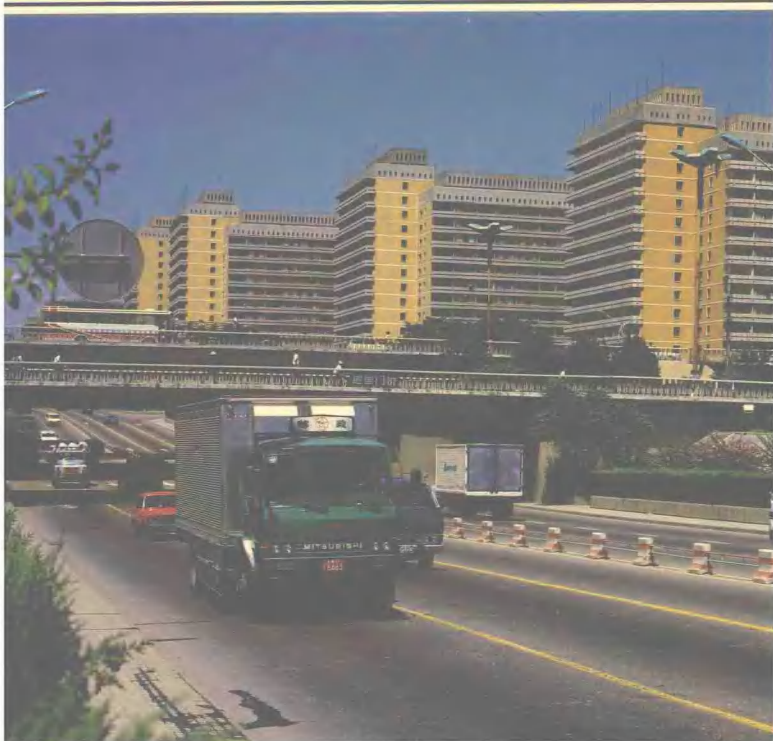


中國郵政

China Post



中國郵政

China Post



致 詞

具有悠久歷史的中國郵政是世界郵政網絡的一個組成部分，中國郵政事業的發展無疑將對世界郵政通信的發展起到積極的作用。

1949年中華人民共和國成立後的40年來，隨着國民經濟的發展和各項事業的進步，社會對郵政通信的需求不斷增長，因而使郵政通信事業得到了很快的發展，郵政業務量增長了30倍。爲了適應業務發展的需要，在國內建成了以首都北京和主要城市爲中心的，聯結廣大城鄉，四通八達的全國郵政通信網；在國際上，我國已同124個國家和地區建立了直接通郵關係。

中國郵政同萬國郵聯和各國郵政一直保持着密切的合作關係，我們積極參加了郵聯組織的各項活動，與許多國家的郵政進行了有益的交流。郵政是各國人民增進聯系的紐帶，在今後各國社會經濟、文化發展的進程中，郵政通信必然會起到越來越重要的作用。作爲萬國郵政聯盟的一個會員國，中國郵政將一如既往地同萬國郵聯和各國郵政主管部門密切合作，爲世界郵政通信事業的不斷發展做出積極的貢獻。

中華人民共和國郵電部部長

楊騷平

MINISTER'S MESSAGE

The post of China, with its long history, is a part of the worldwide postal network and its development will undoubtedly have positive effects upon the development of world postal communication.

With the progress and economic development in the forty years after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the demand for postal service by the society has been constantly on the increase, and made the service to develop at a very fast pace with an increase in mail volume of about 30 times. To meet this demand, a comprehensive postal network has been formed with Beijing, the capital, and other important cities as the centers, which reaches all the urban and rural districts in the nation. Internationally, we have established direct postal connections with 124 countries and regions.

A close cooperation has always been maintained between the post of China and the Universal Postal Union, and with the post of other countries. We have actively taken part in the various activities organized by the UPU, and in interflow activities with many countries. The post is a link and channel to improve relations between peoples, and it will play an increasingly important part in the development of international economy and culture. As a member nation of the UPU, the post of China will keep on working together with the post of other countries and contribute its part in the promotion of postal communication in the world.

