

今日邯鄲

HANDAN TODAY



黨和國家
領導人視察
邯鄲



**Leaders from
the Party
and State
Inspecting
Handan**





邯鄲地區行政公署辦公室主編

設計：郭希順 葛哲王
攝影：張志明 劉祺雲 王守信
鞏如君 賀躍進 李國光
梁永清 楊克禮 李志明
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白彥的 崔婉琳 李志忠
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劉琴 蘭思穎 彭江
撰文：楊永年 耿福生 曹貴寶
張路林 孟曉東 郭俊
翻譯：宋堅 張紹倫 曹貴寶
潘延軍
英文校對：伊偉 趙宜中

Chief Editor:
Administrative Office of Handan Prefecture

Designers:
Guo Xishun Ge Zheyu

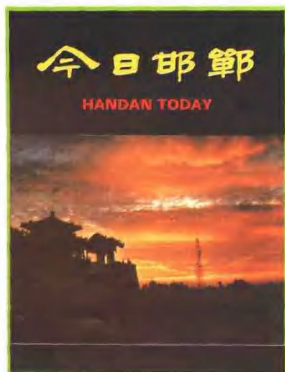
Photographers:
Zhang Zhiming Liu Qiyun Wang Shouxin
Gong Rujun He Yaojin Li Guoguang
Liang Yongqing Yang Keli Li Zhiming
Chang Baoke Wang Baomin Chen Ming
Bai Yande Chui Wanlin Li Zhizhong
Zhao Jianjun Jiao Meirong Xie Zhiru
Liu Qin Lin Shizheng Peng Jiang

Composers:
Yang Yongnian Geng Fusheng Cao Guibao
Zhang Lulin Meng Xiaodong Guo Jun

Translators:
Song Jian Zhang Shaolun Cao Guibao
Pan Yanjun

Correctors For English Translation:
Yi Wei Zhao Yizhong

214157



0094917





中共邯鄲地委書記 趙惠臣

Zhao Huichen
Secretary of the Chinese
Communist Party Committee of
Handan Prefecture

改革開放
振興邯鄲經濟

趙惠臣

八七、十一月





河北省邯鄲地區行政公署專員 郭洪岐
Guo Hongqi
Commissioner of Handan Administrative
Prefecture, Hebei Province

字傳邯鄲開卷
邯鄲振興邯鄲

郭洪岐
五公青



前進中的邯鄲地區

邯鄲地區位於河北省南部，與山東、山西、河南接壤，是晉冀魯豫四省聯結的樞紐地帶。全區轄十三個縣，總面積九千二百七十一平方公里，人口四百八十六萬。

邯鄲地區歷史悠久，文化燦爛。新石器時代早期的磁山文化，即因在這個地區西部的磁山首次發現而得名。戰國時期，邯鄲為趙國的都城，巍峨壯觀的武靈臺台就座落在邯鄲市內，登台可一覽古城的風采。這裡有膾炙人口的掌故傳說遺址：蘭相如回車巷、邯鄲學步橋、黃梁夢呂仙祠等。位於市中心的晉冀魯豫烈士陵園，規模宏大，莊嚴肅穆。臨漳縣境內有曹操修建的銅雀、金鳳、冰井三台遺址，中國文學史上具有深遠影響的建安文學就發祥在這裏。在太行山深處的涉縣，那座建在峭壁上的吊廟——端皇宮，相傳是上古女媧“鍊五色石，以補蒼天”的地方。抗日戰爭時期，涉縣是革命的根據地，八路軍一二九師司令部、晉冀魯豫軍區司令部曾長期駐紮這裏。

邯鄲地區地域遼闊，資源豐富，蘊藏着巨大的發展潛力。冶金、煤炭、建材工業是邯鄲地區的經濟優勢，煤炭和生鐵產量在河北省各地市中名列前茅。西部山區有豐富的礦產資源，石灰石、大理石、石英石、耐火土、瓷土等，正在開發利用。紡織、化工、機械、醫藥、食品等工業已初具規模，鄉鎮企業蓬勃發展，許多產品獲部優省優稱號，越來越多的產品打入國際市場，深受用戶歡迎。邯鄲地區是河北省重要的糧棉產區，糧食以小麥、玉米、谷子、大豆為主。邯鄲大麥是全國聞名的優質啤酒原料。邯鄲地區盛產棉花，面積和產量在河北省均佔重要地位，素有“冀南棉海”之稱。

