建國初期增長 2.3 倍。其中鄉村人口 1,903 萬人。人口密度每平方公里 73.4 人。人口自然增長率 1984 年為 9.77‰。

黑龍江省為多民族省份，除漢族人口佔人口總數的 96% 以外，有 34 個少數民族，共計 125 萬人。主要有滿族、朝鮮族、回族、蒙古族、達斡爾族、鄂倫春族、赫哲族、鄂溫克族、柯爾克孜族、苗族、壯族、白族、藏族、維吾爾族、俄羅斯族。各族人民在長期的歷史交往中團結互助，相互學習，共同進步。



1. 滿族
2. 朝鮮族
3. 回族
4. 蒙古族
5. 達斡爾族
6. 鄂倫春族
7. 赫哲族
8. 鄂溫克族
9. 柯爾克孜族
10. 錫伯族

municipalities under provincial jurisdiction, five municipalities under prefectural jurisdiction and sixty-three counties.

The four prefectural administrative offices are:

Songhuajiang Prefectural Administrative Office, which comprises of nine counties.

Suihua Prefectural Administrative Office, which comprises of twelve cities and counties.

Heihe Prefectural Administrative Office, which comprises of seven cities and counties.

Great Xing'an Range Prefectural Administrative Office, which comprises of three counties.

The eleven municipalities under the provincial government are the following:

Harbin, containing two counties.

Qiqihar, containing eleven counties.

Mudanjiang, containing seven counties.

Jiamusi, containing fourteen counties.

Daqing.

Yichun, containing two counties.

Jixi.

Hegang, containing one county.

Shuangyashan.

Qitaihe, containing one county.

Suifenhe.

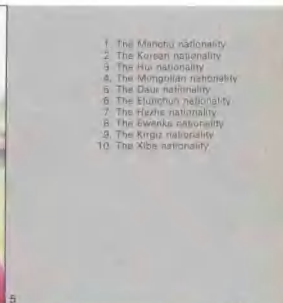
Climate

Heilongjiang Province has a continental climate of frigid and temperate zones. There is a considerable fluctuation in temperature, which rises to 36°C in the height of summer, but drops to about -40°C in the deep of winter. The annual average temperature varies between 3°C and -2°C . The frost-free period lasts for some 120 days. The average rainfall is 500-600 mm, concentrating in the months of June, July, and August.

Population and nationalities

Heilongjiang Province has a population of 33.31 mil., which is 2.3 times as big as the number estimated when New China was just founded. It has a rural population of 19.03 mil. The density is 73.4 persons per square kilometre. The natural growth rate of population in 1984 is 9.77‰.

Heilongjiang is a province of multiple races, of which Hans constitute 96%. There are thirty-four minorities, their population reaching 1.26 mil. The chief minorities are: the Manchu nationality, the Korean nationality, the Hui nationality, the Mongolian nationality, the Daur nationality, the Elunchun nationality, the Hezhe nationality, the Ewenke nationality, the Kirgiz nationality, the Miao nationality, the Zhuang nationality, the Bai nationality, the Zang nationality, the Uygur nationality and the Russian nationality. In the long historical process of mutual contacts all these nationalities have been uniting, helping and learning from each other and progressing side by side.



政權機構、黨派、人民團體和宗教

中國共產黨黑龍江省委員會

黑龍江省第六屆人民代表大會常務委員會

黑龍江省人民政府

黑龍江省高級人民法院

黑龍江省人民檢察院

中國人民政治協商會議黑龍江省第五屆委員會

黑龍江省各民主黨派

中國國民黨革命委員會黑龍江省委員會

中國民主同盟黑龍江省委員會

中國民主建國會黑龍江省委員會

中國民主促進會黑龍江省委員會

九三學社黑龍江省分社

黑龍江省各人民團體

黑龍江省總工會

中國共產主義青年團黑龍江省委員會

黑龍江省青年聯合會

黑龍江省學生聯合會

黑龍江省婦女聯合會

黑龍江省工商業聯合會

黑龍江省科學技術學會

黑龍江省文學藝術界聯合會



1. 中國共產黨黑龍江省委員會辦公大樓。
2. 黑龍江省人民代表大會常務委員會辦公大樓。
3. 黑龍江省人民政府辦公處。

1. Office Building of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China.
2. Office Building of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government.
3. Office Building of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress.