

# 今日貴州

1997



GUIZHOU TODAY

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《今日贵州》编辑委员会 编

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# 序

## PREFACE



中共贵州省委副书记 王思齐  
Mr. Wang Siqi, Deputy  
Secretary of Guizhou  
Provincial Committee  
of CPC

<<今日贵州>>是省委、省政府对外宣传贵州的重要资料，是国内外朋友了解贵州的窗口。旨在通过文字和图片概括地介绍贵州丰富的自然资源，迅速发展的经济社会状况和不断改善的投资环境，展示贵州改革开放以来取得的主要成就和各族人民团结奋斗的整体形象，为扩大对外开放、加大招商引资力度服务。

贵州是一个历史悠久、民族众多、资源富集、开发潜力较大的内陆省份，改革开放以来，贵州的发展焕发出新的生机，全省经济社会在改革中发展，在开放中进步。“九五”开局的1996年，全省农业丰收，工业增长，财政收入显著增加，人民生活明显改善，国民经济稳步发展；精神文明建设和社会各项事业都取得了新成绩、新进展，为实现跨世纪宏伟目标开好了头、起好了步。

1997年是我国发展史上重要的一年，也是贵州经济“爬坡过坎”的关键之年。面对世纪之交的机遇与挑战，贵州省委、省政府提出：在新的一年里，要坚持以邓小平建设有中国特色社会主义理论为指导，全面贯彻党的基本路线和基本方针，认真落



实党的十四届五中、六中全会精神和江泽民总书记视察贵州的重要指示，正确处理改革、发展、稳定的关系，抓住机遇，推进改革，乘势而上，加快发展。并确定全省经济工作的重点：即继续强化两个基础（强化农业基础地位和以交通为重点的基础设施建设），坚决打好两个攻坚战（扶贫攻坚战和国有企业改革攻坚战），积极实施三大战略（开放带动战略、科教兴黔战略和可持续发展战略），大力发展贵州特色经济，努力办好十件实事，以优异的成绩迎接香港回归祖国和党的十五大胜利召开。

现在，贵州对外开放的大门已经敞开，招商引资的软硬环境得到改善，为加强区域经济技术协作、扩大利用外资、发展对外贸易，省委、省政府制定了优惠政策措施；1997年贵州还将在香港回归祖国前，举办“97贵州招商旅游年暨贵阳机场通航庆典活动”（简称“5·28活动”），“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎！”好客的贵州各族人民，将以热情友好的方式迎接国内外宾朋前来贵州观光旅游，将以更加优惠的政策和更加优质的服务，迎接各界人士前来投资兴业。

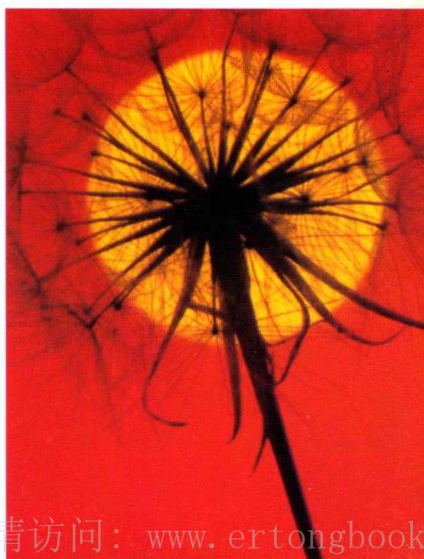
## PREFACE

"Guizhou Today" is an important means by which the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee and Guizhou Provincial People's Government can introduce Guizhou to the outside world. It acts as a window that helps friends both at home and abroad to understand. It aims to sum up Guizhou's rich natural resources, rapid socio-economic development, continuous improvement of investment, main achievements since the reform and opening up,

and the integrated image of various ethnic groups for unity and struggle through articles and pictures, in order to serve further opening up and enhancing attraction for investment.

Guizhou is an inland province with a long history, numerous ethnic groups, abundant resources and great potential for development. Since the reform and opening up, Guizhou has been developing with great vigor. The province's socio-economy has made progress in the reform and opening drive. In 1996, the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the province enjoyed a bumper harvest in agriculture, growth in industry, and a considerable increase of revenue. People's living standards have now been remarkably improved. National economy has steadily developed. The province has witnessed new achievements in ethical and cultural progress and social development. It has made a good start for realizing the long-term target beyond century.