邯鄲地區遍地是寶。涉縣“三珍”（核桃、柿子、花椒），久負盛名；魏縣鴨梨（即天津鴨梨），蜚聲中外；雞澤辣椒，曾是“進貢”特產；永年大蒜、大名花生、廣平大蔥、磁縣白蓮藕等，也都聞名遐邇。冀南黃牛、太行山羊、邱縣大尾寒羊是畜中名種，西部山區大面積的宜林土地和山場草坡，為發展林果和畜牧業提供了有利條件。

邯鄲地區交通便利。京廣鐵路縱貫南北，地方鐵路、柏油公路四通八達，連接着山東、山西、河南、河北十四個省市。巨大的發展潛力，優越的地理位置及方便的運輸條件，為邯鄲地區的經濟發展和對外經濟技術合作展現了廣闊的前景。熱忱地歡迎國內外各界有識之士來邯鄲地區投資、洽談貿易、交流技術和旅遊觀光，共同開發邯鄲，建設邯鄲，振興邯鄲。

Handan Prefecture Is Forging Ahead

Handan Prefecture, situated in the south of Hebei Province and continuous to Shandong, Henan and Shanxi, is the hub area to link up the four neighbouring provinces of Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan. It is divided into 13 counties with a total area of 9,271 square kilometers and a population of 4,860,000.

Handan prefecture has a long history and a splendid culture. The Cishan Culture of the early Neolithic Age is named just because it was first discovered in Cishan Village in the west of this very prefecture. In the Warring States Period, Handan was the capital of the State of Zhao. Today, Wuling Congtai Terrace built in the reign of King Wuling of the Zhao still stands lofty and magnificent in the city proper, from the top of which the beauty and grace of this ancient city can be taken in at a glance. Here in the city of Handan, there are relics where many of the oftenquoted and widely-beloved historical anecdotes and legends have their origin, such as Lin Xiang-ru's Hui Che Alley, Handan Xue Bu Bridge, the Golden Millet Dream Temple etc. Situated in the center of the city of Handan, the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs from Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan is grand in scale, solemn and respectful in atmosphere. The three Terraces of Bronze Sparrow, Golden Phoenix and Freezing Well built in the reign of Cao Cao, located within the boundaries of Linzhang County, are the place which gave birth to Jianan literature. Deep in the Taihang Mountains in Shexian County, there is Goddess Nuwa's hanging Temple built on the cliff, which, according to the legend, was the place where "Nuwa smelted five-color stones to mend the vault of heaven". During the Anti-Japanese War, Shexian County was revolutionary base area. The headquarters of the 129 Division of the 8th Route Army and the Military Area Command of Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region had been stationed here for a long period of time.

Handan Prefecture, vast in area and rich in natural resources, is a land of great potentialities. It occupies an advantageous economic position in metallurgical, coal mining and building material industries; its outputs of coal and pig iron both rank first among all Hebei's prefectures and cities. The mountain area in the west of Handan abounds in such mineral resources as limestone, marble, quartzite, refractory soil, porcelain clay etc., which are all being exploited and utilized. Textile, chemical, machine-building, pharmaceutical and food industries have all begun to take shape. The enterprises run by villages and township are developing vigorously; many of their products have won the title of High Quality Products from the province and ministries, and more and more products have entered world's markets and are fairly welcomed by customers. Handan Prefecture is a major grain and cotton producing area in Hebei Province. Its staple grain crops are wheat, corn, millet and beans. Handan barley, well-known all over the country, is a top-quality raw material for making beer. Handan Prefecture is rich in cotton, occupies an important position both in acreage and yield and has long been known as the "sea of cotton in South Hebei".

Handan has treasures all over the land. Shexian County "has three delicacies" (walnut, persimmon and Chinese prickly ash), which have long enjoyed a good reputation. Wexian pear (Tianjin pear) is famous at home and abroad. Yongnian garlic, Daming peanut, Guangping green Chinese onion and Cixian white lotus root all enjoy a wide-spread renown. South Hebei ox, Taichang goat and Quixian big-tail sheep are all fine breeds of livestock. The vast stretch of land suited for afforestation and the wide mountain slopes and grass fields in the western mountain area have provided favourable conditions for developing forestry-fruits and livestock husbandry.

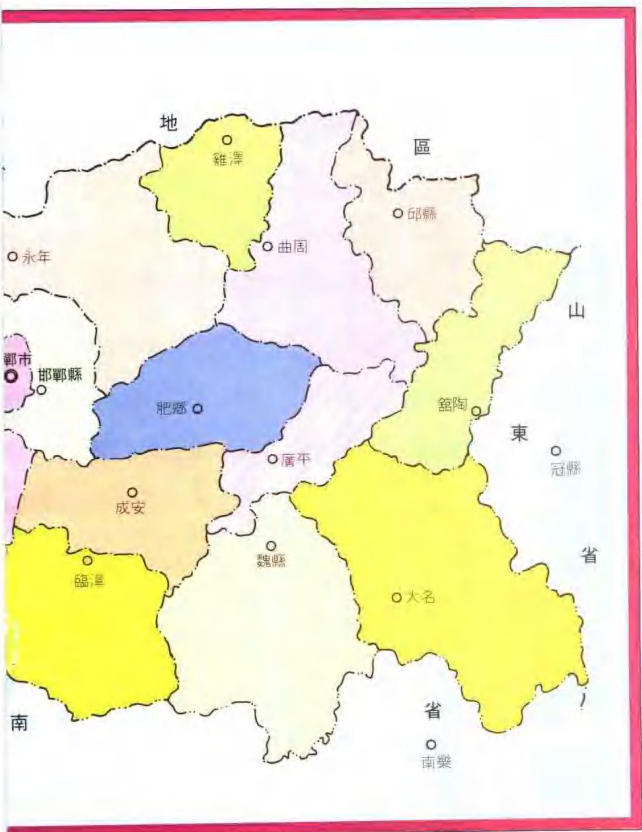
Handan Prefecture offers a good communication service. Jing-Guang (Beijing-Guangzhou) Railway traverses the prefecture from the south to the north and the local railways and tarred highways radiate in all directions, linking up the 14 prefectures and cities of Shandong, Shanxi, Henan and Hebei province.

The tremendous potentiality for development, favourable geographic position and fine communication service have opened up for Handan Prefecture a broad and bright prospect in economic growth and technological cooperation with foreign countries. We warmly welcome friends from all walks of life at home and abroad to come to Handan Prefecture for investment, business talks, technical exchanges, visits and tours as well. Let's develop, construct and invigorate Handan in a joint effort.

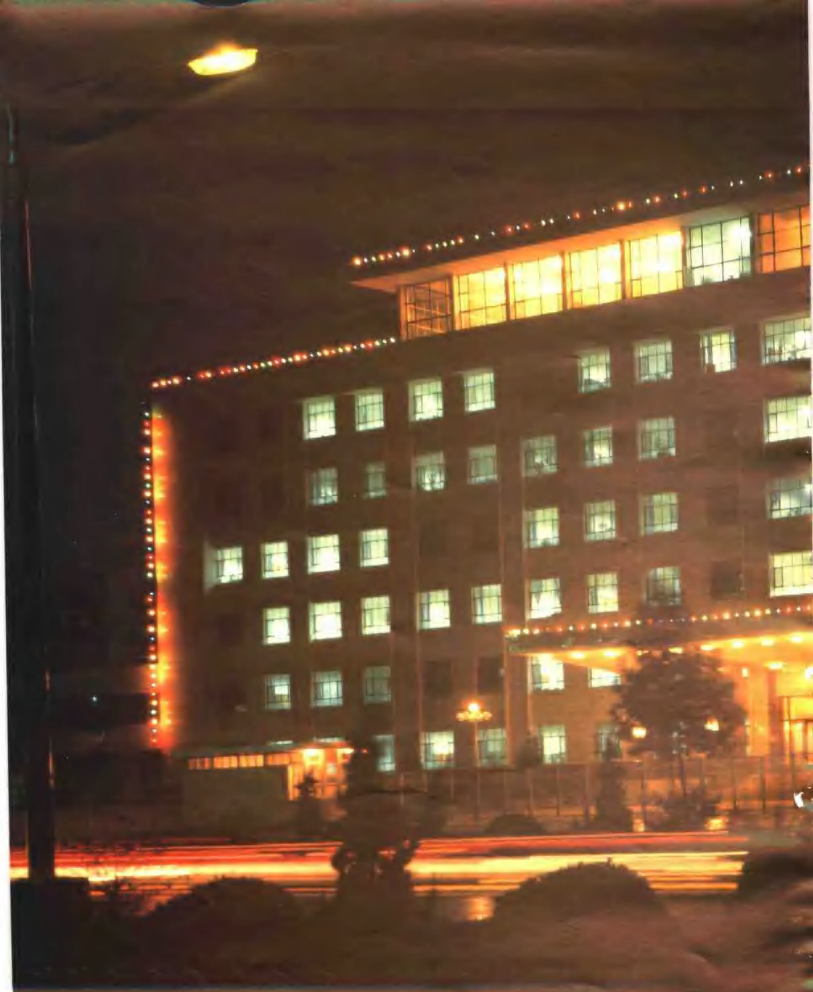
Map of Handan Administrative Prefecture

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邯鄲地區行政區劃略圖



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地委行署辦公樓

風光旅游

Scenes and Tour

武靈叢台

叢台始建於趙武靈王時期（公元前325～299年），故稱武靈叢台。武靈王是趙國歷史上一位很有作為的國君，為了國家的強盛，他敢於革除傳統習俗，推行“胡服騎射”，使趙國成為戰國的七雄（秦、齊、楚、燕、趙、魏、韓）之一。

武靈王修築叢台的目的，是爲了居高臨下，檢閱兵馬操演。同時這裏也是他休息和娛樂的地方。史載，叢台是由許多台子連列而成，台上有天橋、雪洞、花苑、庄閣諸景，規模宏大，結構奇特，裝飾美妙，在當時曾名揚列國。因此，歷史上曾出現過許多與其有關的故事，如秦始皇出生在叢台、二度悔等。

今天，這裏已被辟爲風景秀麗的人民公園。叢台，正以她特有的魅力吸引着無數中外遊人。



Wuling Congtai Terrace

Congtai Terrace was built during the reign of King Wuling of the State of Zhao (325-299 B.C.), so it is called Wuling Congtai Terrace. King Wuling was an able monarch in the history of the State of Zhao. He dared to abolish traditional customs and pursued a new policy of "drilling the soldiers with archery on horse-back in Hunnish costume" in order to make his state powerful and prosperous. Therefore, the State of Zhao once became one of the Seven powers in the Warring States Period (the Seven Powers were Qin, Qi, Chu, Yan, Zhao, Wei and Han).

King Wuling built Congtai Terrace in order to review his troops and watch military drills from a commanding position, and also it was the place where he took rests and enjoyed singing and dancing performances. In the historical account, Congtai Terrace was composed of many stands overlapping each other. There were overbridges, snowcaves, flower gardens and pavilions, etc. on the terrace. For its grand scale, its peculiar structure and its beautiful decoration, it was well-known throughout in all the states at that time. Thus, many historical stories concerning this terrace originated here, such as the stories "Qin Shihuang's birth at Congtai Terrace" and Er Du Mei (the plum-tree blossoming twice a year).

Now, the place here has become a picturesque people's park, and the charming Congtai Terrace attracts tourists from home and abroad.



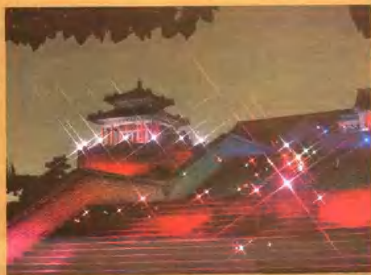
七賢祠



聶台公園
Congtai Park



為紀念春秋戰國廉頗、藺相如、卞厥、程嬰、
孫許白、李牧、趙奢等七位賢臣名將而建。))
Q: Xian Temple (Seven Sages Temple) (It was built
in memory of the seven loyal patriots Lian Bo, Lin
Xiang-ru, Han Jue, Cheng Ying, Gongsun Chujiu, Li
Mu and Zhao She in the periods of the Spring and
Autumn and the Warring States.)



聶台夜景
The night scene of Congtai Terrace

媧皇宮

Temple of Goddess Nuwa

媧皇宮，俗稱「奶姑頂」。相傳是女媧「煉五色石，以補蒼天」處。它座落在涉縣城西14.5公里的鳳凰山上，依山就勢，結構奇巧，匠心獨具。四層23米高的主體建築——媧皇閣，與刀削山崖連在一起。鐘鼓樓、梳妝樓、迎爽樓、靈官亭分築兩側，畫棟雕梁，雄偉壯觀，猶如玉宇瓊樓嵌於絕壁之上。

媧皇閣外山崖上，有北齊摩崖石刻經：《法華經》、《深密解脫經》，距今一千四百餘年，刻經字跡清晰完好，字體挺拔秀麗，有較高歷史和藝術價值。

Goddess Nuwa's Temple is also called Granny Temple by the local people. It is located on the Phoenix Mountain 14.5Km to the west of Shexian County. According to a legend, it was the place where "Goddess Nuwa smelted colourful stones to mend the vault of heaven." It was built on the mountain cliff, special in structure, graceful in form and unique in architectural style. The 23m-high main building of 4 storeys — Goddess Nuwa's Pavilion is connected with the sword-cut steep cliff. There are Bell tower, Dressing tower, Summer tower and Ling-guan pavilion on both sides of the main building. All the towers and pavilions are decorated with carved beams and painted rafters, grand and magnificent, and look like the residences of immortals or jewelled palaces embedded in the precipice. On the polished cliff outside the temple, there are engraved Buddhist scriptures which were engraved there 1,400 years ago. The characters in elegant and powerful strokes are still clear and legible, and are of great value both historically and artistically.



媧皇宮主建築媧皇閣

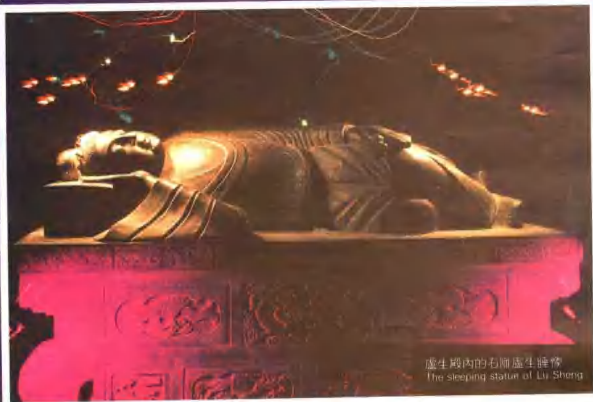
Goddess Nuwa's Pavilion — the main structure of Goddess Nuwa's Temple.

黃梁夢

Golden Millet
Dream Temple



盧生像



盧生祠內的石睡盧生像
The sleeping statue of Lu Sheng

黃梁夢（又名呂仙祠）位於邯鄲市北約7.5公里。據唐代沈既濟小說《枕中記》情節建造的。據《枕中記》載：盧生在邯鄲一家客店裏睡入夢，歷盡榮華富貴，一覺醒來，店主人炊小米（黃粱）尚未熟，由此而得“黃粱美夢”一說。又因此夢源於邯鄲，亦稱“邯鄲夢”。

The Golden Millet Dream Temple (Immortal Lu's Temple) is located at about 7.5 km far in the north of Handan City. It was recorded in the novel "Story of Pillow" by Shen Ji of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) that a young scholar named Lu Sheng had a happy dream in a small inn in Handan, during which he was appointed to high positions and acquired great wealth. But when he woke up, he found that the landlord of the inn had not even finished cooking his millet (for his evening meal) yet. Hence "Golden Millet Dream" or "Handan dream" because it occurred in Handan.