Yang Taifang, Minister of Posts and
Telecommunications, PRC

致 詞



郵政通信是社會發展的基礎設施和必要條件。新中國 40 年，郵政通信事業隨着社會經濟、文化的發展和人民物質、文化生活水平的提高而取得了不斷的發展，郵政業務量增長了 30 倍，郵政局所和郵路長度增加了 1 倍以上。

近 10 年來，我國政府實行改革開放政策，大力發展社會主義商品經濟，為郵政事業的發展提供了良好的機會。與此同時，社會廣大用戶對郵政提出了多方面的需求，從而促進了郵政業務的大發展。我國政府在國民經濟建設中把郵電通信作為優先發展的產業，對郵政實行了優惠政策，以支持郵政通信事業的發展和進步。所以，10 年來，我們加快了郵政通信能力的建設，建成了一批郵件處理中心，增添了大批郵政運輸車輛，在一些生產環節採用了先進技術，使郵政通信能力有了較大增強。

為了適應郵政業務的高速發展，我們加強了通信組織管理，改革了業務種類和郵件的分揀封發體制，開始調整郵運網路，改善郵件運輸方式，促使郵政通信適應商品經濟發展的需要。

近幾年來，我們相繼開辦了特快專遞、郵政快件、電子信函等多種新業務，恢復開辦了郵政儲蓄業務。這些業務受到了廣大用戶的歡迎，業務量大幅度上升，顯示出了旺盛的生命力。

我國郵政現與世界上 124 個國家和地區有直封郵件關係。改革開放 10 年來，隨着我國對外交往的增加，國際郵件的增長速度很快，郵政已成為我國與世界各國之間在政治、經濟、文化等方面相互交流、增進友誼和相互了解的重要渠道。我國郵政除積極參加萬國郵聯的各項活動外，還加強了與一些國家郵政的雙邊交流，這對我國郵政逐步實現現代化，起了積極的推動作用。今後，我們將繼續加強與萬國郵聯的密切合作和與各國郵政的友好交往，為世界郵政通信事業的發展進行不懈的努力。

中華人民共和國郵電部郵政總局局長

劉天鵬

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Postal communication is an infrastructure and necessity for social development. Since the founding of New China forty years ago, along with the social development in economy and culture and the enhancement in people's living standards, the post of China has been growing and developing to over thirty times in its business volume and more than double in the number of post offices and length of mail routes.

The post of China is afforded a good opportunity to develop in the recent ten years with the implementation of the reform and opening policy and the promotion of socialist commodity economy. More users are demanding more of the postal service in various aspects, which gives impetus for the further development of the service. The post and telecommunications are ranked by the government among the priority items of national construction, and preferential conditions are given for their development and improvement. In the ten years, we have expedited efforts to raise the capacity of postal communication by building new processing centers, adding new transportation equipments and adopting advanced technologies and new techniques.

Efforts are also made to strengthen organization and management of the service, by reforms in service categories and dispatching systems, rearrangement of postal networks and improvement in transportation facilities, with a view to suiting the development of commodity economy.

New services have been inaugurated in recent years in the form of express mail service, speed post, electronic letters and the resumption of postal savings service, which are all well appreciated by large numbers of users.

Presently we have direct mail exchange arrangements with 124 countries and regions. Volume of international mail has been steadily increasing as a result of the policy of reform and opening, and the post is an important channel for the fostering of friendly relations and the interflow in political, economic and cultural respects. We have actively taken part in the activities of the Universal Postal Union and bilateral interflow with the post of other countries, which are of positive help in our modernization effort, and we are looking forward to a long and continued relationship of friendly cooperation with the UPU and the post of other countries for the common cause of promoting world postal communication.

Liu Tianrui, Director of the Directorate General
of Posts, MPT, PRC

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編輯：中華人民共和國郵電部郵政總局・1989

Edited by the Directorate General of Posts of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the People's Republic of China

郵政歷史

History of the Post

從古代郵驛到現代郵政

中國是世界上最早建立通信組織的國家之一，即使是從有確鑿文字記載的商朝算起，也有3,000多年的歷史。

從甲骨文上看，最初有組織的通信活動是擊鼓傳聲，之後又出現了烽火台，以後隨着交通和通信工具的進步，利用郵車、快馬傳遞官府緊急「簡書」的郵傳制度大大發展起來。

秦王朝時期，隨着國家的統一，郵驛開始朝着統一、完善的方向發展，其通信組織、法令、制度及方法等都為以後的郵驛奠定了堅實的基礎。在此之後的各個朝代，隨着社會經濟和文化的發展，郵驛的方式日漸增多，有陸驛、水驛及水陸兼辦3種；郵驛的規模也更加龐大，有驛站1,500處，急遞鋪上萬處。

15世紀，在商業活動集中的城鎮，出現了民營信局，民間通信得以實現。

到了近代，古老的郵驛已不能適應緊迫的通信需要，逐漸被現代通信方式所取代。1896年清朝政府批准建立現代郵政，第2年2月，大清郵政局在北京正式開辦，現代郵政在中國大地上出現了。



FROM COURIERS TO MODERN POST

China was among the earliest of ancient nations to start organized communication, and from the time of Shang Dynasty when there were records of such activity, it had a history of more than three thousand years.

Inscriptions carved on bones and shells of those times told that the primitive form of organized communication was by the sounding of drums or lighting of signal fires. Later on, as ways and means improved, horses and carts were used by couriers to send urgent official orders written on bamboo strips, and a system of courier post came into being.

When the country was unified in the time of Qin Dynasty, the courier system became more unified and the enactments about its organization and regulations served as a basis and example for the many later dynasties to follow. Since then, each of the dynasties had its official courier system, and with the economic and cultural development of the times, the courier service developed to a much wider scale with land and water routes covering more than a thousand and five hundred courier depots and thousands of fast foot-delivery stations throughout the country.

In the 15th century, private letter carriers emerged in towns and cities where trading activities concentrated, and the common people began to have their means of mutual communication.

In more recent times, the antiquated courier system was in no way to meet the requirements of modern communication, and had to be superseded by the modern post. In 1896, the government of the late Qing Dynasty approved the establishment of a postal system on modern lines, and the Imperial Post of Qing Dynasty was formed in February of the next year to inaugurate modern postal service in China.



古代郵驛圖

Horseman courier of ancient times



古代郵驛傳遞的郵件——竹簡

The mail handled by ancient courier
posts—the bamboo tablets



古代郵驛的驛亭 A station of the ancient courier post



在戈壁沙漠中行進的信差
A courier going along Gobi wilderness



早期的郵政局營業廳
The business office of
an early post office



早期的郵政局
A post office in the old days

郵政概況

Aspects of the Postal Service

中國與世界直接通郵的國家和地區示意圖

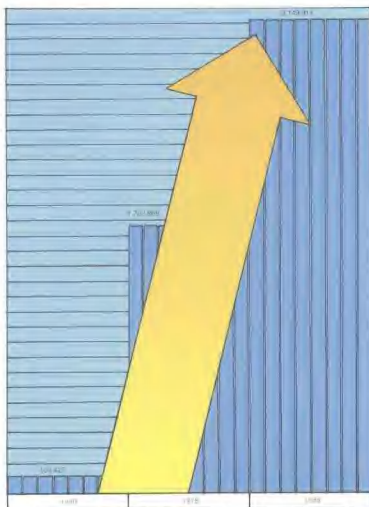
Schematic drawing of the countries and regions having direct postal links with China





郵政統計圖表 Statistics of Postal Services

各類業務量綜合發展數據 (萬件)
Growth of Postal Services (ten thousand pcs.)



郵政各類業務的發展數據
Development in Volume of Itemized Services

國內業務 Domestic Postal Services

年度 Year	函件 (萬件) Letters (ten thousand pcs.)	包裹 (萬件) Parcels (ten thousand pcs.)	匯票 (萬張) Remittances (ten thousand tickets)	報刊 (萬份) Newsletters & Publications Circulation (10,000 cps.)
1955	68,622.9	522.0	915.0	42,908.8
1975	263,544.5	7,809.7	11,852.4	1,686,809.0
1988	397,755.0	10,546.2	17,549.7	2,516,161.1
建國40年增長倍數 (1955-1988) Increase of the Postal (1955-1988) (times)	8	19	18	58
改革10年增長率 (1978-1988) Growthrate of Reforms in the Postal (1978-1988) (%)	110.6%	42.3%	48.1%	72.0%