1997 is the important year for development in our country. It's for Guizhou to tackle hard up problems and raise economy to new stage. Facing the current opportunity and challenge at the turn of the century, the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee and Guizhou Provincial People's Government have put forward that in the new year, Deng Xiaoping's theory of building Socialism with Chinese characteristics should be followed as guidance. The Party's basic line and policies should be implemented all-round. The spirit of



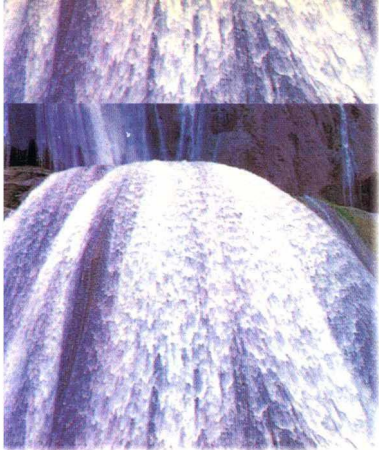


中央电视台“心连心艺术团”赴遵义慰问演出  
"Heart and Heart Art Group" of CCTV performing in Zunyi

the Fifth Plenary Session and the Sixth Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the important instructions of Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection in Guizhou should be earnestly carried out. The relations of reform, development and stability should be correctly coordinated. More efforts will be made to seize the current opportunity, promote reform and accelerate development. The focal points of the province's economic work have been determined as follows: to continuously strengthen the two foundations (agriculture and infrastructures with communications as main points), resolutely fight the two battles (poverty-elimination work and State-owned enterprise reforms), actively carry out the three strategies (the strategy to improve our overall work through further opening up, the strategy to vitalize Guizhou with science and education, and the sustainable development strategy), energetically develop Guizhou's characteristic economy, and earnestly implement the ten major tasks, in

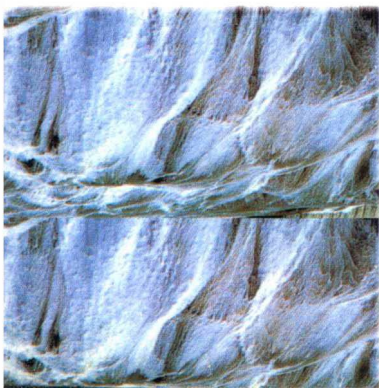
order to greet the return of Hong Kong to the motherland and the successful convocation of the 15th CPC National Congress with excellent achievements. Guizhou has been opening wider to the rest of world. Both the environment and service for attracting overseas investment have been improved. The CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee and Guizhou Provincial People's Government have formulated preferential policies and measures for strengthening inter-regional economic and technological cooperation, enhancing the utilization of overseas funds, developing foreign trade. On May 28th 1997, before China's resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong, Guizhou will hold "97 Tour Guizhou and Guizhou International Business Symposium and the Opening ceremony of Guizhou Airport" ("May 28th activities" for short). It is a pleasure to have friends from afar. The hospitable Guizhou people of various ethnic groups will welcome friends from other parts of China and abroad with more preferential policies and better service.





# 开拓发展的贵州

GUIZHOU IN OPENING UP AND DEVELOPMENT



**贵**州简称“黔”，位于中国西南部，东毗湖南、南邻广西、西连云南、北接四川，是西南通往华中、华南地区的门户和交通要冲。

贵州历史悠久，是我国古人类发祥地之一，早在几十万年前，贵州各族人民的祖先就在这块土地上创造了贵州的远古文化。公元1413年(明永乐 11 年)建立行省。现全省辖贵阳(贵州省会)、六盘水两个省辖市；遵义、安顺、铜仁、毕节 4 个地区；黔南、黔东南、黔西南 3 个自治州；下设 11 个县级市，75 个县(区)；全省国土总面积 17.6 万平方千米。以山地和丘陵为主，大多为喀斯特地貌，地势西高东低，平均海拔 1000 米左右。贵州气候温和湿润，年平均气温 15℃ 左右，年无霜期 270 天左右，年降水量 1100-1300 毫米之间，冬无严寒，夏无酷暑，光、雨、热同季，适宜万物生长繁衍。

贵州民族众多，全省总人口 3555.4 万人，有 49 个民族成份，其中世居民族有汉、苗、布依、侗、





江泽民总书记和水钢工人在一起  
General Secretary Jiang Zemin with the workers of Shuichen Steel Works

土家、彝、仡佬、水、回、白、瑶、壮、毛南、蒙古、佤、羌、满族等17个，少数民族人口占全省总人口的34.7%。

“九五”开局重抓落实。1996年贵州认真实施“九五”计划和2010年远景目标规划，突出抓好省委、省政府确定的“十件大事”，全省政治安定，经济增长，民族团结，社会进步。农业在大灾之年夺得丰收，工业在克服困难中前进，地方财政收入净增10亿元，重点工程建设进度加快，对外开放不断扩大，“两个文明”建设同步发展。全省完成国民生产总值742.39亿元，比上年增长9%，实现了“九五”第一年开好局、起好步的目标。

## GUIZHOU IN OPENING UP AND DEVELOPMENT

Guizhou "Qian" for short, is situated in Southwest China. It borders Hunan Province to the east, Guangxi Autonomous Region to the south, Yunnan Province to the west, and Sichuan Province to the north. It is the gateway of Southwest China to Central China and South China and a hub of communications.

Guizhou with a long history, is one of the birthplaces of paleohumankind in our country. Several hundred thousand years ago, the ancestors of various ethnic groups in Guizhou created Guizhou's ancient culture in 1413 (the 11th year of Yongle in the Ming Dynasty), the administrative province was established. Now under the leadership of the provincial government are 2 cities, Gui-



朱鎔基副总理考察  
航天汽车城  
Vice-premier Zhu Rongji  
visiting inspecting "Aerospace  
Automobile City"

yang (the capital of Guizhou Province) and Liupanshui, 4 prefectures-zunyi, Anshun, Tongren and Bijie, 3 ethnic autonomous prefectures-Qiannan (south Guizhou), Qiandongnan (southeast Guizhou) and Qianxinan (southwest Guizhou), under these Prefectures are 11 cities at county level and 75 counties (districts). The total area of the province is

tasks" defined by the CPC Guizhou provincial committee and Guizhou Provincial People's Government, Guizhou has achieved political stability, economic growth, unity among Han and all ethnic groups, and social progress. In 1996, the province gained a bumper harvest in agriculture in spite of disasters, Its industry, overcoming difficulties, made progress.



中共中央政治局常委  
胡锦涛视察贵州  
Mr. Hu Jintao,  
member of the Standing  
Committee of the Political  
Bureau of the Central  
Committee of CPC,  
inspecting Guizhou

176000 sq km, mainly composed of mountains and hilly lands. Its geological structure is most represented by the karst landform. Its terrain slopes from the west to the east with an average elevation of approximately 1000m. Guizhou's climate is warm and humid. The annual average temperature is about 15 C. The annual frost free period is about 270 days and annual rainfall is between 1100-1300mm. It is free from severe winters and sultry summers. It enjoys sunlight, rain and warmth in each season and crops can be grown throughout the year.

Guizhou has numerous ethnic groups and a population of 35.554 million. There are 49 ethnic groups of those 17 ethnic groups have been living here for centuries, namely Han, Miao, Bouyei, Dong, Tujia, Yi, Gelao, Shui, Hui, Bai, Yao, Zhuang, Maonan, Mongol, Mulao, Qiang and Man. Ethnic minorities make up 34.7 percent of the total population of the province.

Since putting into effect the Ninth Five-Year Plan in 1996, Guizhou has earnestly implemented the Plan and the long-term target for the year 2010, focusing on the "ten major

The net increase of local revenue reached 1 billion yuan, the construction of key projects has quickened the pace. The province has been opening wider to the outside world continuously. The building of material civilization and promotion of ethical and cultural progress have developed simultaneously. In 1996, the GNP of the province totaled 74.239 billion yuan, an increase of 9 percent over 1995. The province realized the goal to make a good start in the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

卢旺达总统访问贵州  
President of Rwanda visiting Guizhou





# 自然资源丰富

## ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES

### 贵

州能源资源蕴藏量大，具有较大的开发价值。贵州有“江南煤海”之称，煤炭资源量2419亿吨，保有储量520余亿吨，居全国第五位；水能资源丰富，列全国第六位，可开发量达1683万千瓦，其中乌江是国内著名的水能“富矿”，开发条件优越，距负荷中心近。丰富的煤炭与水能资源，为把贵州建成我国南方“水火互济”的能源基地奠定了基础。

贵州是中国矿产资源大省，已发现矿产110种，占中国已发现矿产的61.7%，其中76种探明了储量，43种排列中国前10位，28种居前5位。煤、磷、铝、汞、锑、锰、重晶石、金及水泥原料是贵州的主要优势矿产，也是中国的重要





全国著名的水能“富矿”——乌江  
Famous hydropower bases in the  
country--Wujiang River



被誉为“活化石”的原始  
蕨类植物——桫欏树  
A kind of premeval pteridophyte  
known as the “living fossil”——  
Cyathea Spindophyte

矿产。贵州的汞名冠中华，富磷矿、重晶石、炼镁白云岩居华夏之首，全省矿产储量潜在总经济价值3万亿元。特别是金矿的开发，使贵州已成为中国又一个新兴的黄金资源基地。

贵州生物资源种类繁多。全省有野生植物3800多种，其中药用植物3700余种，是中国四大中药材产区之一；有珍稀植物70种，银杉、珙桐、秃杉、桫欏为国家一级保护植物。全省有野生动物资源1000多种，珍稀动物83种，黔金丝猴、黑颈鹤等14种列为国家一级保护动物。





磷矿露天开采  
Phosphorus Mine



盘江矿务局井下  
机械化采煤  
Mechanized mining  
coal in the pit of  
Panjiang Administration  
Bureau

## ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES

Guizhou possesses a vast amount of energy resources in large reserves, which has a great development value. Guizhou has been recognized as "the sea of coal in the south of the Yangtze River". The reserves of coal resources amount to 241.9 billion tons, among which the proven resources are more than 52 billion tons, ranking fifth place in the whole country. The province abounds in hydropower resources, ranking sixth place in the country. The exploitable quantity is 16.83

million kw. The Wujiang River is well-known for its rich source of hydropower in China with excellent conditions for development and a short distance to load centers. Rich hydropower and coal resources have laid a foundation for building Guizhou into an energy base in South China characterized by hydropower and thermal power complementing each other.

Guizhou is famous for mineral resources in China. There are 110 kinds of minerals so far discovered, occupying 61.7 percent of that in the country. The reserves of 76 kinds have been proved, among which 43 kinds rank in the top 10 places in China and 28 kinds in the top 5 places. Guizhou's most abundant minerals are coal, phosphorus, bauxite, mercury, antimony, manganese, bolognian, gold and cement material, those are also important minerals in China. Mercury in Guizhou is best known both at home and abroad. Rich ores of phosphorus, bolognian, and magnesium-refining dolomite rank first place in the country. The latent total value of mineral reserves in the province is estimated to be 3000 billion yuan. In particular, the development of gold mining has built Guizhou into a new gold resource base in China.

微细浸染型金矿  
The caline type of gold mine





Guizhou has a large variety of biological resources. There are over 3800 varieties of wild plants in the province, of which more than 3700 varieties are medicinal plants. Guizhou is one of the 4 large medicinal plants growing areas in the country. There are 70 varieties of rare plants in the province, of which silver china fir, dove tree, bare china fir and cyathes spinulosa are listed as "first-class national protected varieties". There are more than 1000 species of wild animals, among which 83 are rare animals. There are 14 species of animals such as Qian gold monkey and black-necked crane listed as "first-class national protected animals".

名贵中药材  
Precious herbal medicine



黔金丝猴  
Guizhou golden monkey



天麻  
gastrodia elata



黨参  
codonopikosula



杜仲  
Eucommia ulmoides



五倍子  
Chinese gallnut





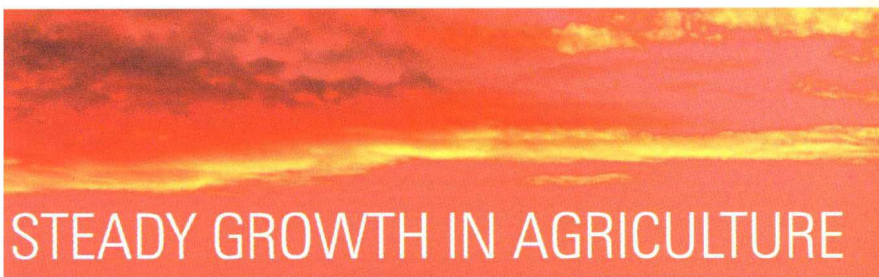
# 农业稳步增长



希望的田野  
Hopeful fields

1996年是贵州农业连续第四个丰收年，农村经济全面发展。全省粮食总产量1002万吨，首次突破千万吨大关；烤烟产量52.3万吨，创历史最高水平；林牧业继续发展，乡镇企业营业收入430亿元，比上年增长45.3%，全省农业增加值比去年增长3.9%，农民人均纯收入1277元，扣除物价因素增长5.5%。

贵州农业资源较丰富，全省可开发利用的荒山荒坡7500多万亩。近年来，省委、省政府以“三增一降一稳”（即增粮、增钱、增后劲，降低人口自然增长率，确保农村社会政治稳定）总揽全省农业和农村工作全局，在抓紧粮、烟、油生产的同时，大力开发生物资源和非耕地资源，大办“四园三场”和绿色产业，建立了一批草食牲畜、木本油料、中药材、保健品原料、轻工化工原料、干



# STEADY GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE



油菜盛花期  
Rape blooming period

鲜果品等生产基地，促进了农村商品经济的发展。

1996年，贵州作出<<大力发展“绿色产业”的决定>>，中国人民银行总行也决定从 1997年起至2000年止，每年给贵州4亿元专项贷款，用于发展山羊、肉牛、油桐、银杏、杜仲、猕猴桃、刺梨、魔芋等优势产品，澳大利亚、深圳等地的财团及本省一批公司也积极投资开发我省特色农业。随着贵州绿色产品龙头企业的形成和壮大，将大大加快全省农业产业化发展步伐。



优质烤烟  
High quality  
flue-cured tobacco

## STEADY GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE

1996 witnessed the fourth successful harvest year in agriculture for Guizhou. Rural economy developed all-round. Grain output in the province totaled 10.02 million tons and broke the record of 10 million tons for the first time. Tobacco output amounted to



茶山葱翠  
Verdant  
tea plantation





猕猴桃  
Yangtao



富含维C的刺梨  
Cili, high vitamin C Plant

0.523 million tons, reaching the highest level in history. Forestry and animal husbandry developed continuously. The business income of township enterprises reached 43 billion yuan, an increase of 45.3 percent over 1995. The increase value of agriculture in the province was 3.9 percent higher than 1995. Farmers' per capita net income amounted to 1277 yuan, an increase of 5.5 percent deducting the price factor.

Guizhou is rich in agricultural resources. There are over 75 million mu of exploitable and useful mountains and hills. In recent years, with the "three increases, one decrease and one stability" (that is grain increase, money increase and potential increase, decrease of population natural growth rate, and stability of rural society and politics) as the general guideline, the CPC Guizhou Provincial Committee and Guizhou Provincial People's Government have made agricultural production and rural work priority in the whole province. While close attention is paid to the production of grain, tobacco and oil, great efforts are made to develop biological re-

sources and to build up "four gardens and three farms" and the green industry. A group of bases for raising livestock, producing woody oil materials, Chinese medicinal materials, health-care materials, materials of the light and chemical industries, and dried and fresh fruits has been established, which has promoted the development of rural commodity economy.

Since 1996, Guizhou has made the decision to develop the green industry with great efforts. The Bank of China has also determined to provide special-purpose loan of 0.4 billion yuan to Guizhou each year from 1997 to 2000 for developing advantageous products such as mutton, beef, tung oil, ginkgo, eucommia ulmoides, kiwi fruit, cili, and taro. Financial groups from Australia, Shenzhen and some companies in the province have actively invested in the development of Guizhou's characteristic agriculture. With the head enterprises of Guizhou's green industrial products formed and strengthened, the development of agricultural industrialization will accelerate greatly.

龙里牧场  
Longli pasture







# 工业健康发展

HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRY

贵州工业以自然资源和技术优势为基础，已建成拥有 37 个门类，200 多个行业，20 多万个企业的工业体系。煤、磷、铝、铁合金、化工建材、磨料磨具、特种钢、生铁、机械、电子、烟草、饮料酒等工业在国内占有重要地位；航空、航天、电子三大国防科技工业集团经过搬迁调整和技术改造，新的生产优势逐步形成，在汽车、机械、电子等生产领域崭露头角。

“九五”期间，贵州着力开发“四大”资源(能源、矿产、生物、旅游)，突出发展“四个重点”(轻工业、原材料工业、机械电子工业、乡镇企业)，确保工业生产健

康发展。“九五”开局的 1996 年，全省工业生产速度加快，效益有所好转。全年工业增加值达 245.4 亿元，比上年增长 11.4%，其中国有工业增长 7.1%，集体工业增长 20.7%；全省重点培育的“两烟一酒”、电力、矿产开采及加工、电子工业、铝及铝加工业、汽车及零部件工业等支柱产业发展势头较好，完成卷烟 197.7 万箱，饮料酒 34.9 万吨，原煤 6154.9 万吨，铝 17.4 万吨，发电量 237.7 亿千瓦小时；生产钢 58.5 万吨，农用化肥折纯 60.7 万吨，水泥 547.6 万吨，磷矿石 396.4 万吨。全省重点抓的建设项目和技改项目进度较快，电力建设上，新增发电机组装机容量



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